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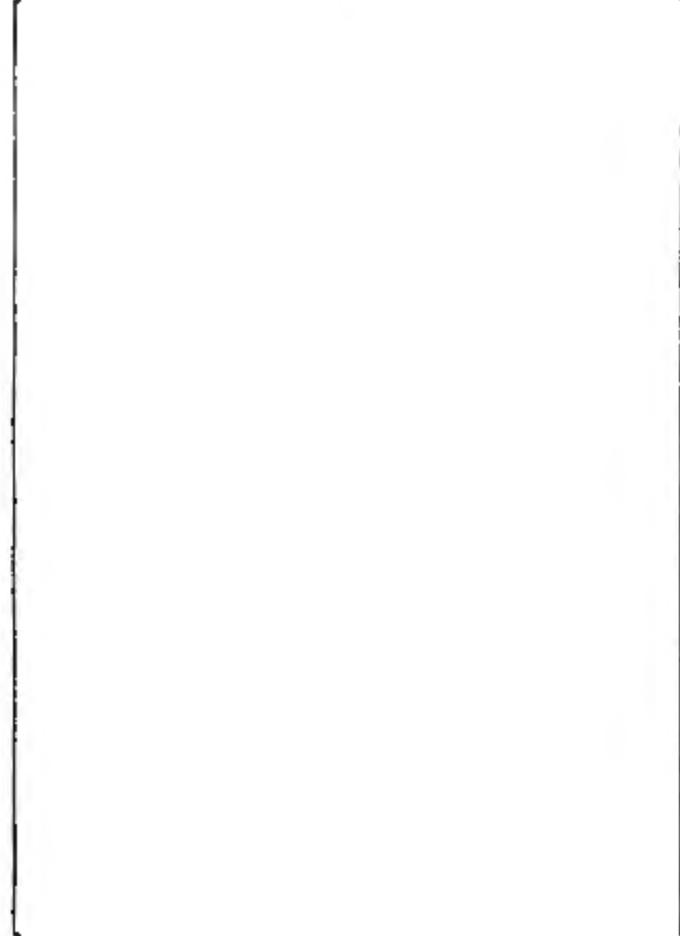
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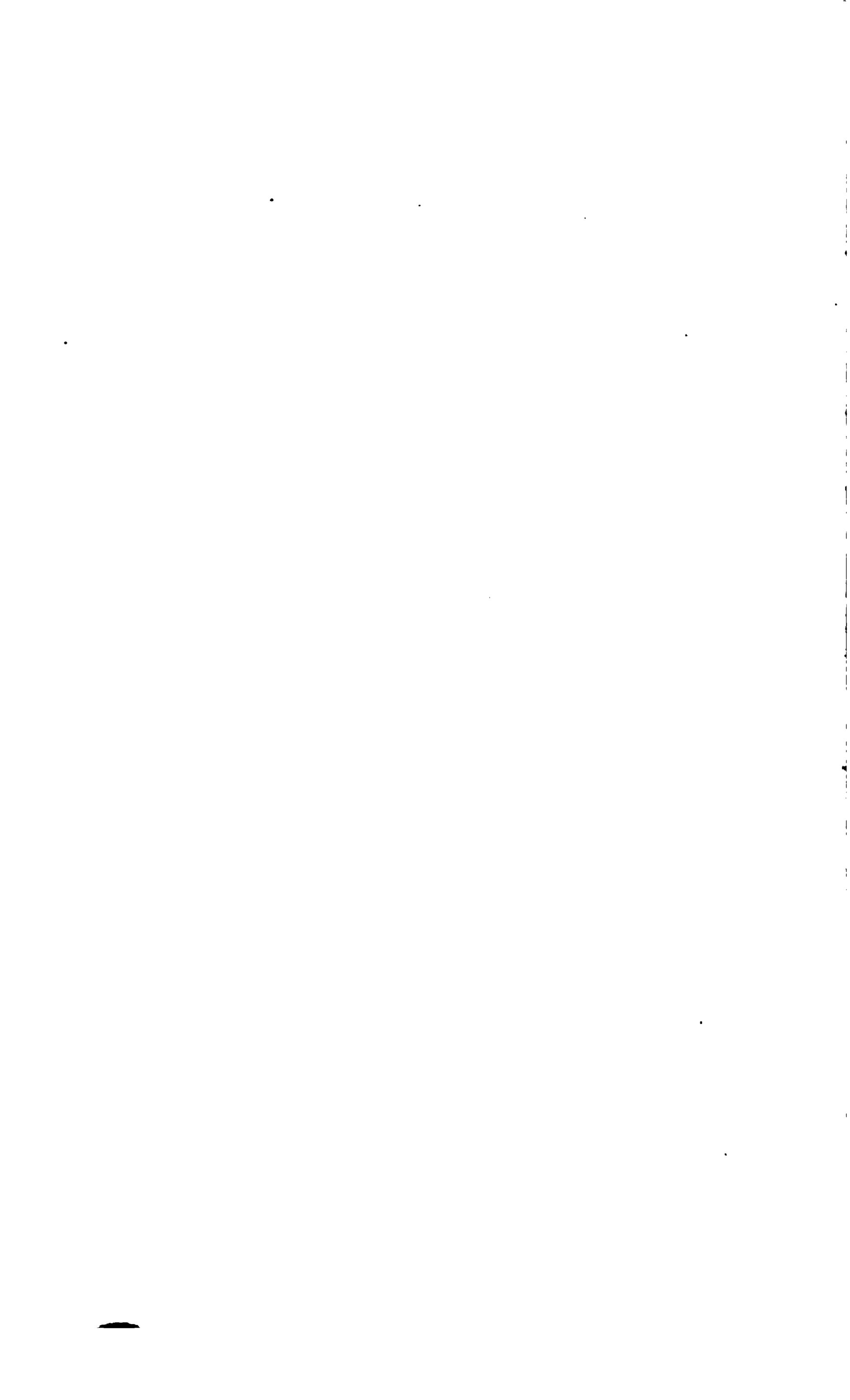
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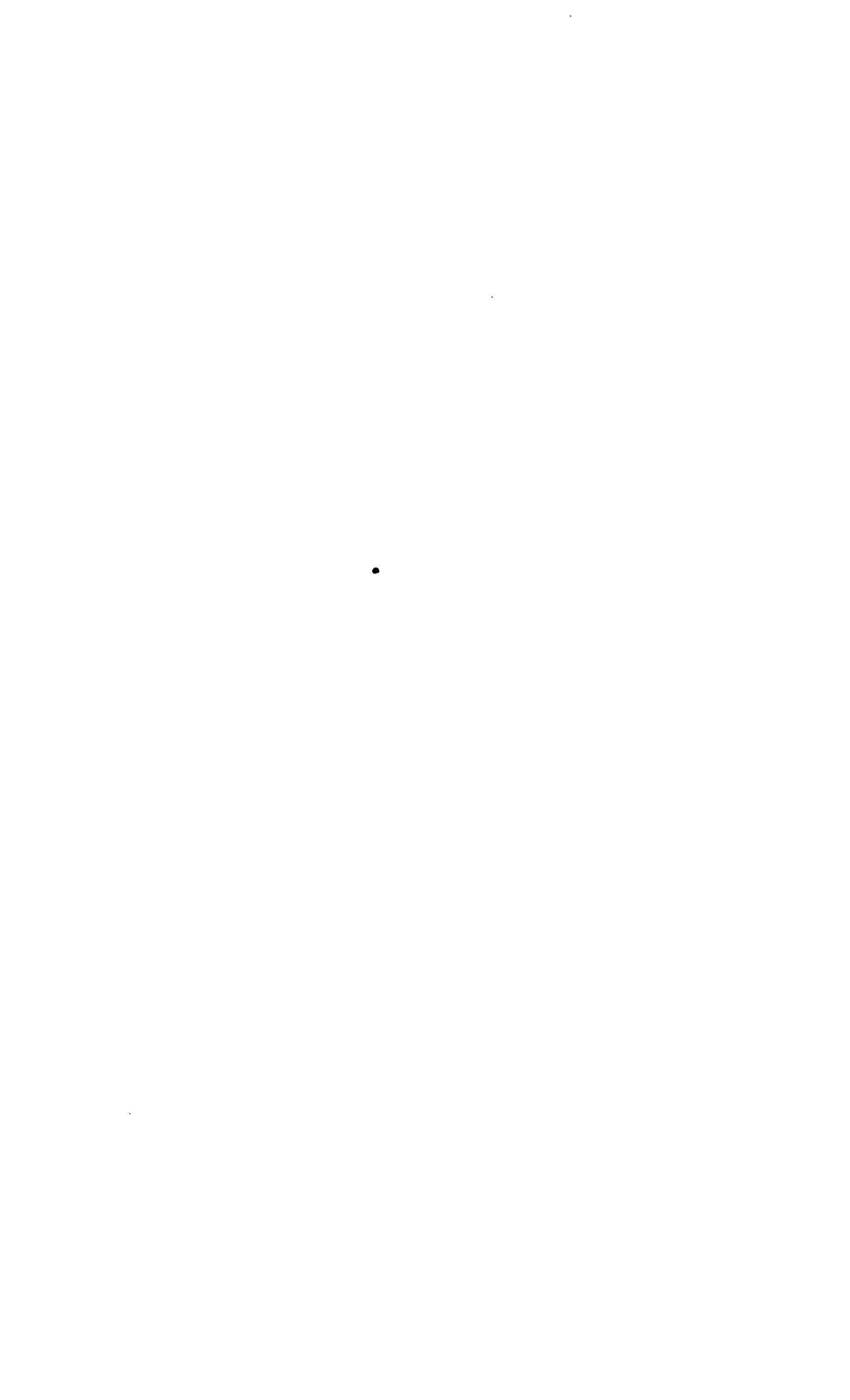
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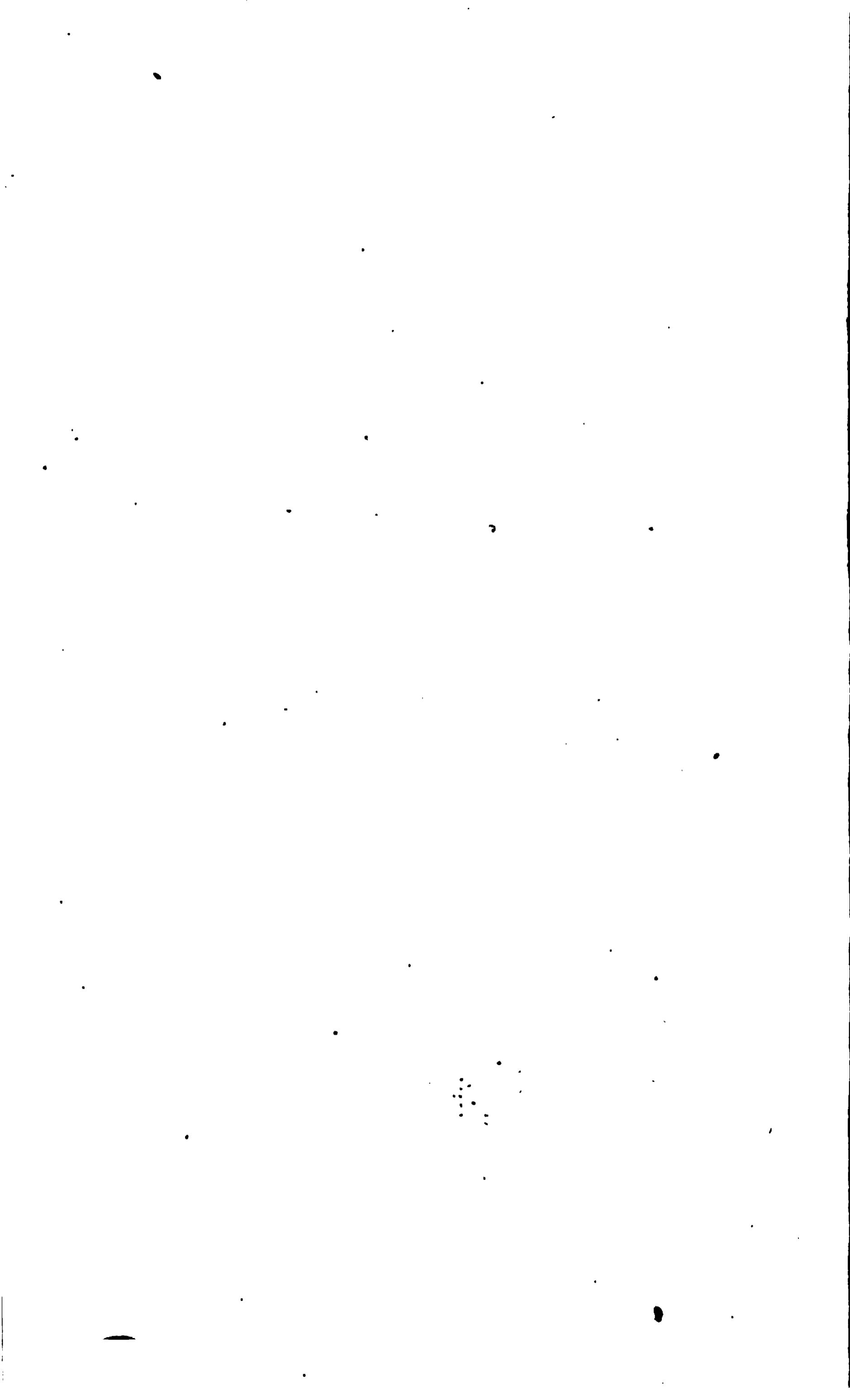
OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR THE YEAR 1867.

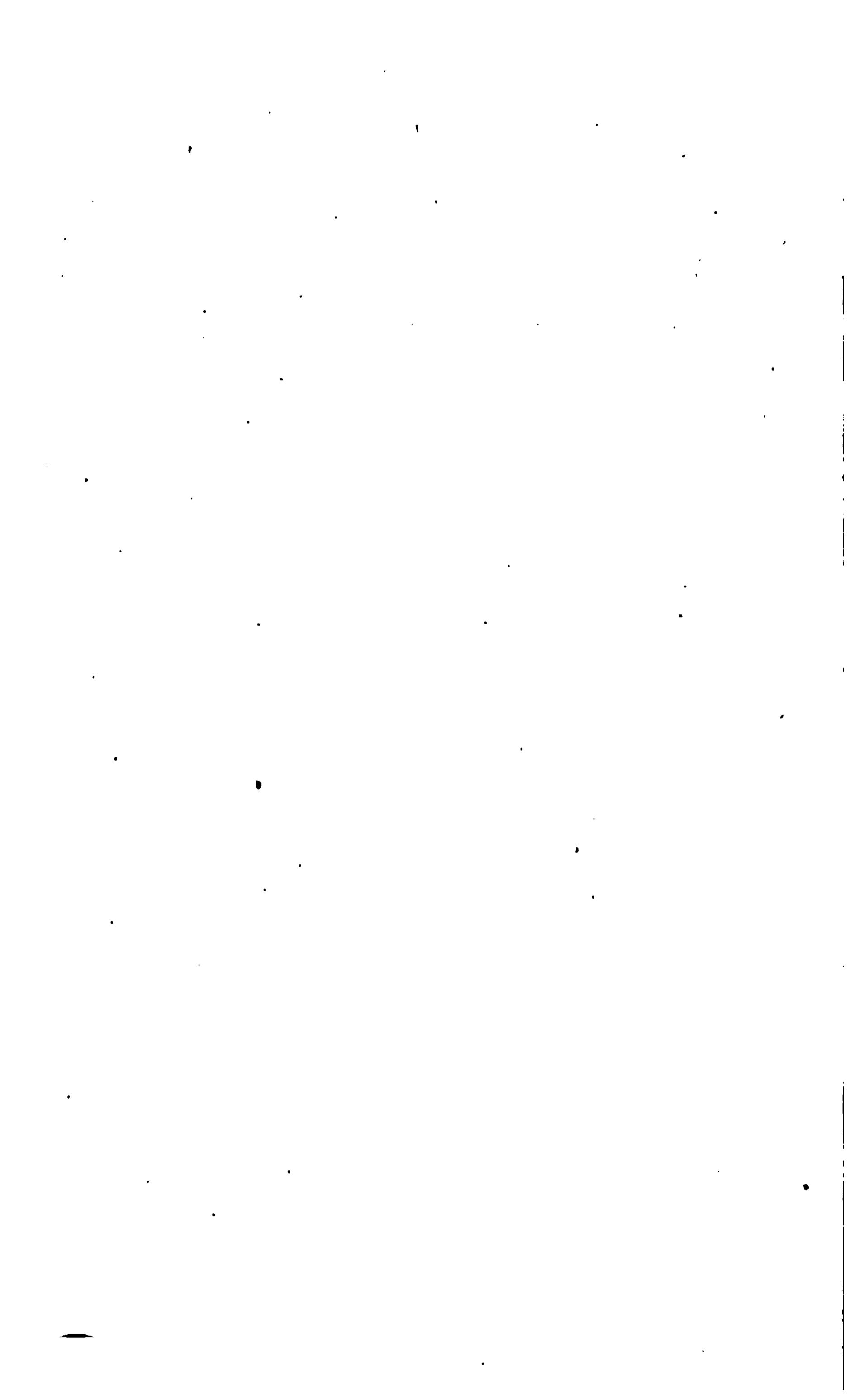
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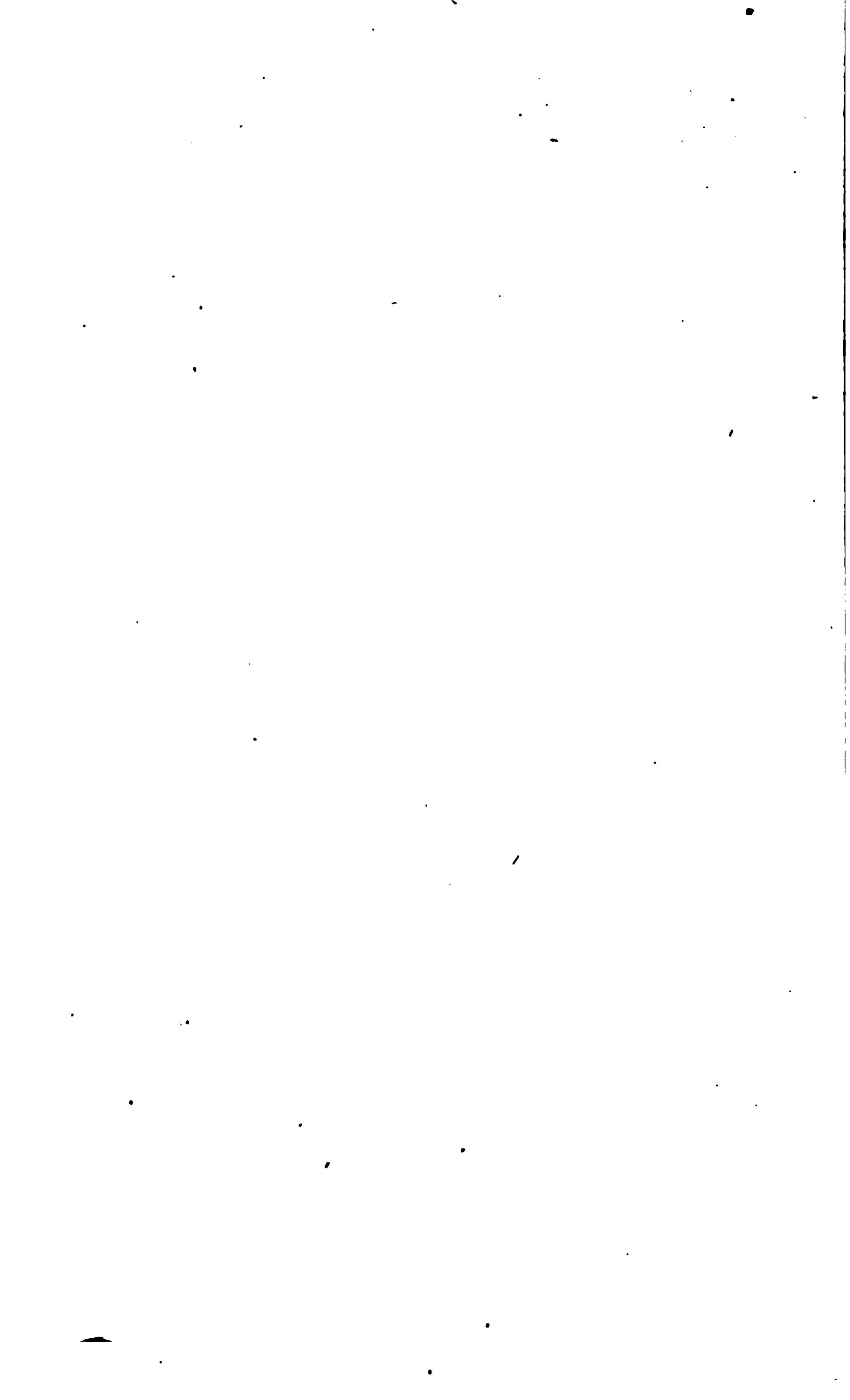


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- 6. Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Prison.**
- 7. Annual Report of the Attorney General.**
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JOINT DOCUMENTS.



**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AUDITOR GENERAL**

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR THE YEAR 1867.

By Authority.

**LANSING:
JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1867.**



R E P O R T.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Lansing, Mich., December 30th, 1867. }

His Excellency HENRY H. CRAPO,

Governor of the State of Michigan:

As required by law, I have the honor to submit the following, as my official

R E P O R T,

for the year ending November 30th, 1867.

The receipts of the treasury from all sources du-

ring the year, amounted to.....\$1,697,390 32

Amount in the treasury at the close of the previ-
ous year,..... 579,004 80

Funds available during the year just closed, \$2,276,395 12

Warrants have been drawn on the treasury du-

ring the same period, amounting to..... 1,694,283 68

Balance charged to State Treasurer at the close

of the late fiscal year,..... \$582,111 44

Add outstanding warrant on treasury,..... 2 52

Cash balance in the treasury at the close of the

late fiscal year,..... \$582,113 96

This balance will be subject to the following reductions on
the first day of January, 1868:

For payment of two million loan bonds,..... \$192,000 00

" " interest on two million loan bonds,.. 59,222 00

" " war loan bonds,..... 19,000 00

" " interest on renewal loan,..... 6,480 00

" " " war bonds,..... 38,517 50

" " " canal " 3,000 00

Total,..... \$318,219 50

In addition to the above amount necessary to meet the State indebtedness which falls due on the first day of January, 1868, the current expenses must be met, and the calls under the several appropriation acts must be honored by the Treasurer. These necessary payments will so reduce the balance in the treasury that it will not probably exceed, on the second day of January, \$250,000.

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

The funded and fundable debt of the State amounted, on the 30th of November, 1866, to. \$3,979,921 25
 " " " 1867, to. 3,901,242 70

Showing a reduction during the fiscal year just closed, of..... \$78,678 55

This reduction has been made by payments as follows:

Anticipating the payment of a portion of the

Two Million Loan Bonds, due January 1, 1868,	\$58,000 00
War Loan Bonds, due January, 1866,.....	12,000 00
\$15,000 unrecognized Five Million Loan Bonds, adjusted and paid at.....	8,678 55

Total as above,..... \$78,678 55

The trust fund debt of the State amounted, on the

30th day of Nov., 1866, to..... \$1,730,560 91

The receipts, on account of the various trust

funds, during the year, amounted to..... 147,136 17

Giving, for the amount of the trust fund debt,

Nov. 30th, 1867,..... \$1,877,697 08

STATE TAX.

The apportionment of the State Tax, for the year 1867, was made as required by the acts named below:

Act No. 122, laws of 1861, $\frac{1}{2}$ mill,..... \$38,495 73

Act No. 5, laws of 1861, (extra session,) 1-16 mill, 19,247 87

Act No. 16, laws of 1862, State Military Fund,..	24,674	25
Act No. 59, laws of 1867, 1-20 mill, aid to Uni- versity,.....	15,398	30
Act No. 115, laws of 1867, Asylum for Insane,..	50,000	00
Act No. 160, laws of 1867, 2½ mills, General Tax,	692,923	15
Act No. 152, laws of 1867, Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,.....	40,000	00

Total State Tax,..... \$880,789 30

The amount of the State Tax to be apportioned for the year 1868, is \$713,747 84, less by \$166,991 46, than the amount apportioned for the year 1867.

TAX COLLECTIONS AND SALES.

The net proceeds from tax collections, tax sales, &c., for the fiscal year, amounted to \$607,863 70, as appears from the following statements:

Received from counties for taxes collected, &c.,..	\$419,485	76
" " tax sales in October,.....	143,351	57
" " delinquent taxes collected,.....	139,971	65
" " int. on delinquent taxes collected,..	7,230	37
" " expense of sale,.....	1,829	56
" " office charges,.....	4,183	75
" " redemption of State bids,.....	19,775	66
" " " individuals,.....	20,594	40
" " State bids sold,.....	17,909	66
" " int. on State bids sold,.....	8,169	22
" " State tax lands sold,.....	18,666	33
" " int. on State tax lands sold,.....	991	97

Total receipts,.....	\$797,159	90
----------------------	-----------	----

From which deduct—

Amount paid counties on tax acc't,....	\$90,935	74
" " expense of sale,.....	39,655	89
" " refunded—delinquent taxes,..	3,541	43
" " " int. on delinquent		
taxes,.....	674	20

Amount refunded—office charges,....\$	8	70
" " redemptions,.....	46,033	37
" " State bids,.....	4,374	20
" " int. on State bids,..	885	15
" " State tax lands,....	2,984	24
" " int. on State tax lands,.....	203	28
		————— \$189,296 20
Net receipts as above,.....		————— \$607,863 70

Except from the counties of Chippewa, Houghton, Iosco, Manitou and Ontonagon, the proceeds of the October tax sales were paid into the State treasury, as required by Act No. 68, Laws of 1867. Since December first, the Treasurers of Houghton and Iosco counties have paid over the proceeds of the tax sales in their respective counties.

In the county of Van Buren no tax sales were held. The "Tax List" was not published as required by law. Deeming this a sufficient cause to invalidate every sale that might be made, the county treasurer was directed not to proceed with the sale. Such of these lands as may then remain delinquent for the taxes of 1866, will be readvertised the coming year, and reoffered at the time of sale of lands delinquent for taxes of 1867.

Act No. 456, Laws of 1867, authorized the Auditor General to grant and convey to the treasurer of the county of Jackson, and his successors in office, all the title and interest which the State had, or may have, in the several parcels of land bid off for certain drainage taxes in the townships of Leoni, Waterloo, Henrietta and Blackman, or either of them, in trust, for the use of said county, whenever he shall be duly certified that the Board of Supervisors of the county of Jackson, by formal resolution, had accepted the provisions of said act. The provisions of this act were formally accepted by the said Board of Supervisors as required, on the 22d day of October last, and a

duly certified copy of the resolution of acceptance forwarded to this office under date of November 6th, and on the 30th of the same month, deeds were made as required by law, conveying to the county of Jackson the title and interest of the State in the lands designated by said act. The amount charged against these lands, (\$13,391 87,) was transferred to the account of the county of Jackson.

Joint resolution No. 34, laws of 1867, empowered the Board of Auditors to determine the amount of the claim of the State against Henry Johr, late Treasurer of the county of St. Clair. Below is a copy of the finding of the Board of Auditors in the case:

AUGUST 27th, 1867.

The Board resumed the consideration of the claim of Henry Johr, late Treasurer of St. Clair county, referred to them by Joint Resolution No. 34, Vol. 1, p. 334, session laws of 1867. Having examined fully the testimony presented, and having heard the statements of Mr. Johr, and Mr. Collins, and deliberation having been had thereon, the Board find that on the 29th day of December, 1866, the said Henry Johr, late Treasurer of St. Clair county, was indebted to the State of Michigan, in the sum of seven thousand four hundred and ninety dollars and eighty-eight cents, (\$7,490 88,) and that no part of said sum has since been paid.

And the Board further find and determine, that they cannot have any further action on the matters herein referred to, by any provisions or conditions delegated or imposed by said Joint Resolution No. 34.

The matter was handed over by the Board, to the Auditor General, for collection. Mr. Johr was notified of the determination of the Board, and requested to settle the account at once. No attention being paid to the matter by him, a copy of his official bond was placed in the hands of the Attorney General, on the fifth day of November last, with a request that legal proceedings for the collection of the amount due the State, be commenced against Mr. Johr and his bondsmen.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
STATE PRISON.

Twenty-four thousand dollars were paid from the State treasury during the fiscal year, on account of current expenses of the State Prison.

There was also paid during the same period, under the provisions of Act No. 146, Laws of 1867—

For building new workshops,.....	\$12,000 00
" rebuilding west wall,.....	2,000 00
" flagging in east and west wings and kitchen,.	4,000 00
" building for insane convicts,.....	3,000 00
	<hr/>
Total amount paid under act,.....	<u>\$21,000 00</u>

There remains \$7,000 of the amount appropriated for building a prison for the insane, yet unexpended.

ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL.

The net receipts from canal tolls, during the fiscal year, amounted to \$18,905 61, an increase over the net receipts of the previous year, of \$4,721 01. The total gross receipts for the year amounted to \$31,054 79,* an increase over those of the previous year of about \$8,000.

There was apportioned to the counties in January last, under Joint Resolution No. 2, laws of 1863, \$7,239 60. Leaving a balance to the credit of the counties, on account of the canal tax, of \$27,086 50. Add to this balance, the interest for one year at seven per cent., (\$1,896 05,) for the indebtedness to the counties on the first of January, 1868. \$10,830 61 will be apportioned among the counties under the above resolution, the coming January, which will leave a balance yet to the credit of the counties, of \$18,151 94. This indebtedness will undoubtedly be discharged within the next two years.

WAR FUND.

The total resources of the War Fund during the year just

* Exclusive of the amount of tolls collected during the month of November 1867, the report for that month not having been received at the Auditor General's Office.

closed, amounted to \$123,729 79. The expenditures on account of the fund amounted to \$108,967 50—less by \$14,759 29 than the resources. Against this balance there stands the following liabilities:

Interest on War Bounty Bonds, past due,.....	\$14,175 00
" " Bonds, past due,.....	1,547 00
Gettysburgh Cemetery, Act 118, 1865,.....	854 80

Total liability of War Fund acc't, Nov. 30, 1867, \$16,576 80

From which it appears that there is a deficiency in the fund of \$1,817 51.

The transactions in the War Fund from the passage of the act creating it, (Act 5, Ex. Sess. 1861,) to the close of the late fiscal year, are as follows:

Receipts.

Receipts from bonds issued,.....	\$2,434,271 44
" premium on bonds issued,....	10,145 50
" accrued interest on bonds issued,..	16,784 72
Reimbursed by General Government,.....	92,000 00
Transfer'd from Gen'l Fund for interest on Bonds,	442,396 50
Sundries,.....	195 75

Total,	\$2,995,793 91
--------------	----------------

Disbursements.

State Paymaster, Act 1, Extra Session 1861,.....	\$ 103,285 07
Arms and equipments, Act 5, Extra Session 1861,.....	494,041 35
Q. M. General's estimates, Act 5, Extra Session 1861,.....	1,931,500 00
Soldier's Relief Fund, Act 31, Session 1863,.....	20,000 00
Gettysburgh Cemetery, Act 1, 1864, and 118, 1865,.....	5,145 20
Interest,.....	427,063 00

	\$2,981,034 62
--	----------------

Leaving balance as above,.....	\$14,759 29
--------------------------------	-------------

By law, the War Fund is the only source from which funds for the payment of the State Soldiers' bounties can be drawn. It is necessary to supply the deficiency in the Fund, and to provide means with which to meet such demands as may yet come up for adjustment. This may be done under authority of Act No. 85, Laws of 1865, as there yet remains unissued \$285,000 of the bonds authorized by said Act. Under the provisions of Act No. 134, Laws of 1863, and Act No. 309, Laws of 1865, these bonds can be purchased for the sinking funds. As the amount required to be raised will not be large, this course would seem preferable to throwing the bonds upon the market.

MILITARY FUND.

This fund stood credited, at the commencement of the fiscal year, with..... \$40,384 42
During the year there was transferred to the fund,.. 19,628 70

Resources of fund during the year,	\$60,013 12
<hr/>	
The expenditures from the fund were on	
Q. M. Estimates,.....	\$7,013 00
Transferred to Soldiers' Home Fund,...	10,000 00
" " Asylum Fund,.....	43,000 12
	<hr/>
	\$60,013 12
<hr/>	

The Military Fund now stands depleted, and will remain in this condition until the State taxes for the year 1867 are paid into the State Treasury, when \$24,674 25 will be placed to the credit of the fund.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF FUND.

No transfers to, or payments from this fund were made during the fiscal year. At the close of the year, as at the commencement, it stood credited with \$7,000 00.

SOLDIERS' HOME FUND.

This fund was created under Act No. 36, laws of 1867. According to the provisions of this act, \$10,000 was transferred

from the Military Fund to the credit of this fund. \$7,000 have been drawn from the fund upon the requisition of the State Military Board.

SPECIFIC TAXES.

The receipts into the State Treasury from this source during the fiscal year just closed, are larger than for any previous one. Below is given the aggregate amounts received from the various classes of corporations which, by law are required to pay specific taxes.*

Received from Railrdad and Railway Co's,.....	\$163,915 97
" Masonic Lodges,.....	35 43
" Mining Companies,.....	51 50
" State Bank,:.....	900 00
" National Banks,.....	34,212 30
" Insurance Companies,.....	52,210 22
 Total,	 \$251,325 42
During the year 1866 the amount received was..	201,606 88
 Showing an increase for the year of,.....	 <u>\$49,718 54</u>

A still larger revenue may be expected from this source during the coming year.

Act No. 177, Laws of 1863, provides that the specific taxes required by law to be paid to the State by mining, manufacturing, smelting and other companies liable to pay such taxes, of the Upper Peninsula, be remitted to the counties in which said companies are located, for a period of five years from the passage of said act. This act was approved March 23d, 1863; it expires March 23d, 1868, and the specific tax, which, under this act, was paid to county treasurers in the Upper Peninsula, will be paid into the State Treasury.

Act No. 123, Laws of 1867, provides for a further increase of the amount to be received through the channel of specific taxes. Under this act, telegraph companies are required to

* For details of specific taxes, see statement [H.] accompanying this report.

pay a Specific State tax of two per cent. on the gross receipts of their current year, in this State.

Act No. 140, Laws of 1867, requires the payment of a specific tax of one per cent. on the gross amount received within this State, by any association or individual carrying on an express business, either as principal or agent.

What the total increase will be, I have not the data at hand from which to make even an approximate estimate.

Railroads and Railways.

There remains yet uncollected, on account of railroad specific tax, \$31,303 44. \$22,000 of this amount, however, is a charge against the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad Company, which has stood on the books of this office since 1860. It is claimed on the part of said Company, that this tax has been discharged, and a receipt for the amount, signed John McKinney, Treasurer of the State of Michigan, is shown as evidence of such payment. But, as the law provides that no receipt, unless countersigned by the Auditor General, shall be evidence of the payment of money to the State Treasurer, the receipt held by the company cannot be accepted by the Auditor General as evidence of such payment. To adjust the matter, a conference between the Attorney of the Company and the Attorney General, was proposed by the Auditor General, and accepted by the President of the Company. The Attorney General was, in February last, notified of this arrangement, and requested, if possible, to bring the matter to a conclusion before the close of the fiscal year. What action he may have taken is not known at this Department.

The amount charged to the Amboy, Lansing and Traverse Bay Railroad Company has been assumed by the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company, and will be paid during the first half of the coming year.

The tax against the Detroit City Railway Company, was, on the first day of January last, delinquent for the years 1863-4-5 and 6; that against the East Saginaw City Railway Company,

for the years 1865-6, and that against the Grand Rapids Street Railway Company, for the years 1864-5 and 6. The first and second of the above named companies have paid in full the taxes charged against them. The last named company has paid the tax for 1866; the taxes for the two former years remain yet unsettled.

National Banks.

Under Act No. 122, Laws of 1867, banking associations organized under the laws of the United States, and doing business in the State of Michigan, are required to pay an annual specific tax of one per cent. on the capital stock paid in of said banks, less the value of real estate owned by them. But the law makes no provision for a report from these banks from which the amount of tax to be paid by them shall be determined, nor does it fix the time at which the amount subject to taxation shall be ascertained. In the absence of such provisions in the law, the regular quarterly statement required to be made by the National banks, on the first Monday in April, was assumed by the Auditor General as a proper one from which to determine the amount of specific taxes to be charged against them for the year 1867, on the books in his office, and a charge of one per cent. on the capital stock paid in, less the value of real estate owned by them, as appeared from their several statements of April last, was entered against the banks as the amount of specific tax due from them under the above act, for the year 1867. One-half of this amount was paid, as the April installment of the tax, by all of these banks except the First National of Bay City, Owosso and Pontiac, the Second National of Pontiac, and the Tecumseh National Bank, Tecumseh. But in paying the October installment a few of the banks construed the law as imposing a semi-annual tax of one-half of one per cent., to be computed on the first days of April and October, instead of an annual tax of one per cent., a construction that does not appear warranted by the terms of the law.

From the Quarterly Reports¹ of the National Banks, made on the first Monday in April last, it appears that the amount of the paid-in capital stock of these banks is.....\$5,030,010 00
 That the value of real estate owned by them, is... 224,874 26

Which being deducted from the paid-in capital,
 leaves as the amount subject to taxation,....\$4,805,135 74

The tax on which at one per cent. amounts to....	48,051 36
Of this amount there had been paid into the Treasury previous to Nov. 30, 1867,.....	34,212 30
Leaving unpaid at that date,.....	<u>\$ 13,839 06</u>

A part of this last amount has been paid since the close of the fiscal year, and does not appear in this Report.

CLAIM AGAINST THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

This claim grew out of the disbursements made by the State to defray the expenses of raising, clothing, arming and forwarding to the seat of war, the troops furnished for the service of the General Government during the late rebellion.

The total amount disbursed by the State for the above object, and charged to the U. S., is.....	\$731,318 42
The U. S. is credited with am't of national tax apportioned to the State, amounting to \$426,498 84	
And the amount reimbursed by the General Government,.....	92,000 00
	518,498 84

Leaving yet unadjusted,.....	\$212,819 58
------------------------------	--------------

(1) For details of Capital Stock, real estate, amount of tax of each National Bank in the State, see Statement [I,] accompanying this Report.

(2) For amount of tax paid by the several National Banks, see Statement [H,].

For a full exhibit of the condition of the several Funds, the sources from which they were supplied, and the character and amount of the disbursements therefrom during the late fiscal year, attention is called to the statements appended hereto.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM HUMPHREY,

Auditor General.



STATEMENT*Of Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending Nov. 30th, 1867.*

	EXPENDITURES.	RECEIPTS.
The balance in the hands of the State Treasurer on Nov. 30th, 1866, exclusive of amount to meet outstanding warrant upon General Fund, was.....	.....	\$579,004 80
Normal School Interest Fund,.....	\$9,528 00	2,062 77
Two Million Loan Sinking Fund,.....	58,000 00	.....
Primary School Fund,.....	120 00	112,955 44
Primary School Interest Fund,.....	144,788 81	52,508 88
War Fund,	108,967 50	17 50
Asylum Fund,.....	187,375 17	3,148 16
General Fund,	791,308 10	1,078,116 70
Swamp Land Fund,.....	362,791 64	376,377 14
Normal School Fund, .....	.....	1,824 92
Internal Improvement Fund,	8,678 55	12,127 88
University Interest Fund,.....	39,004 88	12,692 45
St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Fund,.....	7,315 00	18,905 61
Soldiers' Home Fund,	7,000 00	.....
War Loan Sinking Fund,.....	12,000 00	.....
University Fund,	120 00	19,402 37
Military Fund,.....	7,013 00	.....
Swamp Land Interest Fund,.....	319 71	6,559 36
State Building Fund,.....	8 87	694 21
*Balance charged State Treasurer Nov. 30, 1867,.....	582,111 44	.....
	\$2,276,395 12	\$2,276,395 12

* To this amount add for outstanding warrant, \$2 52; making actual cash balance in hands of State Treasurer, \$582,113 96.

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

The funded and fundable debt is as follows:

LEDGER BALANCES—NOV. 30th, 1867.

	Dr.	Cr.
Normal School Interest Fund,.....		\$13,440 49
Suspense Account,	\$40,904 79	
Two Million Loan Sinking Fund,		66,523 66
Primary School Fund,.....		1,381,166 07
Primary School Interest Fund,		72,796 56
War Fund,		14,759 29
Asylum Fund,.....		147,955 66
General Fund,		1,189,095 02
Swamp Land Fund,.....		86,062 43
Normal School Fund,		43,701 95
Internal Improvement Fund,.....	2,407,994 96	
University Interest Fund,.....		1,969 26
St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Fund,.....		52,145 08
Soldiers' Home Fund,.....		3,000 00
*State Treasurer,.....	582,111 44	
Soldiers' Relief Fund.....		7,000 00
War Loan Sinking Fund,	630,811 87	
University Fund,		298,847 59
Swamp Land Interest Fund,		99,515 66
Five per ct. Primary School Fund, Sec. 5, Act 31, 1858,..		151,824 15
State Building Fund,.....		26,256 97
Treasury Notes,.....		780 00
Contingent Fund,.....		892 86
M. C. R. R. Deposits,.....		1,947 02
M. S. R. R. Deposits,.....		146 72
St. Jo. Valley R. R. Deposits,.....		55 00
C. & O. R. R. Deposits,.....		8 58
Land Warrants,.....		1,602 56
Land Warrants, 2d Series,		666 00
Internal Improvement Warrants,.....		3,558 75
Swamp Land Warrants,.....		1,970 99
Swamp Land Warrants, 2d Series,.....		200 00
	<hr/> \$3,667,323 06	<hr/> \$3,667,323 06

⁵ * To this amount add for outstanding warrant, \$2 52; making actual cash balance in hands of State Treasurer, \$582,113 96.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

GENERAL FUND.

Dr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	To Salaries of Public Officers, (D),.....	\$ 29,295 64
	" Expenses of the Judiciary, (E),.....	36,049 69
	" Sundry appropriations, (F),.....	233,616 83
	" Trustees Michigan Asylums,.....	579 83
	" Extra Clerks—Land, Sec'y State and Supt. Pub. Inst'n offices,.	6,736 17
	" Awards of Board of State Auditors,.....	123,805 37
	" Wolf Bounty,.....	148 00
	" Coroners' Fees,.....	1,364 39
	" Proceeds of Sales refunded,.....	~ 4 21
	" Current Expenses of State Prison,.....	24,000 00
	" Paid sundry Counties, on account,.....	98,175 34
	" United States of America, (Act 119, 1867,).....	162 00
	" Refunded—delinquent taxes,.....	3,541 43
	" " " interest,.....	674 29
	" " office charges,.....	8 70
	" " redemptions,.....	46,033 37
	" " State bids,.....	4,374 20
	" " " interest,.....	885 16
	" " State tax lands,.....	2,984 24
	" " " " interest,	208 28
	" State Salt Spring Lands, appraisals, &c.,.....	17 00
	" Interest on Two Million Loan Bonds,.....	121,158 69
	" " Renewal "	12,840 00
	" Exp. of sales refunded and disbursed from proceeds of sales,...	39,655 50
	" Amount transferred to University Interest Fund,.....	27,010 96
	" " " Normal School Interest Fund,.....	2,553 14
	" " " " appropriation,	10,000 00
	" " " Asylum Fund,.....	157,339 25
	" " " War Fund,.....	109,445 00
	" " " War Loan Sinking Fund,.....	21,899 18
	" " " Two Million Loan Sinking Fund,.....	38,495 73
	" " " Military Fund,.....	19,628 70
	" " " Primary School Interest Fund,.....	104,122 45
	" Balance, Nov. 30, 1867, exclusive of outstanding warrant,....	1,189,095 62
		\$2,470,398 12

GENERAL FUND.

Cr.

1867.		
Mar. 20.	By balance, Nov. 20th, 1866, exclusive of outstanding warrant, ...	\$1,365,541 22
" Railroad Specific Tax, (H,).....	162,915 97	
" Bank " (H,).....	24,213 80	
" Masonic " (H,).....	86 48	
" Insurance " (H,).....	52,810 22	
" Mining " (H,).....	51 00	
" Expenses of Judiciary, Sheriff's fees, &c., refunded,	74 00	
" Awards of Board of State Auditors, refunded,	581 94	
" Legislature, 1867, refunded,.....	10 00	
" Constitutional Convention, 1867, pay refunded,.....	51 00	
" Sales of Lands for Taxes, in October,.....	142,351 57	
" Sundry Counties, taxes collected, &c.,.....	419,426 78	
" Sale of Compiled Laws,.....	205 75	
" Sundries, Peddlers' Licenses, Int., sale of Mich. Rep'ts, &c., (G,)	24,906 21	
" Delinquent Taxes collected,.....	129,971 66	
" " interest,.....	7,230 37	
" Expense of sales,.....	1,829 56	
" Tax Histories, &c., Auditor's Office,.....	1,440 11	
" Fees and Charges, State Land Office,.....	511 65	
" Office Charges,.....	4,183 75	
" Redemption of sales to individuals,.....	20,504 49	
" " State Bids,.....	10,776 00	
" Fees, Secretary of State,.....	58 79	
" State bids sold,.....	17,900 00	
" " interest,.....	2,109 29	
" State tax lands,.....	12,928 28	
" " interest,.....	991 97	
" Sale of State Salt Spring Lands and interest,.....	2,083 02	
" Amount transferred from St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Fund,...	7,230 00	
		\$2,470,898 12

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Dr.		
1867.		
Nov. 30.	To balance, Nov. 30, 1866, including outstanding warrants,.....	\$2,411,443 74
	" paid adjusted bonds,	8,678 55
		\$2,420,122 29

ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL FUND.

Dr.		
1867.		
Nov. 30.	To paid interest on Canal Loan Bonds,	\$5,940 00
	" salary of Superintendent, 11 months,.....	1,375 00
	To am't transfer'd to Gen'l Fund, under Joint Resolut'n No. 2, '63,	7,239 00
	" balance,	52,145 68
		\$66,700 28

STATE BUILDING FUND.

Dr.		
1867.		
Nov. 30.	To paid for advertising forfeited lands,.....	\$ 6 00
	" erroneous payments refunded,.....	2 87
	" balance,	26,255 97
		\$26,264 34

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Cr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	By Cash of United States—five per cent. on sale of public lands, . . .	\$11,747 33
"	for Internal Improvement Lands sold,	250 00
"	for State Asset Lands sold,	130 00
	By balance, including outstanding warrants,	2,407,994 96
		—————
		\$2,420,122 29

ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL FUND.

Cr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,	\$47,794 67
"	cash received on acc't of tolls,	18,906 61
		—————
		\$66,700 28

STATE BUILDING FUND.

Cr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,	\$25,570 13
"	receipts during the fiscal year,	694 21
		—————
		\$26,264 34

SWAMP LAND FUND.

Dr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	To amounts expended on State Roads, viz:	
	Allegan, Muskegon and Traverse Bay, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,) \$15,170 12; Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,) \$1,400,	\$16,570 12
	Alma and Clinton, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,) \$1,685 30; Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,) \$1,200,	2,885 30
	Almont and Cass River, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,) \$6,482 55; Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,) \$4,000,	11,082 55
	Berlin and Georgetown, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,) \$6,304 62; Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,) \$2,000,	8,304 62
	Big Rapids and Grand Rapids, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,) \$1,810 04; Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,) \$2,500,	3,810 04
	Duncan, Alpena and Sauble, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,) \$48,362 16; Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,) \$81; Cash, \$25,	48,468 16
	Bay de Noc and Green Bay, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,)	27,275 95
	East Saginaw and Sauble Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,) \$7,529 33; Cash, \$399 45; War- rants, (Act 107, 1861,) \$300,	8,228 78
	Englishville and Croton, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,) \$2,767; Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,) \$937 50,	3,704 50
	Greenbush and Gratiot, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,)	2,674 45
	Greenville and Big Rapids, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,) \$1,789 79; Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,) \$8,946 75,	5,636 54
	Ionia, Houghton Lake and Mackinac, Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,)	3,700 00
	Ionia and Vermontville, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,) \$1,050; Cash, \$10,	1,060 00
	St. Louis and Pine River, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,)	1,850 00
	Lexington and Flint River, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,) \$2,350 01; Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,) \$6,000,	8,350 01
	Amount carried forward,.....	\$153,651 02

SWAMP LAND FUND.

6

1867		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30th, 1866,.....	\$84,237 50
	Amount received on Sales of State Swamp Lands, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,) \$272,780 64; Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,) \$84,257 60; Cash, \$19,838 80,.....	
		376,377 14
	Amount carried forward,.....	\$460,614 64

SWAMP LAND FUND--CONTINUED.

Dr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	Amount brought forward,.....	\$153,651 02
	Saginaw, Gratiot and Newaygo, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,)	500 00
	Emmet and Grand Traverse, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,) \$26,024 98; Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,) \$514,	26,538 98
	Keweenaw Bay, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,)	27,824 63
	Mineral Range, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,) \$27,855 94; Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,) \$2,400,	30,255 94
	Midland and Isabella, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,)	799 40
	Newaygo and Dayton, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,) \$2,556 19; Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,) \$5,492 34,	8,048 53
	Newaygo and Northport, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,)	8,894 60
	New Haven and Fairfield, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,)	50 00
	Ovid and St. Charles, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,).....	140 50
	Port Austin and Sanilac, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,) \$12,926 09; Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,) \$3,106,	16,091 09
	Port Huron, Bay City and Lansing, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,) \$3,279 11; Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,) \$7,650; Cash, 920 28,	11,849 34
	Bridgeton and Osceola, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,) \$1,550 63; Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,) \$1,500,	3,050 63
	Port Sanilac and Tuscola, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,).....	13,187 35
	Portage River, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,)....	1,857 90
	Tuscola and Saginaw Bay, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,).....	1,150 00
	Saginaw and Genesee, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,).....	247 85
	Amount carried forward,.....	\$804,187 76

SWAMP LAND FUND—CONTINUED.

8

1867.	
Nov. 30. Amount brought forward,.....	\$400,614 64
Amount carried forward,.....	\$400,614 64

SWAMP LAND FUND—CONTINUED.

Dr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	Amount brought forward,.....	\$304,137 76
	Saginaw and Gratiot, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,) \$7,136 55; Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,) \$687 50,.....	7,824 05
	Saginaw City and Owosso, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,).....	1,659 51
	Sand Beach and Bay City, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,).....	1,036 36
	Sanilac and Bay, Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,).....	1,407 50
	White Rock and Bingham, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,)	3,559 62
	Bridge across Muskegon River, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,).....	3,177 47
	River du Fil Improvement, Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,)	4,000 00
	Lapeer and Tuscola, Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,)	1,250 00
	Capac and Clyde, Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,)	6,750 00
	Ingham and Clinton, Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,)	800 00
	Sanilac and Huron, Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,),.....	17,476 91
	Elk Creek Ditch, Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,).....	4,800 00
	Incidental Expenses, &c., Cash,.....	141 30
	Expenses of Swamp Land State Road Commissioner's Office,....	1,270 49
	Clerks to Swamp Land State Road Commissioner,	693 46
	Salary of Swamp Land State Road Commissioner,.....	1,375 34
	Amount transferred to five per cent. Primary School Fund, under Sec. 5, Act 31, 1858,.....	18,193 44
	Balance,.....	86,062 43
		\$460,614 64

SWAMP LAND FUND—Continued.

Cz.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	Amount brought forward,.....	\$460,614 64
		\$460 614 64

SWAMP LAND INTEREST FUND.

Dr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	To supervisors' appraisals,.....	\$ 172 75
	" paid for advertising Forfeited Lands,.....	69 25
	" erroneous payments refunded,.....	77 71
	" balance,	99,515 66

		\$99,835 37

UNIVERSITY FUND.

Dr.

1867.		
Nov 30.	To erroneous sales, refunded,	\$ 120 00
	" balance,	298,847 59

		\$298,967 59

UNIVERSITY INTEREST FUND.

Dr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	To amounts paid University of Michigan,.....	\$38,877 33
	" paid for Supervisors' appraisals,.....	9 75
	" erroneous payment refunded,.....	110 75
	" paid for advertising forfeited lands,.....	7 00
	" balance,	1,969 26

		\$40,974 09

SWAMP LAND INTEREST FUND.

Cr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, November 30, 1866,.....	\$32,276 91
	" receipts during fiscal year,	6,569 38
		<hr/>
		\$39,836 37

UNIVERSITY FUND.

Cr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, November 30, 1866,.....	\$279,566 23
	" receipts during fiscal year,	19,402 37
		<hr/>
		\$298,967 60

UNIVERSITY INTEREST FUND.

Cr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, November 30, 1866,.....	\$ 1,270 00
	" receipts during fiscal year,	12,692 45
	" amount transferred from Gen'l Fund—Int. on Univ. Fund,	27,010 95
		<hr/>
		\$40,974 00

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

Dr

1867.		
Nov. 30.	To balance,	\$43,701 96
		\$43,701 96

NORMAL SCHOOL INTEREST FUND.

Dr

1867.		
Nov. 30.	To paid on certificates of State Board of Education,	\$9,500 00
"	for supervisors' appraisals,.....	24 50
"	for advertising forfeited lands,	3 50
	To balance,	18,440 49
		\$22,968 49

PRIMARY SCHOOL FUND.

Dr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	To erroneous sales, refunded,.....	\$ 120 00
"	balance,	1,381,166 07
		\$1,381,286 07

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

	Cr.
1867.	
Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	\$41,877 03
" receipts during fiscal year,.....	1,824 92
	<hr/>
	\$43,701 95

NORMAL SCHOOL INTEREST FUND.

	Cr.
1867.	
Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	\$8,352 58
" receipts during fiscal year,	2,002 77
" am't transferred from Gen'l Fund—Int. on N. S. Fund,	2,553 14
" " " " —Act 147, 1867,.....	10,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$22,908 49

PRIMARY SCHOOL FUND.

	Cr.
1867.	
Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	\$1,268,330 63
" cash received during fiscal year,.....	112,955 44
	<hr/>
	\$1,381,286 07

PRIMARY SCHOOL INTEREST FUND.

Dr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	To amount paid Counties, apportioned by Supt. Pub. Instruction,..	\$143,787 59
" "	for Supervisors' appraisals,.....	501 50
" "	advertising forfeited lands,.....	106 50
" "	erroneous payments refunded,.....	338 22
" balance,		72,796 56
		\$217,580 37

FIVE PER CENT. PRIMARY SCHOOL FUND.

Dr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	To balance,	\$151,824 15
		\$151,824 15

WAR LOAN SINKING FUND.

Dr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	To balance, November 30, 1866,.....	\$646,211 06
"	paid War Loan Bonds,.....	12,000 00
		\$638,211 06

PRIMARY SCHOOL INTEREST FUND.

	Cr.
1867.	
Nov. 30. By balance, November 30, 1866,.....	\$60,901 60
" cash received during fiscal year,	52,506 36
" transferred from General Fund, interest on Prim. School Fund,	92,636 03
" " " under Act 81, 1853,.....	11,486 42
	<hr/>
	\$217,520 37

FIVE PER CENT. PRIMARY SCHOOL FUND.

	Cr.
1867.	
Nov. 30. By balance, November 30, 1866,.....	\$138,680 71
" amount transferred from Swamp Land Fund,.....	12,198 44
	<hr/>
	\$151,824 15

WAR LOAN SINKING FUND.

	Cr.
1867.	
Nov. 30. By am't transf'd from Gen. Fund, under Sec. 6, Act 5, Ex. Sec. '61,	\$19,247 87
" " " " " Act 125, 1867,.....	2,061 31
" Balance,.....	636,311 87
	<hr/>
	\$658,211 05

SWAMP LAND FUND.

Dr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	To amounts expended on State Roads, viz:	
	Allegan, Muskegon and Traverse Bay, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,) \$15,170 12; Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,) \$1,400,	\$16,570 12
	Alma and Clinton Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,) \$1,685 30; Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,) \$1,200,	2,885 30
	Almont and Cass River, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,) \$6,482 55; Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,) \$4,000,	11,082 55
	Berlin and Georgetown, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,) \$6,304 62; Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,) \$2,000,	8,304 62
	Big Rapids and Grand Rapids, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,) \$1,310 04; Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,) \$2,500,	3,810 04
	Duncan, Alpena and Sauble, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,) \$48,362 16; Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,) \$81; Cash, \$25,	48,468 16
	Bay de Noc and Green Bay, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,)	27,275 95
	East Saginaw and Sauble Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,) \$7,529 33; Cash, \$399 45; War- rants, (Act 107, 1861,) \$300,	8,228 78
	Englishville and Croton, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,) \$2,767; Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,) \$937 50,	3,704 50
	Greenbush and Gratiot, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,)	2,674 45
	Greenville and Big Rapids, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,) \$1,739 79; Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,) \$3,946 75,	5,686 54
	Ionia, Houghton Lake and Mackinac, Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,)	3,700 00
	Ionia and Vermontville, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,) \$1,050; Cash, \$10,	1,060 00
	St. Louis and Pine River, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,)	1,850 00
	Lexington and Flint River, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,) \$2,350 01; Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,) \$6,000,	8,350 01
	Amount carried forward,.....	\$153,651 03

SWAMP LAND FUND.

Cr.

1867		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30th, 1866,.....	\$34,237 50
	Amount received on Sales of State Swamp Lands, Warrants, (Act 117, 1859,) \$272,780 84; Warrants, (Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867,) \$34,257 50; Cash, \$19,838 80,.....	376,877 14
	Amount carried forward,.....	\$460,614 64

SOLDIERS' RELIEF FUND.

Dr.		
1867.		
Nov. 30.	To balance,	\$7,000 00
		\$7,000 00

SOLDIERS' HOME FUND.

Dr.		
1867.		
Nov. 30.	To paid requisitions of State Military Board,	\$7,000 00
	" balance,	3,000 00
		\$10,000 00

ASYLUM FUND.

Dr.		
1867.		
Nov. 30.	To paid Insane Asylum, under Act 192, 1865,	\$55,000 00
	" " " 87, 1867,.....	12,839 37
	" " " 115, 1867,.....	25,000 00
	" Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, under Act 5, 1867,.....	17,000 00
	" " " " " Sec. 1, Act 152, 1867,	27,500 00
	" for Supervisors' appraisals,.....	9 50
	" for advertising forfeited lands,	9 50
	To erroneous payment, refunded,	16 50
	" balance,.....	147,955 66
		\$285,330 63

SOLDIERS' RELIEF FUND.

	Cr.
1867. Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	\$7,000 00
	<hr/> \$7,000 00

SOLDIERS' HOME FUND.

	Cr.
1867. Nov. 30. By am't transferred to Military Fund, under Act 36, 1867;	\$10,000 00
	<hr/> \$10,000 00

ASYLUM FUND.

	Cr.
1867. Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	\$81,843 30
" receipts during fiscal year,.....	3,143 16
By am't transf'd from Gen'l Fund, under Act 192, 1865--Insane,..	40,000 00
" " " " 87, 1867,— " ..	24,839 37
" " " under Sec. 2, Act 115, '67,—Insane,	37,999 33
" " " under Act 5, '67,—D.D. & B.	17,000 00
" " " under Sec. 1, Act 152, '67,— "	27,500 00
" " " 3, " 152, '67,— "	10,000 00
" Mil. Fund, under Sec. 2, Act 115, '67,—Insane,	43,000 12
	<hr/> \$285,330 33

CONTINGENT FUND.

Dr.		
1867.		
Nov. 30. To balance,		\$392 35
		\$392 35

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT WARRANTS.

Dr.		
1867.		
Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year,		\$8,678 55
" balance,		8,653 75
		\$12,232 30

LAND WARRANTS.

Dr.		
1867.		
Nov. 30. To balance,		\$1,602 56
		\$1,602 56

CONTINGENT FUND.

Cr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,	\$892 35
		\$892 35

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT WARRANTS.

Cr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	\$3,553 75
	" warrants issued during fiscal year,.....	8,678 55
		\$12,232 30

LAND WARRANTS.

Cr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,	\$1,602 56
		\$1,602 56

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

LAND WARRANTS—SECOND SERIES.

Dr.		
1867.		
Nov. 30. To balance,		\$656 06
		<hr/>
		\$656 06
		<hr/>

SWAMP LAND WARRANTS—Act 117, 1859.

Dr.		
1867.		
Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year,		\$272,780 84
" balance,		1,970 90
		<hr/>
		\$274,751 83
		<hr/>

SWAMP LAND WARRANTS—SECOND SERIES—Act 107, 1861.

Dr.		
1867.		
Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year,		\$918 03
" balance,		200 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,118 03
		<hr/>

LAND WARRANTS—SECOND SERIES.

	Cr.
1867.	
Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,	\$656 06
	<hr/>
	\$656 06

SWAMP LAND WARRANTS—ACT 117, 1860.

	Cr.
1867.	
Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,	\$2,765 83
" warrants issued during fiscal year,	271,966 00
	<hr/>
	\$274,751 83

SWAMP LAND WARRANTS—SECOND SERIES—ACT 107, 1861.

	Cr.
1867.	
Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1860,	\$818 08
" amount charged E. S. & S. State Road,	300 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,118 08

SWAMP LAND WARRANTS—THIRD SERIES—Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867.

Dr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	To warrants paid during fiscal year,.....	\$34,257 50
		\$34,257 50

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD DEPOSITS.

Dr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	To balance,.....	\$146 72
		\$146 72

ST. JOSEPH VALLEY RAILROAD DEPOSITS.

Dr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	To balance,	\$55 00
		\$55 00

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD DEPOSITS.

Dr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	To balance,	\$1,947 02
		\$1,947 02

SWAMP LAND WARRANTS—THIRD SERIES—Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867.

	Cr.
1867.	
Nov. 30. By warrants issued during fiscal year,.....	\$84,257 50
	<hr/>
	\$84,257 50
	<hr/>

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD DEPOSITS.

	Cr.
1867.	
Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,	\$146 72
	<hr/>
	\$146 72
	<hr/>

ST. JOSEPH VALLEY RAILROAD DEPOSITS

	Cr.
1867.	
Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,	\$55 00
	<hr/>
	\$55 00
	<hr/>

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD DEPOSITS.

	Cr.
1867.	
Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,	\$1,947 02
	<hr/>
	\$1,947 02
	<hr/>

PRIMARY SCHOOL INTEREST FUND.

Dr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	To amount paid Counties, apportioned by Supt. Pub. Instruction,..	\$143,787 59
" "	for Supervisors' appraisals,.....	501 50
" "	advertising forfeited lands,.....	106 50
" "	erroneous payments refunded,.....	238 22
" balance,	.....	72,796 56
		\$217,590 87

FIVE PER CENT. PRIMARY SCHOOL FUND.

Dr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	To balance,	\$151,824 15
		\$151,824 15

WAR LOAN SINKING FUND.

Dr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	To balance, November 30, 1866,.....	\$646,211 08
"	paid War Loan Bonds,.....	12,000 00
		\$634,211 08

PRIMARY SCHOOL INTEREST FUND.

Dr.	
1867.	
Nov. 30. By balance, November 30, 1866,.....	\$30,901 68
" cash received during fiscal year,.....	52,595 28
" transferred from General Fund, interest on Prim. School Fund,	92,638 03
" " " under Act 31, 1858,.....	11,496 42

	\$217,530 37

FIVE PER CENT. PRIMARY SCHOOL FUND.

Dr.	
1867.	
Nov. 30. By balance, November 30, 1866,.....	\$125,630 71
" amount transferred from Swamp Land Fund,.....	12,123 44
	<hr/>
	\$151,824 15

WAR LOAN SINKING FUND.

WAR FUND

Dr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	To paid estimates of Quartermaster General,.....	\$12,000 00
" "	Interest on War Loan,.....	76,597 50
" "	War Bounty Loan,.....	20,370 00
" balance,	.....	14,759 29
		<hr/>
		\$123,726 79

MILITARY FUND.

Dr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	To paid estimates of Quartermaster General,.....	\$7,018 00
"	am't transferred to Soldiers' Home Fund, under Act 36, 1867,..	10,000 00
"	Asylum Fund, under Sec. 2, Act 115, 1867..	43,000 12
		\$60,018 12

TWO MILLION LOAN SINKING FUND.

D

1867.		
Nov. 30.	To paid Two Million Loan Bonds,.....	\$58,000 00
	" balance,	66,523 65

		\$124,523 65

WAR FUND;

	Cr.
1867.	
Nov. 30. By balance, November 30, 1866,.....	\$14,264 29
" cash for interest paid in error, refunded,.....	17 50
" am't transferred from General Fund, under Act 125, 1867,.....	109,445 00
	<hr/>
	\$128,728 79

MILITARY FUND.

	Cr.
1867.	
Nov. 30. By balance, November 30, 1866,.....	\$40,384 42
" am't transferred from General Fund, under Sec. 93, Act 16, '62,	19,628 70
	<hr/>
	\$60,013 12

TWO MILLION LOAN SINKING FUND.

	Cr.
1867.	
Nov. 30. By balance, November 30, 1866,.....	\$86,027 92
" am't transf'd from Gen. Fund, under Secs. 4 and 5, Act 122, '61,	88,495 73
	<hr/>
	\$124,523 65

SOLDIERS' RELIEF FUND.

Dr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	To balance,	\$7,000 00
		\$7,000 00

SOLDIERS' HOME FUND.

Dr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	To paid requisitions of State Military Board,	\$7,000 00
	" balance,	3,000 00
		\$10,000 00

ASYLUM FUND.

Dr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	To paid Insane Asylum, under Act 192, 1865,	\$55,000 00
" " "	" 87, 1867,.....	12,839 87
" " "	" 115, 1867,.....	25,000 00
" Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, under Act 5, 1867,.....		17,000 00
" " " " " Sec. 1, Act 152, 1867,		27,500 00
" for Supervisors' appraisals,.....		9 50
" for advertising forfeited lands,		9 50
To erroneous payment, refunded,		16 80
" balance,.....		147,955 63
		\$285,890 63

SOLDIERS' RELIEF FUND.

	Cr.
1867. Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	\$7,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$7,000 00

SOLDIERS' HOME FUND.

	Cr.
1867. Nov. 30. By am't transferred to Military Fund, under Act 36, 1867;	\$10,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$10,000 00

ASYLUM FUND.

	Cr.
1867. Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	\$81,848 30
" receipts during fiscal year,.....	3,148 16
By am't trans'f'd from Gen'l Fund, under Act 192, 1865—Insane,..	40,000 00
" " " " 87, 1867,— " ..	24,839 87
" " " under Sec. 2, Act 115, '67,—Insane,	37,999 88
" " " under Act 5, '67,—D.D. & B.	17,000 00
" " " under Sec. 1, Act 152, '67,— "	27,500 00
" " " 3, " 152, '67,— "	10,000 00
" Mil. Fund, under Sec. 2, Act 115, '67,—Insane,	43,000 12
	<hr/>
	\$285,330 88

CONTINGENT FUND.

Dr.		
1867.		
Nov. 30. To balance,		\$392 35
		\$392 35

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT WARRANTS.

Dr.		
1867.		
Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year,		\$8,678 55
" balance,		3,553 75
		\$12,232 30

LAND WARRANTS.

Dr.		
1867.		
Nov. 30. To balance,		\$1,602 56
		\$1,602 56

CONTINGENT FUND.

	Cr.
1867.	
Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,	\$392 35
	<hr/>
	\$392 35

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT WARRANTS.

	Cr.
1867.	
Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	\$3,553 75
" warrants issued during fiscal year,.....	8,678 55
	<hr/>
	\$12,232 30

LAND WARRANTS

	Cr.
1867.	
Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,	\$1,602 50
	<hr/>
	\$1,602 50

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

LAND WARRANTS—SECOND SERIES.

Dr.		
1867.		
Nov. 30. To balance,		\$656 06
		<hr/>
		\$656 06

SWAMP LAND WARRANTS—Act 117, 1869.

Dr.		
1867.		
Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year,.....		\$272,780 84
" balance,		1,970 99
		<hr/>
		\$274,751 83

SWAMP LAND WARRANTS—SECOND SERIES—Act 107, 1861.

Dr.		
1867.		
Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year,.....		\$918 03
" balance,		200 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,118 03

LAND WARRANTS—SECOND SERIES.

Cr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,	\$656 06
		\$656 06

SWAMP LAND WARRANTS—ACT 117, 1859.

Cr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,	\$2,785 83
	" warrants issued during fiscal year,	271,966 00
		\$274,751 83

SWAMP LAND WARRANTS—SECOND SERIES—ACT 107, 1861.

Cr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,	\$818 08
	" amount charged E. S. & S. State Road,	800 00
		\$1,118 08

SWAMP LAND WARRANTS—THIRD SERIES—Sect. 6, Act 76, 1867.

Dr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	To warrants paid during fiscal year,.....	\$84,257 50
		\$84,257 50

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD DEPOSITS.

Dr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	To balance,.....	\$146 72
		\$146 72

ST. JOSEPH VALLEY RAILROAD DEPOSITS.

Dr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	To balance,	\$55 00
		\$55 00

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD DEPOSITS.

Dr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	To balance,	\$1,947 02
		\$1,947 02

SWAMP LAND WARRANTS—THIRD SERIES—Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867.

	Cr.
1867.	
Nov. 30. By warrants issued during fiscal year,.....	\$84,257 50
	<hr/>
	\$84,257 50
	<hr/>

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD DEPOSITS.

	Cr.
1867.	
Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,	\$146 72
	<hr/>
	\$146 72
	<hr/>

ST. JOSEPH VALLEY RAILROAD DEPOSITS

	Cr.
1867.	
Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,	\$55 00
	<hr/>
	\$55 00
	<hr/>

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD DEPOSITS.

	Cr.
1867.	
Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,	\$1,947 02
	<hr/>
	\$1,947 02
	<hr/>

SWAMP LAND WARRANTS—THIRD SERIES—Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867.

Dr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	To warrants paid during fiscal year,.....	\$84,257 50
		\$84,257 50

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD DEPOSITS.

Dr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	To balance,.....	\$148 72
		\$148 72

ST. JOSEPH VALLEY RAILROAD DEPOSITS.

Dr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	To balance,	\$55 00
		\$55 00

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD DEPOSITS.

Dr.

1867.		
Nov. 30.	To balance,	\$1,947 02
		\$1,947 02

SWAMP LAND WARRANTS—THIRD SERIES—Sec. 6, Act 76, 1867.

	Cr.
1867.	
Nov. 30. By warrants issued during fiscal year,.....	\$34,257 50
	<hr/>
	\$34,257 50

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD DEPOSITS.

	Cr.
1867.	
Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,	\$146 72
	<hr/>
	\$146 72

ST. JOSEPH VALLEY RAILROAD DEPOSITS

	Cr.
1867.	
Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,	\$55 00
	<hr/>
	\$55 00

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD DEPOSITS.

	Cr.
1867.	
Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,	\$1,947 02
	<hr/>
	\$1,947 02

OAKLAND AND OTTAWA RAILROAD DEPOSITS.

Dr.		
1867.		
Nov 30.	To balance,	88 56
		88 56

TREASURY NOTES.

Dr.		
1867.		
Nov 30.	To balance,	\$730 00
		\$730 00

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Dr.		
1867.		
Nov. 30.	To balance, November 30, 1866,	\$40,904 79
		\$40,904 79

OAKLAND AND OTTAWA RAILROAD DEPOSITS.

	Cr.
1867.	
Nov. 30. By balance, November 30, 1866,.....	\$8 58
	<hr/>
	\$8 58

TREASURY NOTES.

	Cr.
1867.	
Nov. 30. By balance, November 30, 1866,.....	\$730 00
	<hr/>
	\$730 00

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

	Cr.
1867.	
Nov. 30. By balance,.....	\$40,904 79
	<hr/>
	\$40,904 79

[A.]
STATEMENT

Of Sales of State Tax Lands, at the Annual Tax Sales, October 7th, 1867.

COUNTIES.	Am't offered.	Amount above mini'um	Am't Sold.	Redeemed or Discharg'd	Withheld.	Unsold.
Allegan,	\$4,647 06	.....	\$1,093 04	\$620 33	\$48 16	\$2,885 52
Alpena,.....	3,048 25	.....	576 34	167 12	816 26	1,988 53
Antrim,.....	2,240 74	.....	637 04	.....	9 28	1,594 44
Barry,.....	1,169 54	.....	461 54	15 81	112 91	579 28
Bay,.....	7,811 95	.....	3,140 79	139 98	277 81	4,253 37
Berrien,	7,346 24	.....	386 74	555 74	44 07	6,409 79
Branch,.....	1,281 24	.....	219 54	.....	.....	1,061 70
Calhoun,.....	427 83	.....	5 40	.....	.....	422 43
Cass,	533 28	.....	78 83	9 46	.....	444 94
Cheboygan,.....	377 73	.....	7 39	.....	.....	370 34
Chippewa, (no ret's). .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton,.....	163 49	.....	31 96	17 70	.....	113 83
Delta,	1,839 91	.....	107 27	5 47	7 68	1,719 49
Eaton, (no St. tax l'ds)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emmet, " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genesee,.....	15 01	.....	.....	15 01	.....	.....
Grand Traverse,....	2,442 97	.....	165 44	.....	204 64	2,072 89
Gratiot,.....	8,342 31	.....	498 27	462 82	3 84	7,877 88
Hillsdale,	607 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	607 59
Houghton, (no ret's)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huron,	6,584 83	.....	122 59	.....	834 17	6,128 07
Ingham, (not adj'd.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ionia,.....	2,665 48	.....	217 85	.....	.....	2,838 13
Iosco, (no returna) ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isabella,	6,594 87	.....	119 14	80 80	16 31	6,368 12
Jackson,.....	15,898 80	.....	264 80	.....	.....	15,633 80
Kalamazoo,.....	445 18	.....	59 02	.....	270 27	115 89
Kent,	1,192 72	.....	244 20	134 84	18 45	710 23
Keweenaw,.....	1,364 41	.....	57 77	.....	816 87	989 77
Lapeer,.....	2,720 18	.....	260 05	170 99	3 91	2,285 23
Leelanaw,.....	1 3,572 74	.....	158 44	.....	97 73	3,316 57

[A.]

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

Of Sales of State Tax Lands, at the Annual Tax Sales, October 7th, 1867.

COUNTIES.	Am't offered.	Amount above mini'um	Am't Sold.	Redeemed or Discharg'd	Withheld.	Unsold.
Lenawee,.....	\$777 07	.....	\$7 47	.....	.....	\$769 60
Livingston,	1,052 38	.....	29 36	\$118 96	.....	904 04
Mackinac,.....	500 55	.....	208 76	.....	.....	386 79
Macomb,.....	1,788 57	.....	146 43	.....	.....	1,592 14
Manistee,	2,524 87	.....	265 96	186 70	23 65	2,093 09
Manitou, (not adj'd.),	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marquette,.....	2,930 73	.....	60 17	12 16	21 18	2,837 27
Mason,	2,026 11	\$24 63	878 22	.....	23 55	1,648 97
Mecosta,.....	9,344 53	.....	724 96	108 73	9 12	8,501 77
Menominee,	1,701 58	.....	336 78	.....	94 44	1,270 36
Midland,.....	12,066 51	61 44	1,112 90	477 50	98 78	10,438 63
Monroe,....	11,620 74	.....	563 40	115 24	522 68	10,419 42
Montcalm,.....	6,217 70	.....	1,069 39	584 73	54 08	4,489 50
Muskegon,.....	5,379 00	.....	478 12	468 72	87 11	4,845 06
Newaygo,.....	5,724 08	.....	523 20	228 05	57 35	4,915 43
Oakland,	1,217 52	.....	301 12	.....	35 86	880 54
Oceana,	5,725 83	22 98	706 84	8 71	29 82	5,003 29
Onionagon, (no ret's,)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa,.....	6,024 43	.....	555 90	568 37	6 83	4,893 38
Saginaw,.....	26,510 18	22 55	1,835 53	50 70	2,821 88	21,824 57
Sanilac,	21,268 73	.....	1,424 79	.....	887 62	18,956 32
Shiawassee,	4,247 60	.....	261 37	.....	.....	3,986 23
St. Clair,.....	4,149 17	3 85	1,491 46	404 56	6 21	2,250 79
St. Joseph,.....	147 78	.....	8 96	.....	12 02	131 80
Tuscola,.....	28,911 83	.....	1,029 81	149 73	66 47	22,665 32
Van Buren, (no sales,)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washtenaw,	465 85	.....	123 54	23 18	62 20	251 43
Wayne,.....	20,340 31	.....	343 26	1,793 49	21 22	18,179 34
	\$260,625 87	\$135 40	\$22,865 62	\$7,648 64	\$7,024 36	\$223,492 65

[B.]

STATEMENT

*Of Tax Sales, October 7, 1867, for Taxes of 1866, and unsold Descriptions
of previous years.*

COUNTIES.	Amount Ad- vertised.	Paid County Treasurers before Sale.	Am't Sold.	Bids to the State.	Paid or dis- charged at A. G. Office.
Allegan,	\$11,439 13	\$3,322 75	\$5,614 28	\$1,777 24	\$724 76
Alpena,.....	5,289 04	1,166 57	570 64	2,932 34	579 49
Antrim,.....	959 58	.....	208 99	351 44	389 15
Barry,.....	8,642 72	939 78	2,336 36	142 52	224 11
Bay,.....	12,486 72	4,755 51	1,888 77	5,202 56	644 68
Berrien,.....	5,121 20	1,063 79	1,972 96	1,963 28	101 17
Branch,.....	2,242 85	520 39	1,556 66	94 59	71 21
Oakloun,	2,211 98	395 40	1,393 57	348 34	69 67
Cass,	879 57	216 57	412 92	160 40	89 78
Cheboygan,.....	313 91	26 88	43 84	187 48	106 21
Chippewa, (no returns,) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton,.....	6,100 65	682 02	4,416 96	522 94	478 74
Delta,	1,282 35	40 43	829 52	593 13	19 27-
Eaton,	2,781 83	560 52	1,834 20	29 63	357 51
Emmet,	106 78	.....	.....	5 88	100 80
Genesee,	7,784 16	1,947 65	4,749 30	.....	1,037 21
Grand Traverse,.....	1,950 51	460 97	549 43	634 24	296 87
Gratiot,.....	9,148 62	1,835 86	4,503 75	2,408 39	906 12
Hillsdale,	1,161 94	362 54	724 89	8 20	70 91
Houghton, (no returns,) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huron,	3,497 14	871 65	245 17	2,089 45	340 87
Ingham, (not adjusted,.) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ionia,.....	4,308 74	771 72	3,103 27	164 57	264 18
Iosco, (no returns,)....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isabella,.....	7,351 02	264 10	810 98	5,840 23	945 63
Jackson,.....	2,943 83	523 27	2,176 48	160 19	83 89
Kalamazoo,.....	1,875 02	406 04	860 39	82 96	25 63
Kent,.....	10,517 42	2,676 23	6,697 50	922 91	810 73
Keweenaw,	3,227 60	403 79	940 49	1,571 42	811 90
Lapeer,.....	4,910 96	1,405 70	2,357 18	1,012 15	185 95
Leelanaw,.....	870 42	197 88	182 79	427 65	62 60

[B.]

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

Of Tax Sales, October 7, 1867, for Taxes of 1866, and unsold Descriptions
of previous years.

COUNTIES.	Amount ad- vertised.	Paid County Treasurers before Sale.	Am't Sold.	Bids to the State.	Paid or dis- charged at A. G. Office
Leamoree,	\$4,862 30	\$912 37	\$3,401 29	\$197 79	\$350 85
Livingston,	1,392 07	390 84	778 26	588 84	134 13
Mackinac,	564 67	5 48	24 99	336 45	196 75
Mackinaw,	2,165 67	844 12	1,000 66	118 16	22 73
Manistee,	4,553 35	609 86	1,804 59	2,079 68	59 28
Manitou, (not adjusted,) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marquette,	4,888 54	1,221 91	513 25	2,504 25	49 19
Mason,	1,467 75	199 86	548 07	579 41	145 91
Mecosta,	6,330 9	720 81	592 11	4,159 55	608 22
Menominee,	1,807 10	314 15	44 99	1,291 33	56 63
Midland,	18,275 78	1,752 05	984 88	14,939 40	579 90
Monroe,	9,574 97	1,643 28	2,508 52	4,294 12	129 05
Montcalm,	10,929 24	2,303 09	2,987 00	4,634 99	1,053 66
Muskegon,	5,095 62	1,340 52	1,955 80	2,214 14	186 16
Newaygo,	4,816 97	616 50	516 29	3,148 79	540 39
Oakland,	8,971 67	563 09	3,185 85	107 98	109 76
Oceana,	6,297 99	1,513 38	1,114 94	3,081 49	883 28
Ontonagon, (no returns,) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa,	10,286 49	3,619 97	4,439 43	1,891 45	815 63
Bayinaw,	36,435 68	10,756 63	6,467 36	17,879 17	1,332 47
Benzie,	12,070 73	2,110 79	1,077 55	6,652 38	2,239 06
Chippewa,	6,439 87	1,273 29	2,752 30	2,108 00	801 19
St. Clair,	11,458 39	2,947 87	6,676 18	1,697 29	237 06
St. Joseph,	883 44	443 02	407 49	.....	82 99
Tuscola,	11,041 72	2,064 92	1,566 43	7,018 62	391 70
Van Buren, (no sales,) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washtenaw,	1,318 32	143 85	1,028 68	18 96	126 83
Wayne,	18,393 51	2,174 00	2,944 48	8,075 59	199 24
	\$305,277 06	\$65,051 55	\$101,422 91	\$119,807 36	\$18,995 26

[C.]

STATEMENT

*Of Delinquent Taxes of 1866, returned to Auditor General's Office, and
of Balance due to and from the several Counties, Nov. 30th, 1867.*

COUNTIES.	1866.	DR.	CR.
	Taxes Returned.	Nov. 30th, 1867.	Nov. 30th, 1867
Allegan,	\$19,862 39	\$2,234 61	.....
Alpena,.....	11,965 96	.....	\$4,975 61
Antrim,.....	4,004 01	.....	1,945 88
Barry,.....	5,455 89	.....	592 15
Bay,.....	22,490 90	.....	9,440 50
Berrien,	7,491 93	3,835 93	.....
Branch,	3,079 46	.....	1,164 41
Calhoun,.....	3,224 82	.....	745 21
Cass,	1,362 05	.....	21 27
Cheboygan,.....	613 83	.....	742 18
Chippewa,	512 48	.....	57 53
Clinton,.....	9,633 70	1,018 51	.....
Delta,	2,710 98	.....	2,700 28
Eaton,	5,384 87	34 87	.....
Emmet,	136 52	307 76	.....
Gonessee,.....	12,613 98	6,756 17	.....
Grand Traverse,.....	3,197 82	.....	2,717 50
Gratiot	11,718 33	.....	10,032 06
Hillsdale,	1,580 17	2,447 36	.....
Houghton,.....	12,520 16	.....	4,421 92
Huron,.....	5,735 34	.....	781 74
Ingham,.....	10,990 72	.....	409 48
Ionia,.....	7,463 09	1,099 95	.....
Iosco,.....	5,582 83	.....	5,629 29
Isabella,	14,746 16	.....	18,582 16
Jackson,.....	4,918 89	12,206 99	.....
Kalamazoo,.....	2,839 09	.....	559 37
Kent,.....	14,680 27	4,959 76	.....
Keweenaw,	6,359 69	12,990 56	.....
Lapeer,.....	11,256 41	2,472 18	.....
Leelanaw,.....	1,010 27	.....	369 97

[C.]

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

Of Delinquent Taxes of 1866, returned to Auditor General's Office, and
of Balance due to and from the several Counties, Nov. 30th, 1867.

COUNTIES.	1866.	Dr.	Cr.
	Taxes Returned.	Nov. 30th, 1867.	Nov. 30th, 1867.
Lenawee,.....	\$6,356 56	\$5,831 14	.....
Livingston,.....	2,627 43	8,723 66	.....
Mackinac,.....	1,793 32	.....	\$1,077 92
Macomb,.....	2,740 54	5,355 36	.....
Manistee,.....	4,264 65	.....	4,942 25
Manitou,.....	789 46	.....	349 39
Marquette,.....	7,934 93	.....	7,742 04
Mason,.....	4,263 00	.....	3,823 64
Mecosta,.....	17,239 50	.....	18,065 94
Menominee,.....	2,831 74	.....	1,240 24
Midland,.....	27,023 41	.....	25,319 81
Monroe,.....	11,369 41	12 60	.....
Montcalm,.....	20,412 18	.....	11,200 34
Muskegon,.....	7,241 42	.....	484 93
Newaygo,.....	10,974 21	.....	10,232 07
Oakland,.....	7,739 93	.....	908 04
Oceana,.....	10,374 88	.....	9,221 02
Onionagon,.....	12,430 53	.....	21,604 56
Ottawa,.....	12,906 00	3,241 86	.....
Saginaw,.....	51,900 18	.....	34,723 52
Sanilac,.....	21,303 54	.....	25,464 58
Shiawassee,.....	13,190 90	6,915 62	.....
St. Clair,.....	14,700 57	4,143 43	.....
St. Joseph,.....	1,069 18	.....	98 90
Tuscola,.....	19,897 19	.....	29,724 31
Van Buren,.....	8,074 00	1,225 34	.....
Washtenaw,.....	1,558 06	894 31	.....
Wayne,.....	16,915 18	.....	3,278 79
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$644,065 48	\$81,812 92	\$264,762 04

[D.]
STATEMENT

Of Salaries of State Officers and other Officers, provided by law to be paid from General Fund, showing the Appropriations for 1867, and the amount paid during the last fiscal year.

	APPROPRIA- TIONS.	AMOUNTS PAID.
Governor, H. H. Crapo,	\$1,000 00	\$1,500 00
Secretary of State, { J. B. Porter, O. L. Spaulding, } State Treasurer, { J. Owen, E. O. Grosvenor, } Auditor General, { E. Anneke, W. Humphrey, }	800 00 1,000 00 1,000 00	733 23 1,000 00 1,000 01
Com. State Land Office, { C. Hewitt, B. D. Pritchard, }	1,000 00	1,000 00
Superintendent of Public Instruction, O. Hosford.	1,000 00	916 65
State Librarian, J. E. Tenney,	600 00	591 67
Attorney General, { A. Williams, W. L. Stoughton, }	800 00	733 23
Adjutant General, J. Robertson,	1,500 00	1,575 00
Q. M. General, { G. N. Giddings, Friend Palmer, }	900 00	1,350 00
Officers Insane Asylum,	5,800 00	4,412 50
Com'r on D., D. and B. Asylum,.....	800 00	800 00
Register Bank Department, James Turner,.....	.....	200 00
Governor's Private Secretary,	600 00	500 00
Secretary of State Board of Agriculture,.....	1,000 00	999 95
Dept. Superintendent of Public Instruction,.....	1,000 00	791 63
Deputy Secretary of State,.....	1,000 00	999 90
Deputy State Treasurer and Book Keeper,.....	2,400 00	1,658 34
Dep. Auditor General, Book Keeper and four principal Clerks,....	6,200 00	4,706 62
Dep. Com'r State Land Office and Book Keeper,.....	2,000 00	1,708 29
Inspector General,	125 00	.....
Assistant Adjutant General,.....	600 00	575 00
Assistant Quartermaster General,.....	600 00	750 00
Clerk to Attorney General,.....	600 00	533 34
Total,	\$32,325 00	\$29,295 64

[R.]

STATEMENT

Of Expenses of the Judiciary.

Chief Justice, Geo. Martin,.....	\$2,500 00
Associate Justice, J. V. Campbell,.....	2,500 00
" " I. P. Christiany,.....	2,500 00
" " T. M. Cooley,	2,291 67
F. Johnson, Judge 1st Circuit,	1,500 00
H. Bacon, " 2d "	1,500 00
B. F. H. Witherell, Judge 3d Circuit,.....	1,403 67
E. Lawrence, " 4th "	1,500 00
G. Woodruff, " 5th "	1,513 32
S. M. Green, } J. S. Dewey, } " 6th "	1,453 33
J. Turner, " 7th "	1,500 00
L. S. Lovell, " 8th "	1,500 00
F. J. Littlejohn, " 9th "	1,500 00
J. G. Sutherland, " 10th "	1,025 00
D. Goodwin, " 11th "	1,500 00
C. R. Eddie, " 12th "	1,375 00
J. G. Ramsdell, " 13th "	1,500 00
M. B. Hopkins, " 14th "	625 00
B. F. H. Witherell, } Recorder, City of Detroit, Q. H. Swift, }	1,491 68
Reporter Supreme Court,.....	725 00
Sheriff's fees, rent, advertising, etc.,.....	1,000 00
Publishing Reports, Vols. 14 and 15,.....	2,343 12
 Total,.....	 \$36,049 69

[P.]

STATEMENT

Of amounts paid on General Fund Appropriations.

For State Reform School, Acts 30, 37, 100 and 196, of 1867,.....	\$62,157 63
" State Agricultural College, Act 74, 1867,.....	20,000 00
" State Library, Act 106, 1867,.....	400 00
" Legislature, 1867, Acts 1 and 90, 1867,.....	46,975 95
" Constitutional Convention, 1867, Act 118, 1867,.....	74,333 75
" Teachers' Institutes, Act 70, 1855,.....	1,100 00
" Expenses of locating Agricultural College land grant, Act 140, 1868,.....	6,068 00
" Indexing Legislative journals and documents, Con. Res. 2, 1867,.....	1,000 00
" New building for State Prison, Act 146, 1867,.....	21,000 00
" Con. Res., March 25th, 1867, House Journal, page 2,488,.....	500 00
" Antietam National Cemetery, Act 22, 1867,.....	56 50
 Total,.....	 \$233,616 83

[Q.]

STATEMENT.

Of General Fund Receipts (not enumerated elsewhere.)

Sale of Michigan Reports, Vol. 5,.....	\$25 00
" " " 6,.....	10 00
" " " 7,.....	10 00
" " " 8,.....	10 00
" " " 9,.....	25 00
" " " 10,.....	49 00
" " " 11,.....	26 00
" " " 12,.....	85 00
" " " 14,.....	900 00
Peddlers' Licenses,	473 14
Surplus books and documents,.....	1 25
Old blankets, clock and safe,	66 00
Interest on funds deposited--Detroit, American National Bank of	4,024 49
" " " " National Insurance Bank of	3,709 44
" " " " 2d National Bank of	5,014 97
" " " Hilldale, 1st " "	63 00
" " " " 2d " "	623 47
" " " Lansing, 2d " "	1,210 25
" " " Loomis, P. B., Banker,.....	269 75
" " " Jackson City Bank,.....	1,307 30
" " " Jackson, People's National Bank of	482 09
" " " Marshall, 1st National Bank of	450 93
Interest on overdue specific tax, Corlies & Thunder Bay Train R. W. Co.,	98
" " " Detroit and Milwaukee R. R. Co.,.....	299 27
" " " Detroit City R. W. Co.,.....	52 02
" " " East Saginaw R. W. Co.,.....	21
" " " Flint and Pere Marquette R. R. Co.,.....	166 66
" " " Grand Rapids St. R. W. Co.,.....	5 36
" " " Saginaw City Street R. W. Co.,	98
Total,	\$24,968 21

(H.)

STATEMENT

Showing Specific Taxes collected during the year, and Corporations paying the same.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

TITLE.	WHEN DUE.	AM'T PAID.	UNPAID.
Michigan Central,.....	Last w'k Jan	\$78,645 65	.....
" Southern	"	55,544 30	.....
Eric and Kalamazoo,.....	"	3,306 94	.....
Amboy, Lansing and Traverse Bay,.....	July 1,	.....	\$6,541 35
Chicago, Detroit and Ca. Grand Trunk Junction,.....	"	10,747 35	.....
Detroit, Monroe and Toledo,.....	"	4,141 00	.....
Detroit and Milwaukee,.....	"	22,971 48	20,000 00
Flint and Pere Marquette,.....	"	3,007 20	3,007 20
Flint and Holly,.....	"	4,000 00	.....
Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw,.....	"	.....	1,754 39
Bay City and Portmouth R. W. Company,.....	1st M. in July	120 00	.....
Coriles and Thunder Bay R. W. Company,.....	"	50 00	.....
Detroit City Railway Company, tax of 1863, \$70; tax of 1864, \$150 93; tax of 1865, \$214 93; tax of 1866, \$214 93,.....	"	659 79	.....
East Saginaw City Railway Company, tax of 1865, \$3 00; tax of 1866, \$3 00,.....	"	6 00	.....
Fort Street and Elmwood Railway Company,.....	"	500 00	.....
Grand Rapids Street Railway Company,.....	"	76 50	.....
Port Huron and Gratiot Street Railway Company,....	"	87 75	.....
Saginaw Street Railway Company,.....	"	50 00	.....
Total,.....	\$102,915 97	\$31,303 44

MASONIC LODGES.

Adrian Chapter, No. 10,.....	April 30,	\$35 48
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[H]

STATEMENT--CONTINUED.

MINING COMPANIES.

TITLE	WHEN DUE	AMT PAID	UNPAID
Iron Mountain Mining,.....	July.	\$20 76
Pittsburgh and Lake Angeline Mining,.....	"	20 34	.....
Total,.....		\$51 60	.....

BANKS.¹

Jackson City Bank,.....	2d Mon. Jan.	900 00	.....
Albion, National Exchange Bank of,.....	Apr. 1, Oct. 1	500 00	.....
Ann Arbor, First National Bank of,.....	"	1,095 94	.....
Battle Creek, " " "	"	450 00	Oct. Instl'mt.
Coldwater, Coldwater National Bank of,.....	"	500 00	"
Constantine, First " "	"	245 00	"
Corunna, " " "	"	222 18	"
Dowagiac, " " "	"	250 00	"
Detroit, American " "	"	1,250 00	"
" National Insurance Bank of,.....	"	741 85	"
" First National Bank of,.....	"	1,000 00	.....
" Second " "	"	9,528 68	.....
East Saginaw, First National Bank of,.....	"	500 00	Oct. Instl'mt
" Merchants " "	"	2,000 00	.....
Fenton, First National Bank of,.....	"	250 00	Oct. Instl'mt
Flint, " " "	"	1,000 00	.....
Grand Rapids City, National Bank of,.....	"	600 00	Oct. Instl'mt
Grand Rapids, First " "	"	680 00	"
Hillsdale, " " "	"	445 64	.....
" Second " "	"	477 50	Oct. Instl'mt
Houghton, First National Bank of,.....	"	1,572 00	.....
Ionia, " " "	"	854 78	.....
Jackson, People's National Bank of,.....	"	500 00	Oct. Instl'mt

¹The following Banks have not yet paid the April installment of the Specific Tax charged against them, viz:

The First National Bank, Bay City.
 " " " Owosso.
 " " " Pontiac.
 Second " " " "
 Tecumseh " " Tecumseh.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

[H.]
STATEMENT—CONTINUED.
BANKS.

TITLE.	WHEN DUE.	AM'T PAID	UNPAID.
Jackson, First National Bank of,.....	Apr. 1, Oct. 1	\$500 00	Oct. Instl'mt
Kalamazoo, Michigan, National Bank of,.....	"	880 00	.....
" First " "	"	1,000 00	.....
Lansing, Second National Bank of,.....	"	434 75	.....
Lowell, " "	"	231 00	Oct. Instl'mt
Marquette, First " "	"	760 00	"
Marshall, " " Michigan,.....	"	420 00	"
" First National Bank of,.....	"	947 25	.....
Monroe, " " "	"	500 00	Oct] Instl'mt
Paw Paw, " " "	"	235 00	"
Romeo, " " "	"	940 84	.....
St. Johns, " " "	"	241 00	Oct. Instl'mt
Sturgis, " " "	"	460 00	"
Three Rivers First, " " "	"	485 00	"
Ypsilanti, " " "	"	328 94	"
Total,.....		\$34,212 30	

²October installment paid in December

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Accidental, Columbus, O.,.....	.....	\$194 91	.....
Aetna, Hartford, Conn.,.....	.....	2,293 66	.....
Aetna Life, Hartford, Conn.,.....	.....	2,040 54	.....
Albany City Fire, Albany, N. Y.,.....	.....	105 48	.....
American, Providence, R. I.,.....	.....	18 76	.....
American Exchange Fire, New York City,.....	.....	37 99	.....
Astor Fire, N. Y.,!.....	.....	38 64	.....
Atlantic Fire, Brooklyn, N. Y.,.....	.....	107 33	.....
Atlantic Mutual Life, Albany, N. Y.,.....	.....	81 48	.....
Atlantic Fire and Marine, Providence, R. I.,.....	.....	67 07	.....
Baltic Fire, N. Y. City,.....	.....	70 53	.....
Brooklyn Life, Brooklyn, N. Y.,.....	.....	63 21	.....
Buckeye Mutual, Cleveland, Ohio,.....	.....	17 96	.....
Capital City, Albany, N. Y.,.....	.....	8 33	.....

[H].
 STATEMENT—CONTINUED.
 INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TITLE.	WHEN DUE.	AM'T PAID.	UNPAID.
Charter Oak Life, Hartford, Conn.,.....	\$255 07	.....
" Fire and Marine, Hartford, Conn.,.....	1 55	.....
Citizens, New York City,.....	151 18	.....
City Fire, Hartford, Conn.,.....	257 07	.....
Cleveland, Cleveland, O.,.....	44 70	.....
Columbia Fire, New York City,.....	49 83	.....
Commerce, Albany, N. Y.,.....	251 64	.....
Commercial Mutual, Cleveland, O.,.....	717 71	.....
Commonwealth Fire, Brooklyn, N. Y.,.....	94 86	.....
Connecticut General Life, Hartford, Conn ,.....	4 02	.....
" Mutual Life, "	6,783 22	.....
Continental Life, Hartford Conn.,.....	46 96	.....
" N. Y. City,.....	419 72	.....
" Fire, Hartford, Conn.,.....	81 35	.....
Corn Exchange, N. Y. City,.....	336 08	.....
Enterprise, Fire and Marine, Cincinnati,.....	18 31	.....
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S., N. Y.	445 16	.....
Fulton Fire, N. Y. City,.....	199 08	.....
Germania, Hanover, Niagara and Rep. Fire, N. Y. City,	1,407 05	.....
" Life, N. Y. City,.....	388 80	.....
Globe Mutual Life, N. Y. City,.....	52 05	.....
Great Western Life, N. Y.,.....	1 43	.....
Guardian Fire, N. Y. City,.....	22 23	.....
Guardian Life, N. Y. City,.....	45 65	.....
Hahneman Life, Cleveland, O.,.....	63 71	.....
Hartford Fire, Hartford, Conn.,....	1,416 17	.....
Home, New Haven, Conn.,.....	490 70	.....
" New York City.....	3,978 08	.....
" Life, Brooklyn, N. Y.,.....	30 97	.....
Hope, Providence, R. I.,.....	97 82	.....
Howard Fire, N. Y. City,.....	248 00	.....
Insurance Company of America, Philadelphia, Penn.,	1,019 56	.....
International, N. Y. City,.....	714 17	.....

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

[H]

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TITLE.	WHEN DUE.	AM'T PAID.	UNPAID.
Irving Fire, N. Y. City,		\$762 88	.....
Knickerbocker Life, N. Y. City,.....		52 28	.....
La Fayette Fire, Brooklyn, N. Y.,.....		63 15	.....
Lamar Fire, N. Y. City,.....		91 79	.....
Lenox Fire, N. Y. City,		36 48	.....
Liverpool, London and Globe, Liverpool & N. Y. City,		284 87	.....
Lorillard Fire, N. Y. City,.....		711 68	.....
Lumbermans', Chicago, Ills.....		352 00	.....
Manhattan, N. Y. City,.....		709 44	.....
" Life, N. Y. City,.....		87 27	.....
Market Fire, N. Y. City,.....		72 26	.....
Mercantile Fire, N. Y. City,.....		86 08	.....
" Mutual, N. Y. City,		441 90	.....
Merchants', Chicago, Ills.....		330 57	.....
" Hartford, Conn.,.....		498 38	.....
" Providence, R. I.,.....		35 50	.....
Metropolitan, N. Y. City,.....		1,663 32	.....
Mutual, Buffalo, N. Y.,.....		261 32	.....
" Benefit Life, Newark, N. J.,.....		3,521 28	.....
" Life, N. Y. City,.....		2,166 52	.....
Naragansett Fire and Marine, Providence, R. I.,.....		74 17	.....
National, Boston, Mass.,.....		55 07	.....
" Life, N. Y. City,.....		8 54	.....
" Travelers, N. Y.,.....		29 54	.....
New England Mutual Life, Boston, Mass.,.....		790 86	.....
New York Life, N. Y. City,.....		3,531 51	.....
North American Life and Accident, Philadelphia, Pa.,.....		2 35	.....
" " Fire, Hartford, Conn.,.....		275 47	.....
" " " N. Y.,.....		486 48	.....
" " " Life, N. Y. City,.....		231 97	.....
North Western, Oswego, N. Y.,		30 26	.....
" Mutual Life, Milwaukee, Wis.,.....		541 32	.....
Norwich Fire, Norwich,.....		40 45	.....

[H.]
 STATEMENT—CONTINUED.
 INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TITLE	WHEN DUE	AMT PAID	UNPAID,
Phoenix, Brooklyn, N. Y.,.....		\$1,083 09	.....
" Mutual Life, Hartford, Conn.,.....		711 81	.....
" Hartford, Conn.,.....		1,204 29	.....
Provident Life and Trust, Philadelphia, Penn.,.....		65 07	.....
" " Investment, Chicago, Ills.,.....		281 53	.....
Providence Washington, Providence, R. I.,.....		84 87	.....
Putnam Fire, Hartford, Conn.,.....		646 33	.....
Railway Passenger,		19 90	.....
Relief Fire, N. Y. City,.....		60 62	.....
Resolute Fire, N. Y. City,.....		290 21	.....
Rock River, Beloit, Wls.,.....		19 06	.....
Roger Williams, Providence, R. I.,.....		11 04	.....
Security, N. Y. City,.....		1,029 55	.....
" Life and Annuity, N. Y. City,.....		58 92	.....
Springfield Fire and Marine, Springfield, Mass.,.....		330 45	.....
Standard Fire, N. Y. City,.....		75 28	.....
State Fire, Cleveland, Ohio,.....		42 28	.....
Sun, " "		15 51	.....
Teutonia, " "		39 54	.....
Travelers, Hartford, Conn.,.....		871 79	.....
Union Mutual Life, Boston,.....		536 57	.....
United States Casualty, Trenton,.....		28 99	.....
" Life, N. Y. City,.....		199 90	.....
Universal Life, N. Y. City,.....		75 14	.....
Washington Life, N. Y.,.....		6 94	.....
" N. Y. City,.....		62 34	.....
Western Life,.....		2 55	.....
" Buffalo, N. Y.,.....		429 65	.....
" Phoenix, Chicago, Ills.,.....		50 07	.....
Winnebago, Freeport, Ills.,.....		68 52	.....
Yonkers and N. Y. Fire, Yonkers, N. Y.,.....		207 43	.....
Total,.....		\$52,210 22	.....

[I.]
STATEMENT

Showing the Capital Stock of each of the National Banks doing business in this State, the value of Real Estate owned by said Banks, the amount of Capital Stock subject to tax under Act No 122, Laws of 1867, and the amount of Specific tax charged against them on the Books in the Auditor General's Office, on the 1st day of April, 1867.

	Amount of Capital Stock Paid in.	Am't of Real Estate own- ed by Bank.	Am't subject to Taxation.	Amount Ch'd Against Bank.
Albion National Exchange Bank,..	\$50,000 00	.....	\$50,000 00	\$500 00
Ann Arbor First National Bank,..	125,000 00	\$14,908 98	110,091 02	1,100 92
Battle Creek " " "	100,000 00	10,000 00	90,000 00	900 00
Bay City " " "	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	1,000 00
Coldwater, Coldwater Nat. Bank,.	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	1,000 00
Constantine First National Bank,..	50,000 00	1,000 00	45,000 00	450 00
Corunna " " "	50,000 00	5,573 18	44,426 82	444 28
Dowagiac " " "	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	500 00
Detroit American National Bank,..	250,000 00	.....	250,000 00	2,500 00
" National Insurance Bank,..	200,010 00	51,640 53	148,369 47	1,483 70
" First National Bank,.....	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	1,000 00
" Second " "	1,000,000 00	17,638 18	982,366 82	9,823 67
East Saginaw First National Bank,	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	1,000 00
" Merchants' " "	200,000 00	.....	200,000 00	2,000 00
Fenton First National Bank,.....	50,000 00	7,300 00	42,700 00	427 00
Flint " " "	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	1,000 00
Grand Rapids City National Bank,	120,000 00	.....	120,000 00	1,200 00
" First " "	150,000 00	14,000 00	136,000 00	1,300 00
Hilldale " " "	50,000 00	5,436 00	44,564 00	445 64
" Second " "	100,000 00	4,500 00	95,500 00	955 00
Houghton First National Bank,...	160,000 00	2,800 00	157,200 00	1,572 00
Ionia " " " ...	100,000 00	14,522 18	85,477 87	854 78
Jackson People's " " ...	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	1,000 00
" First " " ...	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	1,000 00
Kalamazoo Mich. " " ...	100,000 00	12,000 00	88,000 00	880 00
" First " " ...	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	1,000 00

[L]

STATEMENT--CONTINUED.

	Amount of Capital Stock Paid in.	Am't of Real Estate own- ed by Bank.	Am't subject to taxation.	Amount Ch'd Against Bank.
Lansing, Second National Bank,...	\$50,000 00	\$6,000 00	\$44,000 00	\$440 00
Lowell National Bank,	50,000 00	3,300 00	46,200 00	462 00
Marquette First National Bank,...	150,000 00	.....	150,000 00	1,500 00
Marshall National Bank of Mich.,.	100,000 00	16,000 00	84,000 00	840 00
" First National Bank,....	100,000 00	3,617 28	96,382 72	963 82
Monroe " " "	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	1,000 00
Ostrom " " "	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	500 00
Paw Paw " " "	50,000 00	3,000 00	47,000 00	470 00
Pontiac " " "	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	1,000 00
" Second " "	100,000 00	3,000 00	97,000 00	970 00
Romeo First " "	100,000 00	5,916 28	94,083 77	940 84
St. Johns " " "	50,000 00	1,800 00	48,200 00	482 00
Sturgis, " " "	100,000 00	8,000 00	92,000 00	920 00
Tecumseh National Bank,.....	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	500 00
Three Rivers First National Bank,	100,000 00	3,215 00	96,785 00	967 85
Ypsilanti " " " "	75,000 00	9,211 75	65,788 25	657 88
	\$5,000,000 10	\$224,874 28	\$4,805,125 74	\$48,051 36

[H]

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TITLE	WHEN DUE	AM'T PAID.	UNPAID.
Irving Fire, N. Y. City,		\$762 83	.....
Knickerbocker Life, N. Y. City,.....		52 23	.....
La Fayette Fire, Brooklyn, N. Y.,.....		63 15	.....
Lamar Fire, N. Y. City,.....		91 79	.....
Lenox Fire, N. Y. City,		36 48	.....
Liverpool, London and Globe, Liverpool & N. Y. City,		234 87	.....
Lorillard Fire, N. Y. City,.....		711 63	.....
Lumbermans', Chicago, Ills.....		352 00	.....
Manhattan, N. Y. City,.....		709 44	.....
" Life, N. Y. City,.....		87 27	.....
Market Fire, N. Y. City,.....		72 25	.....
Mercantile Fire, N. Y. City,.....		86 08	.....
" Mutual, N. Y. City,		441 90	.....
Merchants', Chicago, Ills.....		230 57	.....
" Hartford, Conn.,.....		493 88	.....
" Providence, R. I.,.....		35 50	.....
Metropolitan, N. Y. City,.....		1,068 82	.....
Mutual, Buffalo, N. Y.,.....		261 32	.....
" Benefit Life, Newark, N. J.,.....		3,521 28	.....
" Life, N. Y. City,.....		2,166 52	.....
Naragansett Fire and Marine, Providence, R. I.,.....		74 17	.....
National, Boston, Mass.,.....		55 07	.....
" Life, N. Y. City,.....		8 54	.....
" Travelers, N. Y.,.....		20 54	.....
New England Mutual Life, Boston, Mass.,.....		799 86	.....
New York Life, N. Y. City,.....		2,531 51	.....
North American Life and Accident, Philadelphia, Pa.,.....		2 35	.....
" " Fire, Hartford, Conn.,.....		275 47	.....
" " " N. Y.,.....		486 49	.....
" " Life, N. Y. City,.....		231 97	.....
North Western, Oswego, N. Y.,		80 26	.....
" Mutual Life, Milwaukee, Wis.,.....		541 32	.....
Norwich Fire, Norwich,.....		40 45	.....

[H]
 STATEMENT—CONTINUED.
 INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TITLE.	WHEN DUE.	AMT PAID.	UNPAID.
Phoenix, Brooklyn, N. Y.,.....		\$1,063 09	.....
" Mutual Life, Hartford, Conn.,.....		711 81	.....
" Hartford, Conn.,.....		1,264 29	.....
Provident Life and Trust, Philadelphia, Penn.,.....		66 07	.....
" " Investment, Chicago, Illa.,.....		231 58	.....
Providence Washington, Providence, R. I.,.....		84 37	.....
Putnam Fire, Hartford, Conn.,.....		646 38	.....
Railway Passenger,		19 90	.....
Relief Fire, N. Y. City,.....		00 02	.....
Resolute Fire, N. Y. City,.....		290 21	.....
Rock River, Beloit, Wls.,.....		19 06	.....
Roger Williams, Providence, R. I.,.....		11 04	.....
Security, N. Y. City,.....		1,029 55	.....
" Life and Annuity, N. Y. City,.....		58 92	.....
Springfield Fire and Marine, Springfield, Mass.,.....		330 45	.....
Standard Fire, N. Y. City,.....		76 28	.....
State Fire, Cleveland, Ohio,.....		42 28	.....
Sun, " "		16 51	.....
Teutonia, " "		39 54	.....
Travelers, Hartford, Conn.,.....		871 79	.....
Union Mutual Life, Boston,.....		536 57	.....
United States Casualty, Trenton,.....		28 09	.....
" Life, N. Y. City,.....		199 90	.....
Universal Life, N. Y. City,.....		76 14	.....
Washington Life, N. Y.,.....		6 94	.....
" N. Y. City,.....		62 34	.....
Western Life,.....		2 55	.....
" Buffalo, N. Y.,.....		420 65	.....
" Phoenix, Chicago, Illa.,.....		50 07	.....
Wianesheik, Freeport, Illa.,.....		66 52	.....
Yonkers and N. Y. Fire, Yonkers, N. Y.,.....		207 43	.....
Total,.....		\$52,210 22	.....

[J.]

STATEMENT

Of the amount of Copper produced by Mining Corporations, as shown by Reports filed during the year—less payable in Contests.

	Tons. Lbs.
Adventure,.....	2.0439
Astec,	40.
Atna,	29.0996
Albany & Boston,.....	81.1996
Amygdaloid,	170.0668
Bay State,	110.1000
Calumet,.....	397.0258
Concord,	4.1980
Copper Falls,.....	563.1100
Eagle River, .....	.0738
Franklin,	819.0994
Hecla,	278.0915
Hilton,	2.1767
Huron,.....	683.1100
Hancock,	298.0717
Madison,.....	17.
Mass,	5.0112
National,.....	348.0168
Ogima,.....	84.0478
Pennsylvania,	64.0091
Pewabic,.....	673.0140
Phoenix,	98.
Quincy,.....	72.1000
Ridge,	71.0411
Resolute, .....	.1834
Rockland,	60.
South Pewabic,.....	.1700
St. Clair,.....	43.1723
Superior,.....	22.

[K.]
STATEMENT

Of Apportionment of State Tax for the year 1867.

COUNTIES.	X MIL. Act 122, '61.	1-16 MIL. Act 5, 1861.	Act 16, 1862.	Act 59, 1867.	Act 116, '67.	Act 160, '67.	Act 152, '67.	Total State Tax for 1867, \$380,739 30.
	\$742 72	4871 36	\$476 06	\$297 06	\$12,300 01	\$771 75	\$16,992 68	
Allegan,	218 43	109 24	140 04	87 33	283 77	3,982 66	227 02	4,998 59
Antrim,	70 56	35 24	45 22	28 21	91 64	1,209 96	73 31	1,614 18
Berry,	438 47	211 74	271 48	169 38	850 04	7,032 57	440 02	9,688 96
Bay,	312 74	164 87	200 46	126 04	406 21	6,029 46	324 97	7,164 20
Benton,	1,012 63	506 34	619 09	405 72	1,815 31	18,228 26	1,052 26	23,169 68
Bethel,	675 00	437 50	600 84	360 04	1,186 43	15,749 98	909 19	20,018 94
Benton,	1,544 33	772 41	990 18	617 92	2,008 59	27,807 00	1,805 20	35,314 08
Bethel,	694 38	442 44	667 17	353 04	1,149 32	16,927 87	919 46	20,244 08
Cass,	19 12	9 56	12 26	7 63	24 81	243 94	19 85	437 16
Caledonia,	21 06	10 58	13 59	8 41	37 86	379 02	21 86	481 76
Clinton,	524 66	262 53	336 26	202 85	601 44	9,442 74	645 15	12,008 45
Delta,	32 00	16 04	20 56	12 83	41 67	577 46	33 33	733 97
Eaton,	559 49	279 24	357 97	293 88	725 39	10,052 69	690 29	12,777 45
Fernow,	14 60	7 80	9 28	5 82	18 96	282 74	15 17	383 95
Genesee,	268 65	494 14	620 63	367 30	1,257 64	17,439 13	1,006 12	22,152 94

AUDITOR GENERAL.

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K.
STATEMENT—Continued.

COUNTIES	% MIL.	1-16 MIL.	Act 16, 1862.	Act 59, 1867.	Act 116, '67.	Act 160, '67.	Act 162, '67.	Total State Tax for 1867, \$880,720 30.
Act 122, '61.	Act 6, 1861.	\$19,247 87.	\$24,674 25.	\$16,398 30.	\$69,000 00.	\$69,923 15.	\$60,000 00.	
\$38,495 73.								
\$387 39	\$48 00	\$66 01	\$34 95	\$113 50	\$1,572 98	\$90 80	\$1,999 32	
204 34	102 17	130 98	81 73	205 41	8,678 18	212 33	4,676 14	
1,125 48	562 74	721 89	450 18	1,461 83	20,258 73	1,169 47	25,749 84	
406 32	202 66	269 70	162 11	628 46	7,295 68	421 18	9,273 20	
168 84	81 92	106 02	65 53	212 81	2,949 25	170 26	3,748 62	
518 74	279 37	868 13	223 49	725 73	10,087 41	690 58	12,788 44	
860 99	425 50	145 46	240 38	1,106 31	16,817 87	894 26	19,469 76	
143 02	71 51	91 67	67 20	185 76	2,574 28	149 60	3,272 08	
133 99	64 99	86 88	63 68	174 01	2,411 61	139 21	3,065 27	
1,589 82	794 91	1,019 01	685 92	2,064 23	28,616 79	1,951 96	36,873 83	
1,247 04	623 52	799 81	498 81	1,619 72	22,446 78	1,295 77	28,630 96	
1,495 46	742 73	952 12	694 17	1,929 38	26,738 20	1,543 50	33,985 56	
314 08	157 02	201 28	125 60	407 86	6,662 38	326 29	7,184 47	
689 46	204 73	377 88	235 78	765 02	10,610 40	612 50	13,496 36	
41 82	20 68	26 49	16 62	63 67	743 88	42 94	945 46	
2,194 90	1,097 45	1,406 85	877 95	2,860 85	30,508 30	2,280 67	50,216 97	
783 03	391 53	501 91	313 21	1,017 06	14,094 98	913 66	17,915 45	

AUDITOR GENERAL.

69

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL.

1

STATEMENT—Continued





ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE TREASURER

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR THE YEAR 1867.

By Authority.

LANSING:

JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1867.



R E P O R T.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
Lansing, Nov. 30, 1867. }

To His Excellency HENRY H. CRAPO,

Governor of the State of Michigan:

Sir—Herewith I submit the Annual Report of this department for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1867, as required by law.

The bal. of cash in the treasury Nov. 30, 1866, was \$579,007 32
The amount received during the fiscal year, was... 1,697,390 32

\$2,276,397 64

The amount disbursed during the fiscal year, was 1,694,283 68

Showing balance in the treasury Nov. 30, '67,... \$582,113 96

This amount will be diminished at least \$400,000 by the first day of January, 1868, in providing for the payment of bonds maturing, interest on the State debt, appropriations, current expenses, etc.

The funds in the treasury, except so much as was required to transact the daily business at the counter, have been deposited in National banks of this State, upon satisfactory security, approved as provided by law, drawing interest upon daily balances at the rate of four per cent. per annum. There has been received during the fiscal year for interest upon the funds so deposited, the sum of \$22,760 75.

By the provisions of Act No. 122, laws of 1867, a specific tax of one per cent. per annum was imposed upon the capital stock of the National banks in this State, (less the amount invested

in real estate,) payable one-half on the first day of April, and one-half on the first day of October.

All the banks in the State have paid the installment due April 1st, except the following:

First National Bank, Bay City;

" " " Owosso;

" " " Pontiac;

Second " " "

Tecumseh National Bank, Tecumseh.

The amount received upon the tax due April 1st, is \$22,078 26. The installment due October 1st, is being daily received; and it is presumed that the banks which paid the tax due in April, will also pay the installment due in October.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the Two Million Loan Bonds mature January 1st, 1868. Of this amount I have anticipated the payment and retired, during the year, \$58,000; leaving but \$192,000 to be paid at maturity.

SINKING FUNDS.

In accordance with law the following sums are applicable to, and have been set apart for the several sinking funds during the fiscal year:

War Loan Sinking Fund, 1-16th mill tax,.....	\$19,247 87
Two Million Loan Sinking Fund, $\frac{1}{8}$ mill tax,.....	38,495 73
Two million Loan "Surplus Interest," (derived by anticipating the payment upon \$58,000 of \$2,000,000 loan bonds, due January 1st, 1868,).	2,651 31
Primary School Fund, receipts from July 1st, 1866, to July 1st, 1867,.....	146,717 74
Five $\frac{3}{8}$ cent. Primary School Fund, receipts from January 1st, 1864, to July 1st, 1867,.....	44,800 83
University Fund, receipts from July 1st, 1866, to July 1st, 1867,.....	16,818 22
Normal School Fund, receipts from July 1, 1866, to July 1st, 1867,.....	1,896 52
	<hr/>
	\$270,628 22

The amounts charged and chargeable to the Funds are as follows:

Two Million Loan Bonds, due January 1, 1868,..	\$250,000 00
War Loan Bonds, drawn Oct. 1, 1867, (Act 5, Extra Session 1861,).....	19,000 00
Overdrawn Nov. 30, 1866,.....	94,879 11
	<hr/>
	\$363,879 11
Showing the Sinking Funds overdrawn,.....	<u>\$93,250 89</u>

STATE DEBT.

The bonded interest-bearing debt of the State is as follows:

Sault Canal Bonds, 6's, due July 1, 1879,.....	\$100,000 00
Renewal Loan Bonds, 6's, due July 1, 1878,.....	216,000 00
Two Million Loan Bonds, 7's, due Jan. 1, 1868,..	192,000 00
" " " 6's, " 1, 1873,..	500,000 00
" " " 6's, " 1, 1878,..	500,000 00
" " " 6's, " 1, 1883,..	750,000 00
War Loan Bonds, 7's, due Jan. 1, 1886,.....	1,100,500 00
War Bounty Loan Bonds, 7's, due May 1, 1890,..	463,000 00
Total interest-bearing debt,.....	<hr/> \$3,821,500 00

The non-interest-bearing debt of the State is as follows:

Adjusted Bonds, past due,.....	\$4,000 00
Full-paid Five Million Loan Bonds, past due,.....	12,000 00
War Loan Bond, drawn for sinking fund,	100 00
\$110,000 unrecognized Five Million - Loan Bonds, adjustable at.....	63,642 70
	<hr/> 79,742 70
Total bonded debt of the State,.....	<u>\$3,901,242 70</u>

During the year, \$15,000 of the unrecognized Five Million Loan Bonds have been adjusted and paid at \$8,678 55..

The Trust Fund debt of the State is composed of the following funds and amounts:

Primary School Fund,.....	\$1,381,166 07
Five $\frac{3}{4}$ cent. Primary School Fund,.....	151,824 15
University Fund,.....	298,847 59
Normal School Fund,.....	43,701 95
Railroad Deposits,.....	2,157 32
	<hr/>
	\$1,877,697 08

Very Respectfully,

E. O. GROSVENOR,

State Treasurer.



*Treasurer of the State of Michigan, in account with the State
of Michigan.*

DEBIT.

1867.

Nov. 30.	To balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	\$ 579,007	82
"	receipts on acc't of General Fund,..	1,078,116	70
"	" "	Prim. Sch'l Fund,	112,955 44
"	" "	" " Int. "	52,506 36
"	" "	Swamp Land "	376,377 14
"	" "	" " Int. "	6,559 36
"	" "	University "	19,402 37
"	" "	" Int. "	12,692 45
"	" "	Normal Sch'l "	1,824 92
"	" "	" Int. "	2,062 77
"	" "	Asylum "	3,148 16
"	" "	State Building "	694 21
"	" "	Int. Imp. "	12,127 33
"	" "	War Fund,.....	17 50
"	" "	Ste. Marie Cl F'd,	18,905 61

\$2,276,397 64

*Treasurer of the State of Michigan, in account with the State
of Michigan.*

CREDIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. By war'ts p'd on acc't of General Fund,	\$791,308 10
" " " Prim. Sch'l "	120 00
" " " " Int. "	144,733 81
" " " Swamp L'd "	362,791 64
" " " " " Int. "	319 71
" " " University "	120 00
" " " " Int. "	89,009 08
" " " Normal Sch'l	
Interest Fund,.....	9,528 00
By war'ts p'd on acc't of Asylum Fund,	137,870 92
" " " State Build. "	8 37
" " " Int. Imp. "	8,678 55
" " " War FUND,...	108,967 50
" " " " L'n Sink. F'd	12,000 00
" " " Two Mil. Loan	
Sinking Fund,.....	58,000 00
By war'ts p'd on acc't of Ste. Marie O'l F'd	7,315 00
" " " Military "	7,013 00
" " " Sold's Home "	7,000 00
" balance,.....	582,113 96
	<hr/>
	\$2,276,897 64
	<hr/>

Ledger Balances.

DEBIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. To Cash,.....	\$ 582,113 96
" Internal Improvement Fund,.....	2,402,182 59
" War Loan Sinking Fund,.....	636,311 87
" Suspense Account,.....	40,904 79

\$3,661,513 21

Ledger Balances.

CREDIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. By General Fund,.....	\$1,189,098 14
" Primary School Fund,.....	1,381,166 07
" " " Interest Fund,....	72,796 56
" " " 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ cent. Fund,...	151,824 15
" Swamp Land Fund,.....	88,233 42
" " " Interest Fund,....	99,515 66
" University Fund,.....	298,847 59
" " Interest Fund,.....	1,969 26
" Normal School Fund,.....	43,701 95
" " " Interest Fund,....	13,440 49
" Asylum Fund,.....	147,955 66
" State Building Fund,.....	26,255 97
" War Fund,.....	14,759 29
" Two Million Loan Sinking Fund,.	66,523 65
" Ste. Marie Canal Fund,.....	52,145 68
" Soldiers' Home Fund,.....	3,000 00
" Soldiers' Relief Fund,.....	7,000 00
" Contingent Fund,.....	392 35
" Treasury Notes,.....	730 00
" Mich. Central R. R. Deposits,....	1,947 02
" Mich. South. " "	" 146.72
" St. Jo. Valley " "	55 00
" Oakland & Ottawa R. R. Deposits,.	8 58
	<hr/>
	\$3,661,513 21

General Fund.

DEBIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year,....\$	791,808 10
" am't transferred to Primary School	
Interest Fund,.....	104,122 45
To am't trans. to University Int. Fund,.	27,010 95
" " " " Nor. Sch'l " "	2,553 14
" " " " appropriat'n,	10,000 00
" " " " Asylum Fund,.....	157,339 25
" " " " War Fund,.....	109,445 00
" " " " Loan Sink'g F'd,	21,899 18
" " " " Military Fund,.....	19,628 70
" " " " 2,000,000 L'n Sink. F'd	38,495 73
" balance,.....	1,189,098 14
	<hr/>
	\$2,470,900 64

Primary School Fund.

DEBIT.

1867. *

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year,....\$	120 00
" balance,.....	1,381,166 07
	<hr/>
	\$1,381,286 07

General Fund.

CREDIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....\$1,385,544 34
" cash received during fiscal year,.... 1,078,116 70
" am't transferred from Canal Fund,. . 7,239 60

\$2,470,900 64

Primary School Fund.

CREDIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....\$1,268,330 63
" cash received during fiscal year,.... 112,955 44

\$1,381,286 07

Primary School Interest Fund.

DEBIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year,....	\$144,733 81
" balance,.....	72,796 56
	<hr/>
	\$217,530 37

Five $\frac{3}{4}$ Cent. Primary School Fund.

DEBIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. To balance,.....	\$151,824 15
	<hr/>
	\$151,824 15

Swamp Land Fund.

DEBIT.

1867..

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year,....	\$362,791 64
" am't trans. to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ ct. Prim. Sch'l F'd,	13,193 44
" balance,.....	88,233 42
	<hr/>
	\$464,218 50

Swamp Land Interest Fund.

DEBIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year,....	\$ 319 71
" balance,.....	99,515 66
	<hr/>
	\$99,835 37

Primary School Interest Fund.

CREDIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	\$ 60,901 56
" cash received during fiscal year,....	52,506 36
" am't transferred from General Fund,	104,122 45
	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
	\$217,530 37

Five 3/4 Cent. Primary School Fund.

CREDIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	\$138,630 71
" am't trans. from Swamp Land Fund,	13,193 44
	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
	\$151,824 15

Swamp Land Fund.

CREDIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	\$ 87,841 36
" cash received during fiscal year,....	376,377 14
	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
	\$464,218 50

Swamp Land Interest Fund.

CREDIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	\$93,276 01
" cash received during fiscal year,....	6,559 36
	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
	\$99,835 37

University Fund.

DEBIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year,...	\$ 120 00
" balance,.....	298,847 59
	<hr/>
	\$298,967 59
	<hr/>

University Interest Fund.

DEBIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year,.....	\$39,004 83
" balance,.....	1,969 26
	<hr/>
	\$40,974 09
	<hr/>

Normal School Fund.

DEBIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. To balance,.....	\$43,701 95
	<hr/>
	\$43,701 95
	<hr/>

University Fund.

CREDIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	\$279,565 22
" cash received during fiscal year,....	19,402 87
	<hr/>
	\$298,967 59
	<hr/>

University Interest Fund.

CREDIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	\$ 1,270 69
" cash received during fiscal year,....	12,692 45
" am't transferred from General Fund,	27,010 95
	<hr/>
	\$40,974 09
	<hr/>

Normal School Fund.

CREDIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	\$41,877 03
" cash received during fiscal year,....	1,824 92
	<hr/>
	\$43,701 95
	<hr/>

Normal School Interest Fund.

DEBIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year,.....	\$ 9,528 00
" balance,.....	13,440 49
	<hr/>
	\$22,968 49

Asylum Fund.

DEBIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year,.....	\$137,370 92
" balance,.....	147,955 66
	<hr/>
	\$285,326 58

State Building Fund.

DEBIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year,...	\$ 8 37
" balance,.....	26,255 97
	<hr/>
	\$26,264 34

Normal School Interest Fund.

CREDIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	\$ 8,352 58
" cash received during fiscal year,.....	2,062 77
" am't transferred from General Fund,..	2,553 14
" " appropriat'n " " ".	10,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$22,968 49
	<hr/>

Asylum Fund.

CREDIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	\$ 81,843 30
" cash received during fiscal year,....	3,143 91
" appropriation from General Fund,..	157,339 25
" " " Military " ..	43,000 12
	<hr/>
	\$285,326 58
	<hr/>

State Building Fund.

CREDIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	\$25,570 13
" cash received during fiscal year,....	694 21
	<hr/>
	\$26,264 34
	<hr/>

Internal Improvement Fund.

DEBIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. To balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	\$2,405,631 37
" warrants paid during fiscal year,..	8,678 55
	<u><u>\$2,414,309 92</u></u>

War Fund.

DEBIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year,...	\$108,967 50
" balance,.....	14,759 29
	<u><u>\$123,726 79</u></u>

War Loan Sinking Fund.

DEBIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. To balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	\$646,211 05
" warrants paid during fiscal year,....	12,000 00
	<u><u>\$658,211 05</u></u>

Two Million Loan Sinking Fund.

DEBIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year,....	\$ 58,000 00
" balance,.....	66,523 65
	<u><u>\$124,523 65</u></u>

Internal Improvement Fund.

CREDIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. By cash received during fiscal year,..	\$ 12,127 33
" balance,.....	2,402,182 59
<hr/>	
	<u>\$2,414,309 92</u>

War Fund.

CREDIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	\$ 14,264 29
" cash received during fiscal year,....	17 50
" am't trans. from General Fund,....	109,445 00
<hr/>	
	<u>\$123,726 79</u>

War Loan Sinking Fund.

CREDIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. By am't trans. from General Fund,....	\$ 21,899 18
" balance,.....	636,311 87
<hr/>	
	<u>\$658,211 05</u>

Two Million Loan Sinking Fund.

CREDIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	\$ 86,027 92
" am't trans. from General Fund,....	38,495 73
<hr/>	
	<u>\$124,523 65</u>

Ste. Marie Ship Canal Fund.

DEBIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year,....	\$ 7,315 00
" am't trans. to General Fund,.....	7,239 60
" balance,.....	52,145 68
	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
	\$66,700 28

Military Fund.

DEBIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year,....	\$ 7,013 00
" am't appropriat'd to Sold's Home F'd,	10,000 00
" " " Asylum Fund,...	43,000 12
	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
	\$60,013 12

Soldiers' Home Fund.

DEBIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year,....	\$ 7,000 00
" balance,.....	3,000 00
	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
	\$10,000 00

Soldiers' Relief Fund.

DEBIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. To balance,.....	\$7,000 00
	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Ste. Marie Ship Canal Fund.

CREDIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	\$47,794 67
" cash received during fiscal year,....	18,905 61
	<hr/>
	\$66,700 28
	<hr/>

Military Fund.

CREDIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	\$40,384 42
" am't trans. from General Fund,....	19,628 70
	<hr/>
	\$60,013 12
	<hr/>

Soldiers' Home Fund.

CREDIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. By am't trans. from Military Fund,....	\$10,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$10,000 09
	<hr/>

Soldiers' Relief Fund.

CREDIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	\$7,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$7,000 00
	<hr/>

Contingent Fund.

DEBIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. To balance,.....	\$392 35
	<hr/>
	\$392 35
	<hr/>

Suspense Account.

DEBIT.

1867

Nov. 30. To balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	\$40,904 79
	<hr/>
	\$40,904 79
	<hr/>

Treasury Notes.

DEBIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. To balance,.....	\$730 00
	<hr/>
	\$730 00
	<hr/>

Michigan Central Railroad Deposits.

DEBIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. To balance,.....	\$1,947 02
	<hr/>
	\$1,947 02
	<hr/>

Contingent Fund.

CREDIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	\$392 35
	<hr/>
	\$392 35

Suspense Account.

CREDIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. By balance,.....	\$40,904 79
	<hr/>
	\$40,904 79

Treasury Notes.

CREDIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	\$730 00
	<hr/>
	\$730 00

Michigan Central Railroad Deposits.

CREDIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	\$1,947 02
	<hr/>
	\$1,947 02

Michigan Southern Railroad Deposits.

DEBIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. To balance,.....	\$146 72
	<hr/>
	\$146 72
	<hr/>

St. Joseph Valley Railroad Deposits.

DEBIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. To balance,.....	\$55 00
	<hr/>
	\$55 00
	<hr/>

Oakland and Ottawa Railroad Deposits.

DEBIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. To balance,.....	\$8 58
	<hr/>
	\$8 58
	<hr/>

Michigan Southern Railroad Deposits.

CREDIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	\$146 72
	<hr/>
	\$146 72
	<hr/>

St. Joseph Valley Railroad Deposits.

CREDIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	\$ 55 00
	<hr/>
	\$55 00
	<hr/>

Oakland and Ottawa Railroad Deposits.

CREDIT.

1867.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1866,.....,.....	\$8 58
	<hr/>
	\$8 58
	<hr/>



BANK STATEMENT.

*STATEMENT showing the condition of the Jackson City Bank,
at the close of business, Nov. 30th, 1867.*

LIABILITIES.

Capital,	\$100,000 00
Deposits,.....	223,207 04
Due Bankers,.....	2,000 00
Profit and Loss,.....	14,101 50
	<hr/>
	\$339,308 54
	<hr/>

RESOURCES.

Michigan War Bonds,.....	\$ 29,000 00
United States 7-30 Notes,.....	1,750 00
Loans and Discounts,.....	203,894 08
Banking House, Safe and Fixtures,.....	10,000 00
Revenue Stamps,.....	1,218 60
Due from Banks and Bankers,.....	31,355 24
Legal Tenders, Bank Notes, and Frac'l Currency,.	60,970 15
Coin,.....	69 05
Cash Items,	1,051 42
	<hr/>
	\$339,308 54
	<hr/>

I, Benjamin Newkirk, Cashier of the Jackson City Bank, Michigan, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

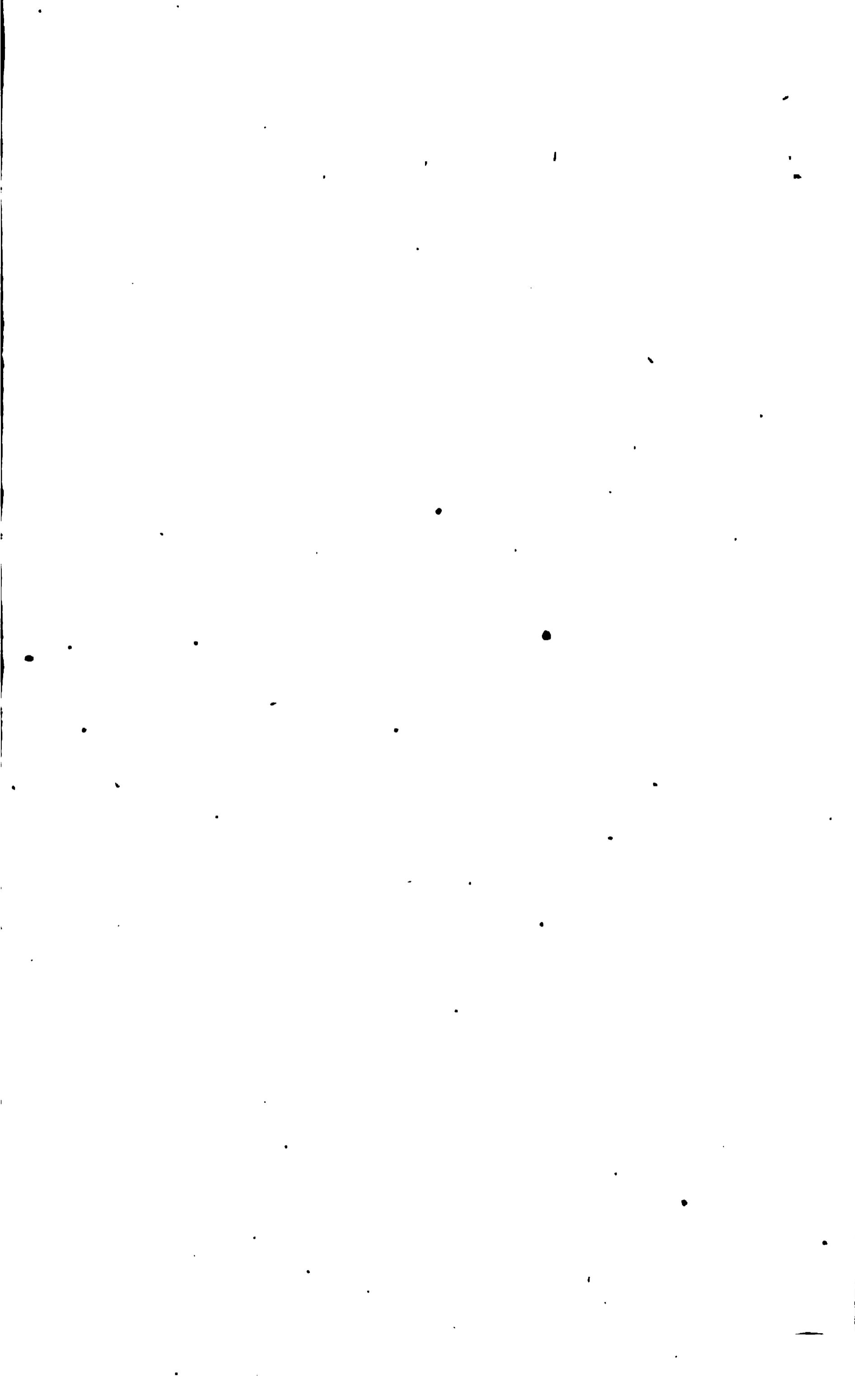
BENJAMIN NEWKIRK, *Cashier.*

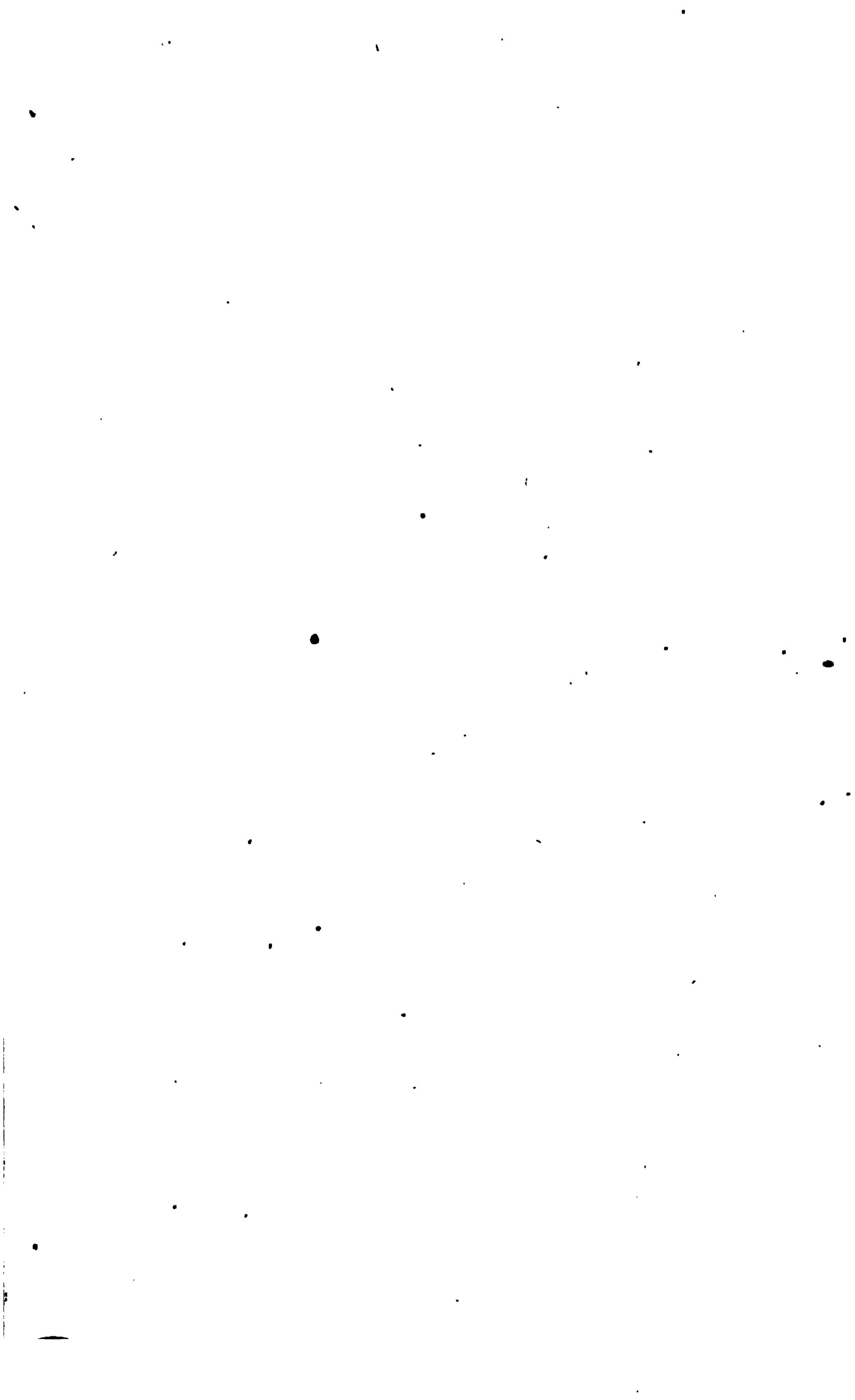
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this seventh day of December, 1867.

GILBERT R. BYRNE,

Notary Public.







ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE STATE LAND OFFICE
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR THE YEAR 1867.

By Authority.

LANSING:
JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1867.



REPORT.

MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE, }
Lansing, December 1st, 1867. }

SIR—In compliance with the law establishing the State Land Office, and regulating the duties thereof, I have the honor to submit this, my report, for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1867.

The subjoined statements will exhibit the amount of lands sold, amounts received of principal, interest and penalty upon the lands belonging to the several trust funds; also the amount of Swamp Lands sold and disposed of, under and in accordance with the provisions of Acts No. 117 and 229, Session Laws of 1859, and the acts amendatory thereto.

PRIMARY SCHOOL LANDS.

Total amount of Primary School Lands sold during the year, 31,683.45 acres, for the aggregate sum of \$125,231 68, against 37,885.30 acres for the sum of \$151,353 03 for the year 1866, showing a falling off in the sale of this class of lands, as compared with the year 1866, of 6,201.85 acres.

The receipts on account of principal for the past year have been \$112,955 44, against \$124,531 13, for the year 1866. Receipts for interest and penalty, have been \$52,706 36, against \$54,247 78, for the previous year.

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

Total sales, one hundred and sixty acres, for the sum of \$1,920 00, against 390.54 acres, sold for \$3,858 48, for the year 1866.

The receipts on account of principal, \$19,402 37, against \$14,693 75, for 1866.

Interest and penalty received for the last fiscal year, \$12,692 45, against \$12,305 58 for the previous year.

NORMAL SCHOOL LANDS.

The number of acres sold, 160, for the sum of \$640 00, against 200 acres sold for \$800 00 in the year 1866.

Receipts on account of principal, \$1,824 92, against \$931 50 for 1866.

STATE BUILDING LANDS.

Whole number of acres sold, 49, for the sum of \$392, against 160 acres sold for the sum of \$640 00, for 1866. Amount received on account of principal, \$248 13, against \$2,901 60, for 1866.

SALT SPRING LANDS.

Whole number of acres sold during the year, 198.35, for \$793 40, against 429.46 acres, for \$1,707 84, for 1866. Amount received on account of principal, \$1,488 86, against \$1,953 73, for the previous year.

During the past year, the sales of lands belonging to the several trust funds, known as University, Normal School, Asylum, State Building and Salt Spring, have necessarily been light, as there remains but a small quantity of lands unsold, and it will be but a short time before the sales books of these funds will be closed, when all that will remain for this office will be to close up the accounts, as purchasers may desire to pay off certificates and receive patents.

TAXES.

The receipts to the general fund, on account of taxes for the past fiscal year, have been \$4,220 53, against \$4,512 84, for 1866.

SWAMP LANDS.

There has been sold of this class of lands during the last fiscal year, 9,856.51 acres, for the sum of \$12,321 28, against 9,826.54 acres, for \$12,283 17, for 1866.

The amount sold under the provisions of Act No. 117, of the Session Laws of 1859, and acts amending the same, providing for roads and ditches, 278,267.10 acres, amounting at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre, to the sum of \$247,833 87.

The amount licensed to actual settlers during the last year under the act of 1861 is 17,554.43 acres, against 19,564.04 acres, in the year 1866.

The whole number of acres patented to actual settlers who have proved a five year's residence, is 9,646.37 acres.

The amount patented under the provisions of Act No. 429, Session Laws of 1867, 3,279.59 acres.

AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

Under and in accordance with Joint Resolution No. 28, Session Laws of 1867, and a resolution of the Agricultural Land Board of Control, the State Treasurer and Commissioner of the Land Office were constituted a special committee to procure the selection and location of lands sufficient to complete the grant made to the State by Act of Congress, approved July 2d, 1862. Some difficulty was experienced in securing the services of competent parties to make the selections, but finally arrangements were entered into with one George E. Steel, residing in Grand Traverse county, who very promptly made the selections, (about 15,000 acres in all) and the duplicate lists were made up in this office, and forwarded to the United States Land Office at Grand Traverse for its action, several months since. These lands are described by Mr. Steel as being of a very superior quality, being all first-class agricultural lands.

And I have further to report, that in obedience to act No 76, session laws of 1867, creating the office known as "Swamp Land State Road Commissioner," and making provisions therefor, that all the necessary arrangements and provisions required by said act of the Commissioner of the State Land Office has been made, and the office of the said Swamp Land Road Commissioner, established in the State Land office, and

6 ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF STATE LAND OFFICE.

all books and records in the State Land Office necessary to enable the said Commissioner to enter upon the duties of his office, have been turned over to said Commissioner.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BENJ. D. PRITCHARD,

Commissioner.

To his Excellency, HENRY H. CRAPO, Governor of the State of Michigan.

SALES AND RECEIPTS,

From December 1st, 1866, to November 30th, 1867, inclusive.

PRIMARY SCHOOL LANDS.

Monthly Abstract of Sales for the year ending November 30th, 1867.

YEAR.	MONTH.	Acres.	Am't sold for.
1866	December,.....	3,142.00	\$12,067 50
1867	January,	3,160.00	12,640 00
1867	February,.....	1,993.60	7,974 40
1867	March,	1,959.00	7,636 00
1867	April,.....	1,767.00	6,938 20
1867	May,.....	4,037.91	15,160 17
1867	June,.....	4,710.84	19,243 36
1867	July,.....	832.37	3,329 48
1867	August,.....	2,324.90	9,219 25
1867	September,.....	1,823.66	7,294 64
1867	October,.....	3,822.76	15,291 04
1867	November,.....	2,109.41	8,437 64
		31,683.45	\$125,231 68

Receipts.

On account of principal,.....	\$112,955 44
" " interest,.....	50,527 49
" " penalty,.....	2,178 87
Int. on principal due from the State to the fund,..	104,122 45
 Total,.....	 \$269,784 25

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

Monthly Abstract of Sales for the year ending November 30th, 1867.

YEAR	MONTHS	ACRES.	Am't sold for.
1867	January,.....	80.00	\$960 00
1867	February,.....	40.00	480 00
1867	October,.....	40.00	- 480 00
Total,.....		160.00	\$1,920 00

Receipts.

On account of principal,.....	\$19,402 37
" " interest,.....	12,318 14
" " penalty,.....	374 31
Interest on principal due from State to the fund,..	27,010 95
	\$59,105 77

NORMAL SCHOOL LANDS.

Total number of acres sold,.....	160
Amount sold for,.....	\$640 00

Receipts.

On account of principal,.....	\$1,824 92
" " interest,.....	1,950 79
" " penalty,.....	111 98
Int. on principal due from the State to the fund,..	2,553 14
	\$6,440 83

ASYLUM FUND.

Total number of acres sold,.....	160
Amount sold for,.....	<u>\$640 00</u>

Receipts.

On account of principal,.....	\$1,480 00
" " interest,.....	1,550 84
" " penalty,	117 32
Total,	<u>\$3,148 16</u>

STATE BUILDING LANDS.

Total number of acres sold,.....	49
Amount sold for,.....	<u>\$392 00</u>

Receipts.

On account of principal,.....	\$248 13
" " interest,	435 43
" " penalty,	10 65
Total,	<u>\$694 21</u>

SALT SPRING LANDS.

Total number of acres sold,.....	198.35
Amount sold for,.....	<u>\$793 40</u>

Receipts.

On account of principal,.....	\$1,488 86
" " interest,.....	1,097 13
" " penalty,	96 03
Total,	<u>\$2,682 02</u>

Receipts to General Fund on account of taxes,...	\$4,220 53
--	------------

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT AND ASSET LANDS.

Assets lots in Fentonville,.....	\$130 00
Internal improvement land sold, (acres,).....	200
Amount sold for,.....	\$250 00
Cash received on above,.....	250 00
	=====

SWAMP LANDS.

Sales.

YEAR.	MONTH.	ACRES.	Am't sold for.
1866	December,.....	359.32	\$ 449 15
1867	January,.....	641.94	802 42
1867	February,.....	360.00	450 00
1867	March,.....	564.24	705 30
1867	April,.....	1,095.66	1,369 59
1867	May,.....	855.19	1,069 50
1867	June,.....	2,033.63	2,542 00
1867	July,.....	1,933.73	2,417 17
1867	August,.....	443.49	554 36
1867	September,.....	529.31	661 79
1867	October,.....	640.00	800 00
1867	November,.....	400.00	500 00
		9,856.51	\$12,321 28
		=====	=====

Receipts.

On account of principal,.....	\$376,372 14
" " interest,.....	6,233 05
" " penalty,.....	326 31
	=====
Total,.....	\$382,931 50
	=====

RECAPITULATION.*Total Amount of Sales.*

	Acre.
Of Primary School Lands,.....	31,683.45
University Lands,.....	160.00
Normal School Lands,.....	160.00
State Building Lands,.....	49.00
Asylum Lands,.....	160.00
Salt Spring Lands,.....	198.35
Internal Improvement Lands,.....	200.00
Asset Lands, (city lots in Fentonville,).....	
Swamp Lands,.....	9,856.51
 Total,	 <u>42,467.31</u>

Receipts.

On account of Primary School Principal,.....	\$112,955 44
" " " Interest,.....	50,327 49
" " " Penalty,	2,178 87
" " University Principal,.....	19,402 37
" " " Interest,.....	12,318 14
" " " Penalty,	374 31
" " Normal School Principal,.....	1,824 92
" " " Interest,.....	1,950 79
" " " Penalty,	111 98
" " Asylum School Principal,.....	1,480 00
" " " Interest,	1,550 84
" " " Penalty,.....	117 32
" " State Building Principal,.....	248 13
" " " Interest,.....	435 43
" " " Penalty,.....	10 65

RECAPITULATION—CONTINUED.

On account of Salt Spring Principal,.....	\$1,488 86
" " " Interest,.....	1,097 13
" " " Penalty,.....	96 03
" " Internal Improvement Principal,..	250 00
" " Asset Principal,.....	130 00
" " Swamp Land Principal,.....	376,372 14
" " " Interest,.....	6,233 05
" " " Penalty,.....	326 31
Taxes and charges,	4,220 53
 Total,	 <u>\$595,500 73</u>

*COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the sales of State Lands,
since December 1st, 1857, for each fiscal year, deducting for-
feitures.*

PRIMARY SCHOOL LANDS.

YEARS.	ACRES.	Am't sold for.
1858,	3,058.62	\$12,234 48
1859,	3,448.75	13,393 00
1860,	4,151.30	16,605 20
1861,	3,614.19	14,456 76
1862,	2,594.88	10,479 52
1863,	15,528.27	61,594 43
1864,	24,770.93	107,171 99
1865,	20,288.41	80,559 71
1866,	37,885.30	151,353 03
1867,	31,683.45	125,237 68
Total,	146,824.10	\$592,985 80

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

YEARS.	ACRES.	Am't sold for.
1858,	153.60	\$1,843 20
1859,	383.29	4,671 48
1860,	369.20	4,430 40
1861,	360.00	4,320 00
1862,	80.00	960 00
1863,	213.80	2,565 60
1864,	368.35	4,420 20
1865,	200.00	2,400 00
1866,	320.54	3,858 48
1867,	160.00	1,920 00
Total,	2,614.78	\$31,389 36

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT—CONTINUED.**NORMAL SCHOOL LANDS.**

YEARS.	ACRES.	Am't sold for.
1858,.....	80.00	\$ 320 00
1859,.....	40.00	160 00
1860,.....	.....	.....
1861,.....	80.00	320 00
1862,.....	80.00	320 00
1863,.....	80.00	320 00
1864,.....	200.00	800 00
1865,.....	840.00	3,360 00
1866,.....	40.00	160 00
1867,.....	160.00	640 00
	1,600.00	\$6,400 00

ASYLUM LANDS.

YEARS.	ACRES.	Am't sold for.
1858,.....	160.00	\$ 640 00
1859,.....	.....	.....
1860,.....	.....	.....
1861,.....	.....	.....
1862,.....	80.00	320 00
1863,.....	240.00	960 00
1864,.....	193.03	772 12
1865,.....	680.00	2,720 00
1866,.....	200.00	800 00
1867,.....	160.00	640 00
	1,713.03	\$6,852 12

TABLE, showing by Counties, the amount of Swamp Lands sold under Act 117, Session Laws of 1859, and the Acts amendatory thereto, for the year ending November 30th, 1867.

COUNTIES.	ACRES.
Alcona,.....	20,318.02
Allegan,.....	2,552.32
Alpena,.....	18,759.39
Antrim,.....	973.87
Barry,.....	302.42
Bay,.....	9,099.59
Benzie,.....	2,150.27
Clare,.....	12,872.63
Crawford,.....	240.00
Calhour,	2,599.50
Cass,.....	40.00
Cheboygan,.....	7,139.26
Chippewa,.....	4,945.89
Clinton,.....	901.16
Delta,.....	4,045.30
Eaton,.....	1,739.61
Emmet,	7,467.68
Genesee,.....	206.49
Grand Traverse,.....	1,063.31
Gratiot,.....	4,973.04
Gladwin,.....	7,946.69
Houghton,.....	35.00
Huron,.....	4,917.57
Ingham,.....	242.21
Ionia,.....	240.00
Iosco,.....	3,578.66
Isabella,	4,901.31
Kalkaska,.....	655.10

TABLE—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	ACRES.
Kalamazoo,.....	40.00
Kent,.....	240.00
Keweenaw,.....	10,832.67
Lake,.....	1,843.68
Lapeer,.....	360.00
Leelanaw,.....	80.00
Lenawee,.....	40.00
Livingston,.....	120.00
Mackinac,.....	5,779.50
Missaukee,.....	200.50
Manistee,.....	2,729.41
Montmorency,.....	20,947.21
Marquette,.....	10,029.33
Mason,.....	840.00
Mecosta,.....	2,972.00
Menominee,.....	30,458.76
Midland,.....	3,797.18
Montcalm,.....	5,273.87
Muskegon,.....	2,694.25
Newaygo,.....	6,140.50
Ogemaw,.....	4,814.91
Oceana,.....	3,657.09
Osceola,.....	3,240.23
Ottawa,.....	640.00
Otsego,.....	3,119.21
Osceola,.....	4,860.22
Precque Isle,.....	8,714.73
Roscommon,	4,424.20
Saginaw,.....	1,307.67
Sanilac,.....	5,112.98
Shiawassee,.....	40.00
St. Clair,.....	120.00

TABLE—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES	ACRES.
Schoolcraft,.....	3,804.37
Tuscola,.....	3,359.08
Wexford,.....	727.17
Total,.....	278,267.10

TABLE, showing by Counties, the sale of Swamp Lands, for the year ending November 30th, 1867.

COUNTIES.	ACRES.
Allegan,	216.10
Alpena,	39.32
Alcona,.....	1,468.52
Barry,.....	174.30
Cheboygan,	363.12
Chippewa,.....	398.03
Clinton,.....	80.00
Delta,	648.09
Eaton,	280.61
Gladwin,	40.00
Genesee,	120.00
Grand Traverse,.....	227.49
Gratiot,.....	40.00
Houghton,.....	40.00
Huron,.....	924.37
Ingham,.....	80.00
Ionia,.....	400.00
Iosco,	80.00
Isabella,.....	40.00
Kent,	760.00
Lapeer,.....	160.00
Mackinac,	756.51
Montmorency,.....	130.64
Manistee,.....	155.28
Marquette,.....	120.00
Montcalm,	920.29
Oakland,	40.00
Oceana,	40.00
Ottawa,.....	80.00

• TABLE—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES,	ACRES.
Saginaw,.....	160.00
Sanilac,	401.94
Shiawassee,	135.90
Tuscola,	176.00
Van Buren,.....	160.00
 Total,	 9,856.51
	=====

TABLE, showing by Counties, the amount of Swamp Lands for which Licenses were granted during the year ending Nov. 30, 1867.

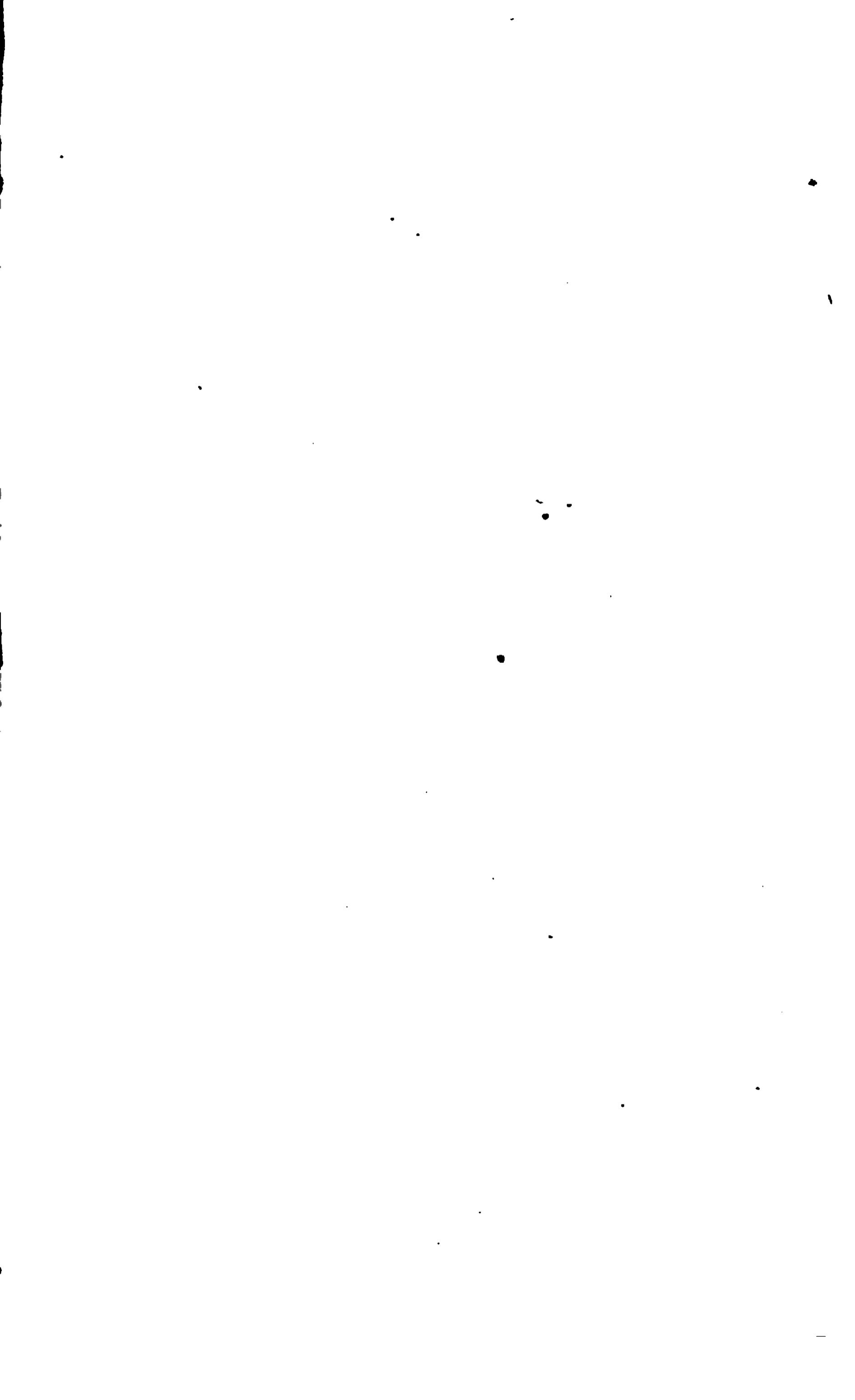
COUNTIES.	ACRES.
Allegan,	480.00
Alpena,.....	4,309.90
Antrim,	320.00
Barry,.....	40.00
Bay,	440.00
Cheboygan,	1,186.56
Chippewa,	80.00
Clinton,	240.00
Emmet,	230.45
Gratiot,	1,304.30
Huron,	1,204.19
Iosco,	160.00
Isabella,	800.00
Kalkaska,.....	80.00
Lapeer,.....	80.00
Lake,.....	40.00
Mackinac,.....	160.00
Montmorency,.....	160.00
Mason,	840.00
Mecosta,.....	1,080.00
Menominee,.....	80.00
Midland,	80.00
Montcalm,	964.36
Muskegon,.....	337.76
Oceana,.....	80.00
Osceola,	160.00
Ottawa,.....	320.00
Saginaw,	160.00
Sanilac,.....	1,404.28

TABLE—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	ACRES.
Shiawassee,	40.00
St. Clair,	212.63
Tuscola,	480.00
	<hr/>
	17,554.43
	<hr/>

TABLE, showing by Counties, the amount of Lands that have been Patented under the Settlers' License Act, (229,) Session Laws of 1859.

COUNTIES.	ACRES.
Allegan,.....	320.00
Alcona,	56.48
Clare,.....	80.00
Cheboygan,.....	80.00
Genesee,.....	120.00
Gratiot,	1,240.00
Huron,	1,039.40
Ionia,.....	242.96
Iosco,.....	160.19
Isabella,.....	80.03
Kent,.....	282.60
Lapeer,	80.00
Mackinac,	64.75
Mecosta,.....	640.00
Montcalm,.....	720.00
Newaygo,.....	320.91
Ottawa,.....	120.00
Saginaw,	640.00
Sanilac,	1,483.31
Shiawassee,.....	40.00
St. Clair,	280.00
Tuscola,.....	1,475.77
Van Buren,.....	80.00
	9,646.37
No. of acres licensed under Act 429,.....	3,279 59
Total,	<u>12,925 96</u>





ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR THE YEAR 1867.

— • —

By Authority.

LANSING:

JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1867.



ANNUAL REPORT

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BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS

OF THE

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1867.



R E P O R T.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS, }
Lansing, Dec. 2d, A. D. 1867. }

To His Excellency HENRY H. CRAPO,

Governor of the State of Michigan:

SIR—In obedience to the requirements of law, the undersigned respectfully submit the following Report, showing the proceedings of the Board of State Auditors for the fiscal year ending the 30th day of November, A. D. 1867.

O. L. SPAULDING,

Secretary of State.

E. O. GROSVENOR,

State Treasurer.

B. D. PRITCHARD,

Com'r State Land Office.

Annual Settlement with the State Treasurer.

The Board of State Auditors, for the purpose of making an annual settlement with the State Treasurer, met at the office of the Secretary of State on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1866.

Present, Hon. James B. Porter, Secretary of State, Hon. Emil Anneke, Auditor General, and Hon. Cyrus Hewitt, Commissioner of the State Land Office.

The Hon. John Owen, State Treasurer, having exhibited his account current with the State of Michigan, and the same having been compared by the Board, with the books of the Auditor General, we find that during the fiscal year, ending the 30th

day of November, 1866, the State Treasurer has received into the Treasury, the sum of two millions three hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty cents, (\$2,370,392 50,) and that he has disbursed one million seven hundred and ninety-one thousand three hundred and eighty-five dollars and eighteen cents, (\$1,791,385 18,) showing a balance in the Treasury of five hundred and seventy-nine thousand and seven dollars and thirty-two cents, (\$579,007 32,) for which balance he exhibited duly accredited vouchers and certificates.

JAMES B. PORTER,

Secretary of State.

E. ANNEKE,

Auditor General.

CYRUS HEWITT,

Com'r State Land Office.

—
TENANT HOUSE.

Ordered, on Dec. 27th, 1866, that the tenant house, near the Capitol, be leased to Hon. Sanford Howard, for the term of one year from Jan. 1, 1867, at a rental (payable quarterly) of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum; and that the Secretary of this Board is hereby authorized to draw a lease of said premises, for the term and upon the conditions as heretofore set forth; it being agreed that the barn upon said premises may be occupied by said Howard until such time as this Board may deem it necessary to use the same for State purposes.

—
EXTRA PORTER.

On Dec. 27th, 1866, the Board adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board be and he is hereby authorized to employ an extra porter at the Capitol, during the session of the Legislature.

PRINT PAPER.

On January 3d, 1867, the Board adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That John A. Kerr & Co. be authorized to use print paper enlarged to the size of 28 by 46 inches, provided that the State incur no additional expense by the change.

—

COMPENSATION OF PORTERS.

On February 5th, 1867, the Board adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the compensation, each, of the two porters in the State offices, and that of the regular porter in the Capitol, is hereby fixed at the sum of two dollars per day.

—

COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN MILITARY OFFICERS.

On March 8th, 1867, the Board adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That from and after January 1st, 1867, the compensation of the Adjutant General be and the same is hereby fixed at the sum of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum, and that of the Quartermaster General at the sum of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum.

Resolved, That from and after March 31, 1867, no compensation shall be allowed to the Assistant Adjutant General, and to the Assistant Quartermaster General.

—

BOND OF LORENZO B. CURTIS.

On March 28th, 1867, the Board adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the bond of Lorenzo B. Curtis, as Swamp Land State Road Commissioner, with David H. Jerome and Nathan B. Bradley, as sureties, be and the same is hereby approved.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

DEED TO PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

On May 2d, 1867, the Board adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Board prepare a deed to the Plymouth Congregational Church and Society of Lansing, of a certain lot, pursuant to the provisions of Joint Resolution No. 21, Sess. Laws of 1867, Vol. I, said deed to be signed by the members of this Board at their next meeting.

TENANT HOUSE.

Resolved, That S. R. Greene, under the direction of Sanford Howard, is hereby authorized to make needed repairs at the tenant house and premises, the aggregate expense for the same not to exceed the sum of fifty dollars.

—

CLAIM OF FREDERICK ANNIS.

Referred to the Board by Joint Resolution No. 39, Vol. I, Laws of 1867.

On the 30th day of May, 1867, the party, Annis, appeared before the Board, and presented the following claim, to wit:

That said party Annis, did, on the 23d day of September, 1859, pay to one James J. Scarritt, an alleged agent of the Commissioner of the State Land Office, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, as part payment of certain State swamp lands, and made due application for the proper certificate therefor; that said lands had since been sold to other parties than the said Annis, or his assigns, and that said money had not been refunded to said Annis, and that the same should now, of right and equity, be done, with interest thereon.

The Board having heard the verbal statements made by said Annis, and by Cyrus Hewitt, Deputy Commissioner of the State Land Office, decided that the evidence before them was not competent to establish the validity of the claim presented.

It being intimated that other testimony might be presented at some subsequent meeting of the Board, the case was continued for further hearing and investigation.

INSURANCE OF THE STATE LIBRARY.

The insurance of twenty-five thousand dollars on the State Library having expired, the Board voted to procure a renewal of the same, for the period of one year from May 18th, 1867, and the State Treasurer was requested to invite the attention of the Legislature at its next session to this matter, and to urge upon that Honorable body the necessity of an annual appropriation, sufficient to secure a competent insurance on the State Library.

DEED TO PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Pursuant to the provisions of Joint Resolution No. 21, Vol. I, Laws of 1867, the Board issued a quit-claim deed, (dated May 29th, 1867,) of lot No. ten, (10,) block No. one hundred and twenty-eight, (128,) in the city of Lansing, and State of Michigan, according to the recorded plat of said city, to the Trustees of Plymouth Church and Society (being the First Congregational Church and Society) of the city of Lansing, Michigan.

—
CLAIM OF HENRY JOHR.

Referred to the Board of State Auditors by Joint Resolution No. 34, Sess. Laws 1867, Vol. I, p. 332.

On the 20th day of June, 1867, Henry Johr, late Treasurer of St. Clair county, came before the Board and claimed that he was robbed of the sum of seven thousand and five hundred dollars, (\$7,500) on the 20th day of November, 1866, while on his route from St. Clair to Lansing, to pay the same to the Auditor General of the State of Michigan, which said sum of money had been received by the said Johr, on the sale of lands delinquent for taxes, at the annual tax sales in the county of St. Clair, in October, 1866; and that said sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars, (\$7,500,) nor any part thereof, had been recovered by said Johr.

A certified copy of the proceedings of the board of supervisors of St. Clair county, at a special meeting held on Dec. 1, 1866, was submitted to and examined by the Board.

From the record it appears that a committee of said board of supervisors, appointed to examine the matters pertaining to the alleged robbery of said Johr, reported, after examination, in regard to the loss of said sum of seven thousand and five hundred dollars, (\$7,500,) that "this board send a memorial to the Legislature, recommending Mr. Johr as a reliable and trustworthy man, and requesting them to pass a special act of relief to him and his bail."

Said certified copy of the proceedings of said board of supervisors, also contained the affidavits of Thomas Kennedy, Christian Schnover, and Henry Johr, in regard to the matters pertaining to the said alleged robbery.

The record of said board of supervisors was duly considered; also, Henry Johr was examined by the several members of the Board, and by the Attorney General of the State, (who was present by invitation,) as to the time, manner and circumstances of said alleged robbery, and without arriving at any definite conclusion in this matter, presented for their consideration, postponed the further hearing of the case until July 2d, prox., at 10 o'clock A. M.

CLAIM OF GEO. E. STEEL.

On the 1st day of August, 1867, this claim was presented to the Board in the following form, viz:

Nov. 17, 1866. To making examinations and selections of one hundred (100) quarter sections of land for the State Agricultural College, as directed in letter from his Excellency Henry H. Crapo, bearing date Oct. 1, 1866, at ten dollars per quarter,..\$1,000 00

It appears that George E. Steel was employed as an agent of the State, to select Agricultural College lands. He reported to the State Land Office a list comprising one hundred (100) quarter sections, but owing to the time which elapsed from the date of his report, up to the time when the United States Land Office at Traverse City, took action on the list of lands so

selected, a large quantity of said lands selected by said Steel, were sold by the General Government, whereby only fifty-four (54) quarter sections were approved to the State.

The Board having duly considered the claim, allowed the same at five hundred and forty dollars.

COMPROMISE WITH AUG. I. BROWN.

On the first day of August, 1867, the Board adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the compromise of Aug. I. Brown, of New York city, (collateral security in the Hazelton-Dewey matter,) offering to pay or secure to the State one-half of the amount of his (Brown's) indebtedness, be and the same is hereby accepted; and that the Secretary of this Board notify the Attorney General of the State, in regard to the action of the Board in this behalf.

SIDEWALK.

Resolved, That a first-class sidewalk 12 feet wide be constructed on the west side of Washington Avenue, in front of the Capitol.

CLAIM OF HENRY JOHR.

On the 28th day of August, the Board resumed the consideration of the claim of Henry Johr, late Treasurer of St. Clair county, referred to them by Joint Resolution No. 34, Sess. Laws of 1867, p. 332.

Having examined fully the testimony presented, and having heard the statements of Mr. Johr and Mr. Collins, the Board find, that on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1866, the said Henry Johr, late treasurer of St. Clair county, was indebted to the State of Michigan in the sum of seven thousand four hundred and ninety dollars and eighty-eight cents, (\$7,490 88,) and that no part of said sum has since been paid.

And the Board further find and determine, that by virtue of said Joint Resolution, they are not authorized to take any action for the relief of Henry Johr.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

vs.

THE FLINT AND PERR MARQUETTE R. R. CO.

On the 1st day of October, 1867, the Board adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That E. O. Grosvenor, State Treasurer, be and he is hereby authorized to discharge a judgment rendered in the Wayne County Circuit, Sept. 22d, 1862, in favor of the State of Michigan vs. the Flint and Pere Marquette R. R. Co., whenever the amount of said judgment shall have been paid.

—
USE OF REPRESENTATIVE HALL.

On the 26th day of November, the Board adopted the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the use of the Representative Hall is hereby granted to the State Teachers' Association, for its annual session in December next.

CONTRACTS.

On November 27th, 1867, the Board proceeded to open and compare the bids presented for printing and binding for the State, and for furnishing print, news and book paper, and stationery; also fuel, in pursuance of Act No. 163, Sess. Laws of 1851, and Act No. 171, Sess. Laws of 1861, and after a careful examination and comparison, made the following awards, for contracts to parties making the lowest bids, and for the prices hereinafter named:

Fuel.

To Alden A. Jenne, the contract for furnishing 400 cords of good sound body beech, maple and hickory wood, at two and 93-100 dollars per cord. The quantity to be increased at the option of the Board of State Auditors.

Printing.

To John A. Kerr & Co., the contract for printing, at the following rates of compensation, viz:

For composition on the Session Laws, fifty (50) cents per 1,000 ems, including proof reading and alterations.

For composition on Joint Documents, Agricultural Reports, and all other printing in book form, contemplated under Bid No. 1, except the Laws, Journals, Bills, Resolutions, Documents accompanying the House and Senate Journals, and Blanks and Circulars, at the rate of forty-five (45) cents per 1,000 ems.

For composition on the Official Journals of the House of Representatives and Senate, twenty (20) cents per 1,000 ems.

For composition on the Daily Journals of the House of Representatives and Senate, forty-five (45) cents per 1,000 ems.

For composition on the Bills and Joint Resolutions, thirty-two (32) cents per 1,000 ems.

For composition on the Documents accompanying the House and Senate Journals, at the rate of five (5) cents per 1,000 ems.

For printing the Blanks and Circulars, at the rate of five dollars and fifty cents per ream on both sides, and at the rate of three dollars and fifty cents per ream on one side.

For press work, at the rate of forty (40) cents per token.

The whole work to be done at the seat of Government, at Lansing, and in every respect to be equal to the work done for the State in the year 1861. The laws to be printed and delivered to the State Binder, within forty days after the close of each session of the Legislature.

Binding, &c.

To John A. Kerr & Co., the contract for binding, at the following rates of compensation, viz:

For binding the laws of each session of the Legislature, in cloth backs, at ten (10) cents per copy; in leather backs, half binding, thirty-five (35) cents per copy.

For binding the Journals of the House of Representatives and Senate, at the rate of thirty-two (32) cents per copy.

For binding the Documents accompanying the Journals of the House and Senate, at the rate of ten (10) cents per copy.

For binding the Joint Documents, at the rate of thirty-three (33) cents per copy.

For binding any book in full cloth, of not more than 50 signatures, at the rate of twenty-five (25) cents per copy, and for any book in full cloth, of over fifty signatures, thirty-five (35) cents per copy.

For drying and pressing sheets, at the rate of five (5) cents per one hundred signatures.

For folding sheets, at the rate of five (5) cents per 100 signatures.

For stitching pamphlets and bills, at the rate of fifteen (15) cents per 100 copies of two signatures or under, and twenty (20) cents for five signatures, and twenty-five (25) cents for nine signatures, and thirty (30) cents for fifteen signatures; all of the above prices for 100 copies.

State Treasurer, postage stamps used in State Treasurer's Office, from May 24th to Dec. 24th, inclusive,.....	\$60 00
postage stamps for Thanksgiving proclamat'n, commission paid in N. Y. on \$10,065 00 of coupons, @ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ cent.....	25.17
exchange on same, @ 1-5 $\frac{3}{4}$ cent,.....	20 13
commission paid in New York on \$455 00 of coupons,.....	1 14
exchange on same,.....	91
Bethena Baldwin, for Secretary of State, making, mending and putting down carpet, 4 days, @ \$1 50,.....	6 00
S. R. Greene, work, lumber, nails, hinges, screws, for Capitol and State Offices,.....	94 60
Daily Post Co., Adv. notice of redemption of State bonds,.....	10 00
Cornwalls & Barnes, for State Library, 4 r'ms letter paper, @ \$5,.....	20 00
lithographing same, @ \$3,.....	12 00
Ellen Purcell, cleaning in Capitol, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ days,.....	32 25
The following sums were allowed the publishers of the papers herein named, for adv. notice of sale of forfeited State Lands for 1866, viz:	
Geo. W. Hughes, Midland City Sentinel, 3 folios, 4 w.,	\$ 5 25
Enterprise Co., Saginaw Enterprise, 4 f. 4 w.,.....	7 00
C. H. Gallup, Huron County News, 5 f. 4 w.,.....	8 75
L. M. S. Smith, Grand Haven Union, 6 f. 4 w.,.....	10 50
Stone Bros., Kalamazoo Telegraph, 2 f. 4 w.,.....	3 50.
Geo. M. Dewey, Hastings Banner, 3 f. 4 w.,.....	5 25
M. D. Hamilton, Monroe Commercial, 2 f. 4 w.,.....	3 50
Tomlinson & Moore, Weekly Clarion, 4 f. 4 w.,.....	7 00
John Culbert, Bay City Journal, 5 f. 4 w.,.....	8 75
Lloyd & Turner, Buchanan Weekly Union, 4 f. 4 w.,..	7 00
E. F. Graybill, Greenville Independent, 4 f. 4 w.,....	7 00
Wm. Lake, Jr., Tuscola County Pioneer, 3 f. 4 w.,....	5 25

Buffington & Howe, Port Huron Press, 9 f. 4 w.,.....	\$15 75
Bissell & Burgess, Marshall Statesman, 6 f. 4 w.,.....	10 50
F. Weller, Muskegon News, 2 f. 4 w.,.....	3 50
Robert Smith & Co., Clinton Republican, 3 f. 4 w.,....	5 25
A. B. Turner, Grand Rapids Eagle, 5 f. 4 w.,.....	8 75
E. R. Powell, Ionia Gazette, 4 f. 4 w.,.....	7 00
Chas. Gay, Mecosta County Pioneer, 2 f. 4 w.,.....	3 50
Nims & Beach, Sanilac Jeffersonian, 8 f. 4 w.,.....	14 00
O. B. Church, Northern Pioneer, 3 f. 4 w.,.....	5 25
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Treasurer, print. 1 r'm tax book,.....	5 50
John A. Kerr & Co., for Secretary of State, print. foreign Insurance Co's blanks,.....	3 50
print. 10 reams of patents,.....	35 00
" numbers for House of Representatives,	5 00
press. and trim. 1 r'm blanks, Ins. Co's,.....	50
John A. Kerr & Co., comp. on Adj. Gen's report, Appendix, from page 273 to page 320, 142,464 ems, @ 45 cts,.....	64 10
comp. on Report proper of Adj. Gen., from page 1 to 40, inclusive, 172,648 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	77 69
press work on same, 462 tokens, @ 35 cts.,..	161 70
dry. and press. 60,000 sigs. of Appendix to Adj. Gen's Report, from page 273 to 320, inclusive,.....	30 00
folding same,.....	30 00
dry. and press. 50,000 sigs. of Adj. Gen's Re- port proper, from page 1 to 40, inclusive,.	25 00
folding same,.....	25 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for Governor, print. 1,000 envelopes,.....	1 50
4 r'ms Thanksgiving proclamation,.....	14 00
paper for same,.....	20 00
pub. Thanksgiving proclamation, 7 f. 2 w,...	7 35
press. and trim. 4 r'ms proclamation,.....	2 00
folding same,.....	1 00

John A. Kerr & Co., for Supt. of Public Instruction,		
ruling 1 r'm synopsis,.....	\$0	45
bind. 1 book "	2	00
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Library,		
bind. 2 vols. Magazines,.....	2	50
" 1 Law Register,.....	1	50
John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General,		
print. 1 r'm redemption book,.....	5	50
" 2 rm's warrants,.....	7	00
" 4 rm's tax deeds,.....	22	00
" 2 rm's assignee deeds,.....	11	00
" 4 r'ms State tax land deeds,.....	22	00
" 1 r'm tax book,.....	5	50
bind. 40 qrs. County Treasurers' receipts,....	40	00
" 130 qrs. tax returns,.....	130	00
" 1 vol. Reports,.....	1	50
ruling 1 r'm paper 6 times,.....	2	70
press. and trim. 2 r'ms warrants,.....	1	00
Cornwells & Barnes, for Supreme Court Reporter,		
2 r'ms legal cap,.....	11	50
1 " letter paper,.....	5	00
1 " note "	4	00
1 " blot. "	1	00
1 spool red tape,.....	2	00
1 bottle mucilage, 25 cts.; 1 do ink, 72 cts.,..	97	
1 gross steel pens, \$1; 25 quills, 50 cts.,....	1	50
sealing wax, 88 cts; 1 doz. Ea. pencils, 84 cts.,	1	72
1 ivory paper folder,.....	1	00
½ M letter envelopes,.....	2	50
½ M legal "	4	50
1 rubber ruler \$1; inkstand, 75 cts,.....	1	75
Manilla paper,.....	2	50
Cornwells & Barnes, for Sup. Ct. pr. Judge Christiancy,		
½ rm. legal cap, \$2 88; 2 qrs. letter, 50 cts.,..	3	38
17 pks. envelopes,.....	2	45
1 pk. legal envelopes,.....	25	

Cornwells & Barns, for Sup. Ct., pr. Judge Christiancy,	
2 packages cloth lined envelopes,.....	\$1 50
1 spool red tape,.....	1 25
½ rm. letter paper, \$2 50; 1½ rm's note, \$5 50,	8 00
Cornwells & Barns, for Sup. Ct., pr. Judge Cooley,	
½ r'm Congress letter paper,.....	2 50
1 r'm note, \$4; 1 r'm legal cap, \$5 75,.....	9 75
1 r'm letter, \$5; 1½ M envelopes, \$4 75,....	9 75
1 box crayons, \$1 75; 1 elastic band, 15 cts.,	1 90
1 bot. mucilage, 50 cts.; 1 doz. pencils, 80 cts.,	1 30
1 ball twine, 25 cts.; 1 doz. Eagle pencils, 63 cts,.....	88
ink, 75 cts.; penholders, 25 cts.,.....	1 00
1 ivory paper folder,.....	1 25
Cornwells & Barns, for Sup. Ct., pr. Judge Martin,	
6 qrs. note paper, \$1 50; 5 qrs. legal cap, \$1 50,.....	3 00
paper, envelopes and pens,.....	4 50
Cornwells & Barnes, for Secretary of State,	
10 r'ms of letter paper,.....	50 00
lithographing same,.....	30 00
1 r'm note paper,.....	4 00
6 r'ms 45 lb. book paper,.....	67 50
Cornwells & Barnes, for Governor,	
1 bot. copying ink,.....	2 50
1 ream letter paper,.....	5 00
1,500 legal envelopes,.....	13 50
Cornwells & Barnes, for State Land Office,	
200 township plats,.....	20 00
5 M legal envelopes,.....	45 00
5 M letter "	25 00
printing same,.....	15 00
1 r'm Congress letter paper,.....	5 00
Cornwells & Barnes, for Auditor General,	
24 r'ms of demy paper,.....	216 00
64 " crown "	576 00

Cornwells & Barns, for Auditor General,

10 $\frac{3}{4}$ r'ms of flat cap, @ \$8 50,.....	\$91 37
64 " " @ \$5 50,.....	352 00
6 " folio post,.....	54 00
6 " plain cap,.....	36 00
2 " P. O. paper,.....	17 00
6 " plain letter,.....	30 00
3 " ruled note,.....	12 00
1 r'm double flat cap,.....	15 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. knife erasers,.....	5 50
3 doz. grooms carmine, @ \$5 50,.....	16 50
12 M letter envelopes, @ \$5,.....	60 00
4 " legal " @ \$9,.....	36 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. inkstands,.....	4 50
2 lbs. erasing rubber,.....	2 00
2 doz. penholders,.....	1 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ " ivory folders,.....	6 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ " sponge cups and sponges,.....	5 00
3 gross rubber bands,.....	6 75
$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. rub. rulers, \$5 50; 1 doz. rub. pen-holders, \$5 50,.....	11 00

Cornwells & Barnes, for State Library,

1 M white envelopes, \$5; 2 r'ms note paper, \$8,.....	13 00
4 doz. Ea. pencils,.....	2 68
1 " penholders, \$1; 1 gross U. S. steel pens, \$1,.....	2 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ r'm letter paper, \$2 50; $\frac{1}{2}$ gross rubber bands, \$2 50,.....	5 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ pt. bands, \$3; 1 bot. copying ink, \$1 25,...	4 25
4 doz. red tape,.....	2 50
$\frac{3}{4}$ doz. Arnold's fluid,.....	6 38
paper weight, \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. glass inkstands, \$2 50,.....	3 50
4 doz. Congress tie envelopes,.....	4 50

J. E. Tenney, services as Secretary of the Board of State Auditors, from May 23d to December 4th, 1866, 141 days, @ \$1 94,.....	\$273 54
Carr & Co., for Auditor General,	
1 box 20 lb. star candles,.....	8 25
Wm. Jennison, Supreme Court Reporter,	
paid W. B. Wesson, insurance on 14th vol. Mich. Reports,.....	31 25
paid hotel bills at Lansing during attendance upon July term of Supreme Court,.....	17 50
paid R. R. and omnibus fare and meals,....	9 25
Henry H. Crapo, Governor,	
paid telegram bills,.....	37 80
paid for P. O. stamps from April 30th, 1865, to Nov. 6th, 1866,.....	144 04
paid for ink, paper, blank book, express charges, and traveling expenses to Detroit, and other places, and to visit the Asylums and State Prison at various times, from March 31, 1865, to Nov. 29, 1866,.....	206 05
Henry H. Crapo, Governor,	
paid office rent two years from Jan. 1st, 1865, to Dec. 31, 1866,.....	250 00
paid for stove and pipe for office,.....	25 00
" wood and lights,.....	73 02
" porter's wages in office, 24 months,.	120 00
" cleaning office,.....	5 00
paid expenses to New York to see Jernegan in relation to the Phoenix Bank claim, and the President and Secretary of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal, in regard to matters pertaining to said Canal, and thence to Washington, in reference to our State claims,.....	95 35

Henry H. Crapo, Governor,

paid expenses to visit St. Mary's Ship Canal; also to Marquette for the purpose of examining certain railroads with a view to their acceptance; also, to Houghton, to ascertain in regard to the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal; also, at different points along the whole extent of Keweenaw Point, and as far west as Ontonagon, for the purpose of examining certain State Swamp Land Roads, as well as for the purpose of becoming advised in regard to our State Swamp Land roads on the Upper Peninsula, said trip extending from July 11, to Aug. 4th, inclusive, 24 days, @ \$3 00,. \$72 00
 distance traveled, 1500 miles, @ 5 cts.,. 75 00

December 15, 1866.

The following sums were allowed the publishers of the papers herein named, for advertising notice of sale of forfeited State lands, viz:

Beardsley & Turner, Pontiac Gazette, 2 f. 4 w.,.	\$3 50
Church & Taylor, Weekly Journal, 4 f. 4 w.,.	7 00
Thos. O. Ward, True Northerner, 3 f. 4 w.,.	5 25
J. A. Bannister, Newaygo Republican, 3 f. 4 w.,.	5 25
L. M. S. Smith, Grand Haven Union, for the year 1864, 3 f. 4 w.,.	5 25

December 27, 1866.

John Nagel, services as porter in the State offices, from December 2d to Dec. 27, inclusive, 26 days, @ \$1 50,.	\$39 00
washing 98 pieces, @ 3 cts.,.	2 94
one oil stone,.	1 75
Wm. Ward, 1 day cleaning windows at State offices,. .	1 75

American Express Co., express charges from Oct. 1 to December 26, 1866, for Auditor General,....	\$6 80
ditto, for State Library,.....	7 60
C. B. Stebbins, for Supt. Pub. Instruction, paid for Mitchell's new General Atlas,.....	10 00
E. Anneke, am't paid for repairs on tenant house in 1863,.....	50 00
J. E. Tenney, paid for moving wood at the Capitol,...	3 50
August Nagel, for State Offices, sawing 15½ cords of wood, and putting the same in cellar,.....	15 50
A. J. Viele, repair. 3 clocks for Capitol,.....	5 00
Carr & Co., box of candles for Library,.....	10 15
matches, candles, brushes for Auditor Gen.,.	18 30
Wm. L. Webber, examining claim of J. H. Hill, for bounty on salt, taking testimony and report to board of Auditors in October, 1866,....	25 00
Geo. H. House, Dep. Sec. of State, paid expenses to Detroit to purchase Speaker's Chair,.....	10 00
paid cartage, telegrams and express,.....	8 29
paid freight on chairs from Detroit,.....	22 50
services as clerk of Board of State Canvassers,	28 32
E. Longyéar, P. M., letter and paper postage, boxes and drawers for the following offices:	
Executive,	9 98
State Land Office,.....	9 66
Supt. Pub. Instruction,.....	2 99
Secretary of State,.....	6 98
State Library,.....	4 45
State Treasurer,.....	3 31
E. Anneke, expenses to Ionia and back, on business of the State,.....	5 50
paid for feather duster for office,.....	1 50
paid express and telegrams,.....	2 40

L. M. Sullivan, services as night watchman in State Offices, from Dec. 5th, 1866, to Dec. 27, inclusive, 22 nights, @ \$2,.....	\$44 00
Amos Lindsley, services as porter in State Offices, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 28th, inclusive, 28 days, @ \$1 50,.....	42 00
S. R. Greene, lumber, nails, hinges and work for tenant house,.....	12 06
Patrick Shay, sawing and moving wood at Offices,....	4 75
State Treasurer, P. O. stamps, for Land Office,	30 00
" " State Library,.....	12 00
" " Secretary of State,.	12 00
" " used in Treasurer's	
Office, from Dec. 5th to Dec. 31, 1866, inclusive,.....	5 00
John Broad, services as porter at the Capitol, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 27th, 27 days, @ \$1 50,.....	40 50
washing 35 pieces, @ 3 cts.,.....	1 05
paid for carpet stretcher,.	80
John A. Kerr & Co., composition on the Adjutant General's report, from page 41 to 152, both inclusive, 252,539 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	113 64
press work on same, 588 tokens, @ 35 cts.,..	205 80
dry. and press. 140,000 sigs. of Adjutant General's Report, from page 41 to 152 inclusive,	
@ 5 cts.,.....	70 00
folding same,.....	70 00
comp. on Report of Asylum for Deaf, Dumb and Blind, 106,848 ems, @ 45 cts.,	48 08
press work on same, 126 tokens, @ 35 cts.,..	44 10
3 rm's of covers,.....	6 00
comp. on Report of Supt. Pub. Instruction,	
from page 1 to 80, inclusive, 150,510 ems,	
@ 45 cts.,.....	67 72
press work on same, 456 tokens,.....	159 60

John A. Kerr & Co., comp. on Adjutant General's Report, from page 153 to 200, 103,698 ems,	
@ 45 cts.,.....	\$46 66
press work on same, 252 tokens,.....	88 20
comp. on Library Catalogue, 403,648 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	181 64
press work on same, 51 tokens,.....	17 85
2 rm's covers,.....	4 00
comp. on report of Com'r of the State Land Office, 39,480 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	17 76
press work on same, 33 tokens,	11 55
2 r'ms covers,.....	4 00
comp. on Report of Board of State Auditors, 71,372 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	32 05
press work on the same, 60 tokens, @ 35 cts.,	21 00
1 r'm covers,.....	2 00
comp. on report of State Treasurer, 47,488 ems, @ 45 cts.,:.....	21 36
press work on same, 48 tokens, @ 35 cts.,...	16 80
2 rm's covers,.....	4 00
adv. official canvass, Dec. 12 and 19, 118 fol's, 2 weeks,.....	123 90
drying and pressing 13,800 sigs. report of the Board of State Auditors, @ 5 cts.,....	6 90
folding same,.....	6 90
stitching 300 pamphlets,.....	45
covering and trimming the same,.....	3 00
drying and press. 11,200 sigs. report of State Treasurer,.....	5 60
folding same,.....	5 60
stitching 800 pamphlets,.....	88
covering and trim. the same,.....	3 .00
drying and press. 60,000 sigs. Adj. General's Report, from page 133 to 200 inclusive,	30 00
folding same,.....	30 00

John A. Kerr & Co., drying and press. 90,000 sigs. re-	
port of Superintendent of Pub. Inst.,	\$45 00
folding same,.....	45 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General,	
print. 2 reams deeds to assignee,.....	11 00
print. 1 ream oath of location with military	
warrants,	3 50
print. 2 reams purchase tax sale bids,	7 00
print. 2 reams State tax lands,.....	7 00
print. 2 reams redemption certificates,.....	7 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for Secretary of State,	
print. certificate of election for State Officers	
and members of Congress,.....	12 00
print. certificates of qualification,.....	3 50
" " " authentication,.....	3 50
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Treasurer,	
press. and trim. 1 r'm paper,.....	50
ruling same 6 times,.....	2 70
bind. 7 qrs. "Taxes received," full Russia,	
extra.....	15 75
paging same,.....	56
John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General,	
bind. 1 tax book, Bay County,.....	1 50
press. and trim. 1 r'm paper,.....	50
ruling same 6 times,.....	2 70
bind. 8 qrs. lands redeemed, full Russia,....	18 00
linen cover for same,.....	2 00
paginaing same,.....	64
press. and trim. 1 r'm paper,.....	50
ruling same 6 times,.....	2 70
bind. 10 qrs. "Taxes received," full Russia,	
extra,.....	22 50
paginaing same, 80 cts; linen cover, \$2,.....	2 80

John A. Kerr & Co., dry. and press. 7,050 sigs. of Report of Commissioner of Land Office,.....	\$3 53
folding same,.....	3 53
stitching 550 pamphlets,.....	60
cover. and trim. same,.....	5 50
dry. and press. 29,250 sigs. Report of Asylum for Deaf, Dumb and Blind,.....	14 62
folding same,.....	14 62
stitching 1,250 pamphlets,.....	1 88
S. R. Greene, lumber, nails, sash, doors and work for Capitol,	40 83
Brisbin & Conely, carbon oil for Capitol,.....	2 18
S. R. Greene, welting, thread, hooks, curtain lining, chain, screws, straw, glass, tacks, cloth, varnish, lumber and other materials and labor, in fitting up the Capitol for the Legislature,	411 27
J. E. Tenney, for State Library,	
paid for 11 copies of Jefferson's Manual,....	8 80
" " Cushing's Parliamentary law,.....	6 00
" expenses incurred in purchasing books in Boston, N. Y. and Detroit,.....	41 50
paid for Mitchell's new General Atlas,.....	10 00
Simons & Hill, for Superintendent of Pub. Ins.,	
oil, candles and matches,.....	19 33
Amphlett, Rothrock & Co., for Aud. Gen.,	
chimneys, wicks and spittoons,.....	3 70
Ferle & Egly, swivel chair for Land Office,.....	12 00
repair. drawer, and furnishing patent locks for Aud. General's Office,	14 00
desk for Governor's Office,.....	50 00
desk for Senate, \$100; H. of Reps., \$100,...	200 00
Simons & Hill, for Capitol,	
brooms, soap, sheeting, twine, thread and oil cloth,	21 57

John Broad, services (extra) as porter, in putting Hall and carpets in order,.....	\$10 00
E. B. Millar, for Secretary of State, matches, pail, brooms, soap, wicks,.....	5 75
E. B. Millar, for Capitol, brooms, pail and soap,.....	5 75
E. B. Millar, for Auditor General's Office, 1 caddy of matches,.....	2 50
Amphlett & Davis, for Auditor General's Office, duster, chimneys, wicks, burners, shades,...	31 23
Detroit Free Press, advertising redemption of war bonds,.....	8 40
Van Keuren & Thompson, for Capitol, paints, varnish and labor, painting, graining, staining and varnishing,.....	111 50
Advertiser & Tribune Co., advertising notice of war loan bonds, 2 s. 1 w.,.....	4 90
adv. notice of war loan bonds, 2 s. 4t. w.,...	3 50
adv. Governor's Proclamation for Thanksgiv- ing, 9 s. 2 t. d., 1 t. w.,.....	15 75
J. E. Tenney, paid for moving wood at Capitol,.....	5 25
Grove & Whitney, for Capitol, scraper, tacks, hooks, staples, zinc, pipe and labor,.....	59 32
A. J. Viele, for Auditor General, 1 pen holder, \$1 25; cord, 27 cts.; gold pen, \$2 00,.....	3 52
knife, \$1 25; twine, 25 cts.; memorandum, 63 cts.,.....	2 13
blank book, 80 cts.; shears, \$1,.....	1 80
eraser, 63 cts.,.....	63
A. J. Viele, for Land Office, 1 blank book, 50 cts.; box pens, \$1 50,.....	2 00
Dart & Davis, for State Library, ruler, twine, pencil,.....	2 85

James Nall, Jr. & Co., for Capitol and State Offices, coair-matting, tapestry, stair carpet, lining, freight and expenses of putting down car- pets, &c.,	\$334 43
R. F. Bush, for Auditor General, 1 map of Saginaw Valley,.....	4 00
1 " East Saginaw,.....	4 00
L. B. Potter, for State Library, 1 diagram, vote of Legislature,.....	10 00
Bird & Clark, for Capitol, sawing 11½ cords of wood,.....	8 10
L. M. Sullivan, for Auditor General's Office, 237 feet rubber moulding,.....	30 59
James Nall, Jr. & Co., for Governor's office, 36½ yards tapestry, making and bailing,....	77 67
Phillip S. Wood, furnish. lumber and build. 21 rods and 5 feet sidewalk on south side of State House square,.	106 66
Cornwells & Barnes, for State Librarian, 1 gold pen,.....	5 00
L. M. Sullivan, for State Treasurer's Office, 111 feet rubber moulding,.....	14 78
A. Williams, Attorney General, expenses on official business, 12 days, at De- troit, Kalamazoo,	36 00

December 31, 1866.

Cornwells & Barnes, for State Land Office, 1 doz. grooms carmine ink,.....	\$ 5 50
7 r'ms note paper in half sheets,.....	28 00
lithographing 7 r'ms, two per sheet,.....	42 00
Cornwells & Barnes, for Secretary of State, 4 r'ms folio post,.....	36 00
2 M sheets bond paper,.....	70 00
1 Fairbanks P. O. scales,.....	8 00

Cornwells & Barnes, for Secretary of State,

2 bottles copying ink,.....	\$ 3 00
360 r'ms flat cap, @ \$5 50,.....	1,980 00
18 r'ms colored medium, heavy, @ \$15 50,..	279 00
7. " " " " @ \$12 50,...	87 50
re-point. 2 gold pens,.....	1 50
4 M seals,.....	20 00
2 r'ms engrossing paper, @ \$28,.....	56 00

Cornwells & Barnes, for Auditor General,

3 r'ms cap paper,.....	18 00
2 " note "	8 00
4 " legal cap, @ \$5 75.....	23 00
3 " letter paper, @ \$5,.....	15 00
8 " folio post,.....	72 00
6 " 20 lb. flat cap,.....	51 00
18 " 12 lb. blue letter for vouchers,.....	108 00
10 " letter paper,.....	50 00
lithographing 5 r'ms, 3 r'ms on $\frac{1}{2}$ sheets,....	45'00
20 r'ms note paper, @ \$4,.....	80 00
lithographing same on $\frac{1}{2}$ sheets, @ \$6,.....	120 00
3 gross rubber bands, @ \$2 50,.....	7 50
3 " " " \$2 75,.....	8 25

Cornwells & Barnes, for State Treasurer,

1 letter copying book,.....	5 00
3 rubber rulers,.....	2 70
1 M legal envelopes,.....	9 00
rubber,.....	50

E. Anneke, amount of counterfeit money which was received at the Auditor General's Office, in payment of taxes, and could not be exchanged; in one instance, the party of whom it was received, died, and in the other instance could not be reached,..... 15 00

January 3, 1867.

Cornwells & Barnes, 100 reams 40 lb. printing paper,
 @ \$10 00,.....\$1,000 00
 156 r'ms 30 lb. printing paper, @ \$6 50,.... 1,014 00

January 17, 1867.

State Treasurer, P. O. Stamps for Sup. Pub. Inst,....	\$ 25 00
" " " Sec. State,.....,....	30 00
" " " State Treasurer,....	30 00
" " " Land Office,.....	25 00
paid N. Y. Times, for adv. payment of interest on State bonds, due Jan. 1, 1867,.....	8 40
paid 1 year's subscription to N. Y. Times, for Treasurer's Office,	10 00
paid com. in N. Y., on \$105 coupons, @ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ cent,.....	26
paid exchange on same, @ 1-5 $\frac{3}{4}$ cent,.....	21
" " in N. Y., on War Bond No. 128, amount \$500,	1 00
T. M. Cooley, preparing briefs for Att'y Gen. Williams, at his request, People vs. Wattles <i>et al.</i> , on information for violation of election laws,....	25 00
People <i>ex rel.</i> Lomane vs. Quar. Mas. Gen.,..	25 00
Thos. Ryan vs. Supt. Ste Marie Canal,.....	50 00
expenses in last named case,	3 00
Chas. D. Long, Cir. Ct. Comr. Genesee county, bill of costs in the Genesee Circuit Ct., case of Edmund H. Hazelton, for the use and benefit of the People of the State of Michigan vs. Josiah Pratt, judgment for defendant,.....	24 05
John Broad, services as porter at the Capitol, from Dec. 26, 1866, to Jan. 18th, 1867, 21 days, @ \$1 50,.....	31 51
washing 21 pieces, @ 5 cts.,.....	1 05

Cornwells & Barnes, for Att'y Gen.,

$\frac{1}{2}$ ream cap paper, \$3; $\frac{1}{2}$ ream letter, \$2 50,..	\$5 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ M envelopes,.....	2 50
4 doz. Congress envelopes,.....	2 40

A. Williams, Attorney General,

paid postage,.....	.6 75
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D. S. Mevis, services as porter at the Capitol, from Jan. 2 to Jan. 18th, 1867, 16 days, @ \$1 50,..

24 00

J. E. Tenney, paid drayage for State Library,.....
paid for sawing $21\frac{1}{2}$ cords of wood at the Capitol,.....

18 05

S. R. Greene, for State Offices,

lamps, locks, reflectors and labor,.....	14 30
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L. M. Sullivan, services as night watchman in State Offices, from Dec. 28th, 1866, to Jan. 17th, 1867, inclusive, 21 nights, @ \$2,.....

42 00

John Nagel, services as porter in State Offices, from Dec. 28th, 1866, to Jan. 17, 1867, inclusive,
21 days, @ \$1 50,.....

31 50

trimming 14 towels, @ 5 cts,.....	70
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washing 42 pieces, @ 5 cts,	2 10
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S. R. Greene, hooks, pulleys, cords, tassels, nails, varnish, zinc, brads, velvet, shades, cloth, stools, knobs, other materials and labor, for Senate and House of Representatives,.....

163 84

January 18, 1867.

H. D. Bartholomew, for State Treasurer,

1 gold pen and case,.....	\$ 5 00
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John A. Kerr & Co., print. yeas and nays, for House and Senate,.....

3 50

print. labels for Clerk and Secretary,.....	1 50
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" numbers for Senators' desks.....	1 25
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" yeas and nays for House of Rep's,....	4 50
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" messages for Sec'y of Senate, 4 kinds,	8 00
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John A. Kerr & Co., print messages for Clerk of House,		
• 2 kinds,	\$6 00	
print. blanks for Secretary of the Senate, ...	5 00	
" " Clerk of House,.....	6 00	
" 1500 blanks for notice of introduction of bills, for House of Rep's,	7 00	
printing 1500 blanks for notices of introduc- tion of bills for Senate,.....	5 00	
printing numbers for Senate,.....	1 25	
" " House of Rep's.....	3 00	
printing Supreme Court Docket, Jan'y term,	25 00	
" blank reports for House of Rep's,..	15 00	
" " for Senate,.....	10 00	
" 500 copies list of standing committees for House of Rep's, "octavo,".....	5 00	
printing 150 copies list of standing commit- tees for Senate,.....	3 00	
printing 30 copies brief for Att'y General, O'Neil vs. the People,.....	9 00	
printing 40 copies brief for Att'y General, O'Neil vs. the People, on print. paper,....	3 00	
printing 100 copies, 8 pp. brief, Knowles vs. the People,.....	12 00	
printing 1 order book for House of Rep's,..	7 00	
" " " Senate,.....	5 50	
" 150 lists standing committees for House of Rep's,.....	6 00	
re-printing 150 copies list of standing commit- tees of the House with alterations,.....	6 00	
comp. on report of State Librarian, 47,488 ems,	21 86	
press work on same, 40 tokens,.....	14 00	
1 r'm covers,.....	2 00	
comp. on report of Reform School, 82,922 ems, @ 45 cts.,	37 81	
press work on same, 25 tokens, @ 35 cts., ...	8 75	.

John A. Kerr & Co., print. 3 r'ms covers,.....	\$6 00
comp. on report of Auditor General, 129,744 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	58 88
press work on same, 84 tokens, @ 35 cts.,....	29 40
2 r'ms covers,.....	4 00
comp. on Governor's Message, 74,200 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	33 39
press work on same, 91 tokens,.....	31 85
2 r'ms covers,.....	4 00
re-print. Governor's Message, (order of the Legialature,) 74,200 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	33 39
press work, 91 tokens, @ 35 cts.,	31 85
press work on 1,000 copies for Senate,.....	12 25
comp. on table of contents, Report of Supt. of Public Instruction, 15,176 ems,.....	6 82
comp. on Report of Supt. of Public Instruc- tion, from page 97 to close, 179,003 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	80 55
press work on same, 456 tokens, @ 35 cts.,...	159 60
4 r'ms covers,.....	8 00
comp. on Adj. Gen.'s Report proper, from page 201 to close of vol., 122,612 ems,....	55 17
press work on same, 294 tokens,.....	102 90
comp. on appendix, from page 321 to 372 in- clusive, 77,168 ems,.....	87 58
press work on same, 294 tokens,.....	102 90
comp. on special report of the Adj. Gen., 18,480 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	8 31
press work on same, 2 tokens,.....	70
comp. on Senate bills, from 1 to 21 inclusive, 200,928 ems, @ 30 cts.,.....	60 27
press work on Senate bills, 111 tokens, @ 35 cts,.....	38 85
comp. on House bills, from 1 to 81 inclusive, 301,392 ems, @ 30 cts.,	90 41
press work on same, 162 tokens,.....	56 70

John A Kerr & Co., comp. on Daily Journal, including

Jan. 15th, 582,010, @ 35 cts.,	\$203 70
press work on same, 704 tokens,.....	246 40
mounting 1 doz. lists standing committees for	
Senate,.	1 00
ditto for House of Representatives,	1 00
1 doz. lists of standing committees of House	
of Reps., with alterations, on cards,.....	50
1 Journal for House,	3 00
1 " Senate,	2 00
dry. and press. 140,000 sigs. Adj. General's	
Report, to complete Vol. I, @ 5 cts.,.....	70 00
folding same,.....	70 00
dry. and press. 108,000 sigs., Report of Supt.	
Pub. Instruction, from page 97 to end, @	
5 cts.,.....	54 00
folding same,.....	54 00
press. and fold 300 "State Troops,".....	1 00
dry. and press. 32,900 sigs. Governor's Mes-	
sage,	16 50
folding same,.....	16 50
stitching 4,700 copies,.....	7 05
cover. and trim. 700 same,.....	7 00
trim. 4,000 same,.....	10 00
dry. and press. 5,000 sigs. Report of State	
Reform School,.....	2 50
folding same,.....	2 50
stitching 1,000 copies,.....	10 00
dry. and press. 8,500 sigs. Library Catalogues,	4 25
cover. and trim. 500 copies,	5 00
stitching 500 copies,.....	1 25
binding 12 Catalogues for State Library,....	12 00
dry. and press. 9,400 sigs. Librarian's Report,	4 70
folding same,.....	4 70
stitching 350 copies,.....	38
cover and trim. 350 copies,.....	3 50

John A. Kerr & Co., for Supt. Public Instruction, print. 2 r'ms petitions relative to common schools,.....	\$7 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for Secretary of State, print. 4,000 envelopes,.....	6 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for Treasurer's Office, print. 1 tax book, 2 sides,.....	5 50
print. cash account book,.....	5 50
bind. 9 vols. statutes,.....	13 50
trim. and press. 1 r'm paper,.....	50
ruling same 6 times,.....	2 70
bind. 7 qrs. "Taxes received," full Russia, extra,.....	15 75
paging same,.....	56
John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General, print. 4 r'ms redemption certificates,.....	14 00
" 2 " State tax lands,.....	7 00
" 2 " redemption certificates, 1 side,..	7 00
" 4 " certificates of taxes due,.....	14 00
" 2 " list of Counties,.....	7 00
" 2 " certificates of taxes due,....,....	7 00
" 1 " tax book,.....	5 50
press. and trim. 12 r'ms deeds,.....	6 00
" 1 " military warrants,..	50
" 2 " purch. of State bids,	1 00
" 4 " redemption certs.,..	2 00
" 2 " State tax lands,....	1 00
" 4 " redemption certs.,..	2 00
ruling 4 r'ms redemption certificates,.....	1 40
press. and trim. 8 r'ms tax certificates,....,	4 00
ruling 8 r'ms tax certificates,.....	2 80
press. 2 r'ms redemption certificates,.....	1 00
binding 33 qrs. lands advertised,.....	33 00
" 1 tax book, Muskegon,.....	1 50
dry. and press. 21,350 sigs. Aud. Gen. Rep.,	10 60
folding same,.....	10 60

BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS. 35

John A. Kerr & Co., stitching 1050 copies same,....	\$1 57
cover. and trim. 1050 same,.....	10 50
press. and trim. 1 ream paper,.....	50
ruling same 6 times,.....	2 70
binding 10 qrs. taxes rec., full Russia, extra,	22 50
paging same,.....	80
linen cover,.....	2 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Library,	
binding 1 register,.....	2 50
" 8 vols. Magazines,.....	10 00

February 5, 1867.

State Reform School, expenses, per vouchers,.....	\$22,000 00
John Guller, 2 days work at State Offices,.....	5 25
sawing 3 cords of wood,.....	2 25
J. E. Tenney, paid John Guller for clearing cross walks,	1 25
Am. Exp. Co., for State Library,	
express chgs. from Jan. 4 to Feb. 4, 1867,	16 30
A. J. Vanderhoof, for Capitol,	
sawing 3½ cords of wood twice,.....	3 50
State Treasurer, P. O. stamps for State Land Office,	30 00
" Secretary of State,.....	25 00
" Supt. Pub. Inst.,.....	20 00
" State Library,.....	9 00
paid commissions in New York on \$84,632 50	
of coupons, at 10 ½ ⅔ cent,	211 58
paid exchange on bonds, coupons, and com-	
missions, \$89,826 58, at 1-10 ⅔ cent,.....	89 82
Cornwells & Barnes, for Sup. Ct., per Judge Martin,	
paper, envelopes, pens and pencils,.....	6 15
T. F. Abbott, for State Treasurer's Office,	
33½ yds. matting,	46 45
Cornwells & Barnes, for Att'y General,	
7 qrs. letter paper, \$2 30; envelopes, 65 cts.,	2 95
1 gold pen and holder,.....	5 00

Cornwells & Barnes, for Att'y General,

1 rm. legal cap,.....	\$5 75
2 doz. red tape,.....	1 00
1 blank book, \$1 25; 1 ivory paper cutter, \$1,	2 25

Cornwells & Barnes, for Supt. Pub. Ins.,

1 letter copying book,	3 50
1 memorandum book,.....	75
1 copy brush,	75
2 rms. colored glazed medium,	37 00
1 sponge cup and sponge,.....	75

Cornwells & Barnes, for State Treasurer,

1 postoffice scales, \$3; 1 gold pen and holder, \$4,.....	7 00
5 r'ms wrapping paper,.....	3 75
2 inkstands,.	4 25
1 ivory paper cutter,.....	1 25
1 memorandum book,.....	2 00
1 patent check cutter,.....	88

Cornwells & Barnes, for State Land Office,

2 paper weights,.....	1 65
3 rub. erasers, 30 cts.; 1 knife eraser, 75 cts.,	1 05
2 gross pens, \$1 80; 2 rubber penholders, \$1,	2 80
1 gross rub. bands, \$3 50; 2 spools red tape, \$3,.....	6 50
1 box eyelets, 50 cts.; pen holder, 75 cts.,...	1 25
1 ready reference file,.....	35
200 township plats,.....	20 00
1 sponge and sponge cup,.....	75
5 yds. tracing cloth,.....	7 50
4 r'ms letter paper, $\frac{1}{2}$ sheets,.....	27 50
lithographing 4 r'ms, 2 to sheet, @ \$6,.....	24 00
3 r'ms letter paper, \$15; lithographing same, \$9,.....	24 00
5 r'ms note, \$20; lithographing same, \$15,..	35 00

Cornwells & Barnes, for Auditor General's Office,		
3 rub. rulers, \$3 75; 1 gold pen and holder, \$5,.....	\$8 57	
1 copying book, \$1 50; 1 brush, 63 cts.,	2 13	
1 gross No. 3 pencils, \$8 50; paper weight, 60 cts.,.....	9 10	
5 red and blue pencils, \$1; 6 bottles mucil- age, \$3,.....	4 00	
2 paper weights, \$2; 2 ivory paper folders, \$2,.....	4 00	
1 doz. mucilage brushes, \$1; 2 doz. red tape and file sticks, \$2,.....	3 00	
2 parallel rulers,.....	6 00	
10 spools No. 21 red tape,.....	15 00	
1 patent check cutter,.....	87	
1 met. edged ruler, \$1 25; blank book, \$2 00,	3 25	
5 reams of note paper, \$20; lithographing 5 reams, \$15,.....	35 00	
6 reams cap paper, @ \$6,.....	36 00	
4 quires manilla paper,.....	3 00	
Cornwells & Barnes, for Secretary of State,		
1 inkstand, \$1 25; gold pen and holder, \$4,	5 25	
8 reams 12 lb. flat cap, @ \$5 50,.....	44 00	
2½ M env., \$12 50; 1 gross rub. bands, \$3 50,	16 00	
Cornwells & Barnes, for Clerk of Supreme Court,		
½ M legal env., \$4 50; blot. paper, 40 cts.,..	4 90	
½ r'm letter pap., \$2 50; 1 r'm note pap., \$4,	6 50	
Cornwells & Barnes, 22 reams glazed book paper for Legislative Manual,.....	385 00	
paid express on same from Boston,.....	26 40	
Cornwells & Barnes, paid Hinchman for one 25 ft. flag for Capitol,.....	40 00	
paid express on same,.....	1 00	
Cornwells & Barnes, 12 reams book paper for Gover- nor's message in German,.....	120 00	

John Broad, services as porter at the Capitol, from Jan. 17 to Feb. 6, 1867, 19 days, @ \$1 50,..	\$28 50
washing 30 pieces, @ 5 cts.,.....	1 50
D. S. Mevis, services as porter at the Capitol, from Jan. 17 to Feb. 6, 1867, 19 day, @ \$1 50,.....	28 50
Jacob Bone, 2½ days' work, self and horses, hauling wood at Capitol,.....	10 00
John Nagel, services as porter at the State Offices, from Jan. 18th to Feb. 5th, inclusive, 19 days,.....	28 50
washing 42 pieces, @ 5 cts.,.....	2 10
Marcus H. Miles, expenses as one of the House Com- mittee to visit the Harper Hospital,.....	21 25
Amos Lindsley, services as porter in the State Offices, from Dec. 29th, 1866, to Jan. 31, 1867, in- clusive, 34 days, @ \$1 50,.....	51 00
services 5 days in February, 1867,.....	7 50
A. L. Green, expenses as Senate Committee to visit the Harper Hospital,.....	21 25
August Nagel, 2½ days moving wood at State Offices,.	4 38
R. B. Smith, expenses as one of the House Committee to visit the Harper Hospital,.....	21 25
Detroit Free Press, adv. Swamp Land B'd meeting,...	2 50
adv. Gov. Proclamation for fasting and pray'r,	32 75
" " " " Thanksgiving,....	15 75
House Committee on Asylum for Insane, Messrs. Bo- nine, Boies, Spaulding, Woodman, C. C. Smith—expenses to visit the Asylum at Kal- amazoo,.....	50 00
J. E. Tenney, paid express on Governor's Message in Holland and German languages,.....	3 60
services in selling old furniture at the Cap- itol, in 1865-6,.....	40 00
Detroit Post Co., advertising Governor's proclamation for Thanksgiving,.....	16 80

James B. Porter, amount paid J. Nall, Jr. & Co., for carpets for Representative Hall and Senate Chamber,.....	\$1,502 29
interest on the above 1 month,.....	8 76
paid J. W. Tillman & Co., for chairs for Representative Hall,.....	810 00
paid Henry Gilbert, for tables for Representative Hall,.....	462 50
services in superintending repairs at the Capitol,	300 00
J. W. Tillman, 1 chair for Speaker of House of Reps.,	50 00
46½ yds. enameled cloth, for Sen. Chamber,	31 38
Wm. Ward, 2 days' work moving wood at State Offices,	3 50
House Committee on State Prison, Messrs. J. C. Wilson, W. Robinson, F. Parsons, A. L. Mason, J. H. Jones, expenses to visit Prison at Jackson,.....	25 00
Daniel W. Buck, for Capitol,	
1 post office case,	80 00
1½ doz. cane seat chairs,.....	63 00
1 bureau wash stand,.....	9 00
1 writing table,.....	4 50
VanKeuren & Thompson, for Capitol,	
paint, grain., stain. and varnish.,	25 50
John Roost, translating and printing Governor's Message in Holland language, comp. 57,200 ems,	
@ 45 cta.,.....	25 74
press work on same, 35 tokens,.....	12 25
covering, \$10; dry. and press., \$3 50,.....	13 50
translation,	25 00
L. M. Sullivan, services as night watchman in State Offices, from Dec. 18th to Jan 5th, inclusive, 19 nights, @ \$2,.....	38 00
Ferle & Egly, for Capitol,	
tables, locks, bookcase, desks, file sticks and repairs,.....	151 80

R. Robson, for House of Representatives, 3 yds. black velvet,.....	\$2 63.
Carr & Co., for Senate, candles, brushes, baskets, brooms and soap,..	21 94
Cannell & Edmonds, for Auditor General, cushions and repairs,.....	4 10
Wm. Moots, for Auditor General's Office, zinc, copper rivets and labor,.....	13 15
Brisbin & Conely, for Auditor General's Office, soap and kerosene oil,.....	25 87
Brisbin & Conely, for Capitol, kerosene oil and matches,.....	11 10
Oscar Adams, Circuit Court Com'r, Genesee Co., bill of fees in taking testimony, People vs. Dewey, Hazelton, <i>et al.</i> ,.....	26 63
Grove & Whitney, for Capitol and State Offices, shovel, tongs, locks, copper rivets, water pipe, zinc, labor,.....	\$79 70
Cr. by 716 pounds of old iron,....	10 74
Balance,	68 96
Wm. Jennison, Reporter of Supreme Court, paid previous reporter Meddaugh, for opin- ions, 276 folios,.....	27 60
paid Chas. Crouse, for copying opinions of the Supreme Court, appearing in the 14th Vol. Mich., reports, being 1,037 folios,....	103 70
expenses attending Jan. term at Lansing,...	22 75
John A. Kerr & Co., print. general orders for Senate,. print. yeas and nays for Senate,	8 00
concurrent resolution for Governor,.....	3 50
print. certificates of admission to practice in Supreme Court,	3 50
print. 150 blanks for Manual,.....	3 50
comp. on rules of Senate, 9,867 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	4 44
press work on same, 2 tokens,.....	70

BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS.

41

John A. Kerr & Co., covers for same,.....	\$1 00
com. on report of Inspectors of State Prison,	
104,826 ems,	47 17
press work on same, 126 tokens,.....	44 10
3 rms. covers,.....	6 00
comp. on report, Asylum for Insane, 138,603	
ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	62 37
press work on same, 11 tokens,.....	39 20
3 rms. covers,.....	6 00
comp. on Report of State Prison, (order of	
the Legislature,) 104,826 ems, @ 45 cts.,..	47 17
press work on same, 45 tokens,.....	15 75
comp. on Report of Asylum for the Insane,	
(order of the Legislature,) 138,603 ems,	
@ 45 cts.,.....	62 37
press work on same, 40 tokens,.....	14 00
print. numbers on card board, for P. M. of	
Legislature,.....	6 00
print. numbers on card board, for Sergeant-	
at-Arms,.....	8 00
print. 100 lists of names, &c., for Senate,....	7 00
comp. on Report of Sec'y Board of Agricul-	
ture, to and including page 120, 249,354	
ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	112 20
press work on same, 391 tokens,.....	136 85
1 r'm covers,.....	2 00
comp. on daily Journal from Jan. 15, to and	
including Feb. 2, 868,691 ems, @ 35 cts.,..	304 04
press work on same, 458 tokens, @ 35 cts.,...	160 30
comp. on Senate Bills, from No. 21, to and	
including No. 69, 726,432 ems, @ 30 cts.,..	217 92
press work on same, 341 tokens, @ 35 cts.,...	129 35
comp. on House Bills, from No. 31, to and in-	
cluding No. 101, 966,000 ems,.....	289 80
press work on same, 435 tokens,.....	152 25

John A. Kerr & Co., comp. on compilation of land laws for Att'y Gen., 89,040 ems,.....	\$40 06
press work on same, 72 tokens,.....	25 20
4 r'ms covers for same,.....	8 00
bind. 1,500 copies report of Supt. of Pub. Instruction, @ 10 cts.,.....	150 00
bind. 1,000 copies report of Adj. General, paper, @ 25 cts.,.....	250 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for Aud. General, print. specific tax book on mammoth paper, 4 impressions,.....	10 00
8 quires 40 lb. medium paper,.....	8 00
ruling same 6 times,.....	2 70
bind. 8 quires specific taxes, ledger, Russia ends and bands,.....	16 00
paginaing same,.....	64
bind. 1 small ledger,	2 00
2 sheets thick paste board,.....	50
3 indexes,.....	3 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for Secretary of State, print. 2 rms. general appointment of agents,	11 00
“ 6 “ notary public commissions,....	21 00
press. and trim. 2 rms. certificates,.....	1 00
rule and bind. 1-5 record of escheats, Russia ends and bands,.....	7 50
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Land Office, print. statement of Comr. of Land Office, showing condition of swamp Land Grant,.	10 00
print. 2 rms. certificates of purchase,.....	7 00
paper for same,.....	12 00
print. 1 doz. placards,.....	2 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Treasurer, press. and trim. 2 rm's certificates,.....	1 00
“ “ 1 r'm statement, swamp land,	50

February 27, 1867.

John Broad, services as porter at the Capitol, from Feb. 5th to March 1st, 1867, 23 days, @ \$2..	\$46 00
washing 30 pieces, @ 5 cts.,.....	1 50
D. S. Mevis, services as porter at the Capitol, from Feb. 5th to Feb. 28, 1867, inclusive 23 days, @ \$1 50,.....	34 50
S. R. Greene, for Senate, work, lumber and other materials,.....	87 25
S. R. Greene, for House of Representatives, ladders, trimmings, hooks, cord, labor,.....	53 95
S. R. Greene, for State Offices, boxes, painting, lumber, other materials and labor,.....	63 95
Ferle & Egly, repairing chairs, making shelves, varnish, freight, materials and labor for Senate and House of Representatives,.....	50 55
box for State Library,.....	75
book case for Auditor General,.....	16 00
2 book cases for Land Office,.....	81 00
drafting board for Treasurer's Office,.....	2 00
Cornwells & Barnes, 156 r'ms book paper, 28x46, 60 lbs., @ \$15,.....	2,340 00
40 reams book paper 28 by 46, 60 lbs., @ \$15, \$600.	
The board deducted \$3 per ream from last item, and allowed the same at.....	480 00
John Guller, for State Offices, sawing wood and clearing snow from walks,	16 88
L. M. Sullivan, services as night watchman in State Offices, from Feb. 5 to Feb. 28, incl., 23 nights,	46 00
Amos Lindsley, services as porter in State Offices, from Feb. 5 to Feb. 28, incl., 23 days,.....	46 00
Chas. A. Schafer, key for vault, Aud. General's Office, one 8 day clock for Senate,.....	2 50
" " for House of Rep's,.....	55 00
	55 0

John Nagel, services as porter in State Offices, from Feb. 5 to Feb. 28, inclusive,	\$46 00
washing 50 pieces, @ 5 cts.,	2 50
Guy F. Hinchman & Co., for State Offices, 3½ lbs. cord,	2 25
24 ft. flag,	45 00
S. M. Pratt, Sergeant-at-Arms, House of Rep's, ex- penses to Detroit for witnesses, (investigation of the affairs of the D. & M. R. R. Co.,) by order of House of Rep's,	12 25
Michigan Journal, 2,000 copies of the Governor's Message in Ger'n, comp. 90,000 ems, @ 45 cts.,	40 50
press work on same, 64 tokens, @ 35 cts., . .	22 40
covering and trimming the same,	20 00
dry. and press., @ 5 cts. per 100 sheets,	8 00
folding, \$8; translation, \$25,	33 00
Detroit Daily Post Co., adv. Governor's proclamation for fasting and prayer,	17 50
adv. notice of State Road Board meeting, . . .	2 25
Senate committee on State Prison, viz: Senators Arms, Rich, Pringle, expenses visiting Prison at Jackson,	15 00
expenses to Detroit, to visit House of Cor- rection,	34 20
House committee on State Prison, viz: Messrs. J. H. Jones, J. C. Wilson, W. Robinson, F. Par- sons, expenses to Detroit, to visit House of Correction,	56 20
Amphlett & Davis, for House of Reps., lamps, spittoons, dusters, oil, soap, chimneys, globes,	37 00
J. E. Tenney, services as Sec'y of the Board of State Auditors, from Dec. 4th, 1866, to March 1st, 1867, 58 days, @ \$1 94,	112 52
paid Mer. Union Ex. Co., express for Library,	1 00

Parmelee & Davis, for State Offices, brackets, lamps, shades, chimneys, and spit-	
toons,	\$7 70
Parmelee & Davis, for Senate, trimmers, wicks, lamps, chandeliers, reflec-	
tors and kerosene oil,	55 10
Parmelee & Davis, for House of Representatives, oil, chimneys, lamps, globes, reflectors, chan-	
deliers,	41 60
Amphlett & Davis, for Senate, wicks, spittoons, burners, brushes,	22 38
Amphlett & Davis, for State Offices, chimneys, burners, dusters, founts, lamps, . . .	26 10
State Treasurer, P. O. stamps for Sec'y of State, . . .	24 00
" " " State Treasurer, . . .	30 00
Sumner Howard, entry Att'y and Appraiser's fees, &c., in case of The People vs. Josiah Pratt, col-	
lateral to Dewey and Hazelton claim, . . .	29 65
Cornwells & Barnes, for Attorney General,	
3 pkgs. legal envelopes,	75
½ M No. 6 "	1 25
2 r'ms note, \$8; 1 r'm letter, \$5,	13 00
lithographing 3 r'ms, at \$3,	9 00
- re-pointing gold pen,	75
Cornwells & Barnes, for State Land Office,	
1 doz. colored crayons,	1 50
½ M white envelopes,	1 25
1 knife eraser, 75 cts.; 1 inkstand, \$1,	1 75
1 r'm record cap, \$6; quills, 75 cts.,	6 75
Cornwells & Barnes, for State Treasurer's Office,	
1 M No. 6 envelopes,	5 00
printing same,	2 00
1 willow scrap basket,	2 00
Cornwells & Barnes, for Executive Office,	
1 rubber ruler, \$1; ink, \$1; bottle carmine, 75 cts.,	2 75

Cornwalls & Barnes, for Executive Office,

knife eraser, 75 cts.; rubber erasers, 10 cts.;	
2 inkstands, \$1,.....	\$1 85
1 gold pen, \$4; bot. mucilage, 50 cts.,.....	4 50
scrap basket, \$1 50; feather duster, \$2 25,..	3 75
paper punch and eyelet set,.....	4 75
1 r'm letter paper, \$5; 1 doz. pencils, \$1,....	6 00
3 doz. rubber bands,.....	75
1 r'm legal cap, \$5 75; 1 letter copying press, \$13 75,.....	19 50
1 letter copying book,	3 75
1 gold pen and holder, \$5; envelopes, 50 cts.,	5 50
3 pen holders, 30 cts.; 6 rubbers, 30 cts., box eyelets, 50 cts.,.....	1 10

Cornwalls & Barnes, for State Library,

1 r'm legal cap,.....	5 75
2 bottles mucilage,.....	1 00

Cornwalls & Barnes, for Secretary of State, .

1 ivory paper folder,.....	1 25
1 paper weight,.....	50
165 r'ms flat cap, @ \$5 50,.....	907 50
paper weight, 50 cts.; pen holder, 10 cts,...	60

Cornwalls & Barnes, for Supt. Pub. Instruction,

repair. 3 gold pens,.....	1 25
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Cornwalls & Barnes, for Auditor General,

50 quills, \$1 50; 6 balls twine, \$3,.....	4 50
1 eyelet machine,.....	3 00
7 qrs. royal, \$10 50; shears, \$3 75,.....	14 25
1 willow scrap basket,.....	1 50

John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General,

trim. and press. 1 ream paper,.....	50
ruling same 8 times, @ 45 cts.,.....	3 60
binding 5 qrs. record of incorporation, full Russia, double demy,.....	15 00
pagina same,.....	40
press. and trim. 1 ream cancellation of taxes,	50

John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General,	
print. 2 reams bl'k cert's erron's issue of deed, \$	7 00
printing 36 reams blank accounts,.....	126 00
John A. Kerr & Co., printing joint resolution No. 8,	
for Governor,.....	3 50
print. House Joint Resol'n No. 2, for Gov.,..	3 50
print. for Goyernor, resolution in relation to improving the harbor of White River,....	3 50
comp. on report of build. Com'r of Asylum for Insane, 148,972 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	67 03
press work on same, 126 tokens, @ 35 cts.,...	44 10
2 reams covers,.....	4 00
comp. on rep't of Building Com'r of Asylum for Insane, (order of the Leg.,) 148,972 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	67 03
press work on same, 45 tokens, @ 35 cts.,...	15 75
3 reams covers,.....	6 00
comp. on Daily Journal, from Feb. 2d, to and including Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1867, 1,401,565 ems, @ 35 cts.,.....	490 54
press work on same, 728 tokens, @ 35 cts.,..	254 80
print. 500 lists of names of members of the Senate and House of Representatives,....	15 00
print. 1,500 General orders on card, for House of Representatives,.....	9 00
print. 2 sets of numbers, from 188 to 300, on cards,.....	10 00
print. Joint Resolution No. 1, for Governor,	5 50
" " " " 11, " " "	5 50
" general order blanks for Senate,.....	3 50
" joint resolution (twice) for Governor, relative to harbor at New Buffalo,.....	7 00
print. joint resolution for Governor, relative to harbor at Pentwater,.....	3 50
print. circular for transmission of packages,.	3 50
" Joint Resolution No. 3, for Governor,.	3 50

John A. Kerr & Co., for Secretary of State, press. and trim. 6 r'ms Notary Public com- missions,.....	\$3 00
press. and trim. 1 r'm instructions to Insur- ance Companies,.....	50
print. 1 r'm blanks, instructions to foreign In- surance Companies,.....	5 50
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Treasurer, 8 qrs. demy paper,.....	6 00
ruling same, 26 times,.....	5 00
bind. 1 daily cash account, Russia ends and bands, @ \$1 75,.....	11 00
print. 600 envelopes, names of Nation'l Banks,	3 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Land Office, print. 1 rm. int. receipts,.....	5 50
press. and trim. 1 rm. Co. Treas. receipts,...	50
John A. Kerr & Co., for Att'y General, print. letter heads,.....	3 50
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Library, bind. 6 vols. newspapers,.....	15 00
" 2 " magazines,.....	2 50
John A. Kerr & Co., for Supt. Pub. Ins., bind. 5,500 reports Supt. Pub. Ins., leather backs,	1,100 00
John A. Kerr & Co., comp. on House bills from No. 101, to and including No. 204, 1,437,408 ems, @ 30 cts.,.....	431 22
press work on same, 756 tokens, @ 35 cts.,..	264 60
comp. on Senate bills from No. 69, to and in- cluding No. 132, 672,336 ems, @ 30 cts., ..	201 70
press work on same, 387 tokens, @ 35 cts.,..	135 45
print. blanks for Clerk of the House,.....	5 00
" yeas and nays for House,.....	5 00
" " " " Senate,.....	2 50
" rules of the House of Reps., 17,808 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	8 01

John A. Kerr & Co., press work on same, 2 tokens, ..	\$0 70
1 rm. covers,.....	2 00

March 8, 1867.

John A. Kerr & Co., print. joint resolution for Governor, relative to improving the mouth of Kalamazoo river,	\$ 5 50
print. rules of the House of Representatives, with side notes, 21,648 ems,.....	9 74
press work on same, 6 tokens,.....	2 10
1 r'm covers,.....	2 00
book paper for same,.....	2 00
print. resolution for the Governor, relative to the construction of harbor at the mouth of the Ontonagon river,.....	3 50
print. joint resolution for Governor, relative to the harbor at the mouth of Black river,	3 50
print. House joint res. for Governor,.....	3 50
" " " " No. 6, for Governor,..	3 50
print. 1,000 yeas and nays,.....	6 00
" blanks for Sec'y of Senate,.....	2 00
" 450 wrappers for mailing opinion of Att'y General, 7 changes,.....	3 50
print. 1,000 general orders on cards, for House of Representatives,.....	6 50
comp. on House bills from No. 204, to and including No. 352, 1,877,904 ems, @ 30 cts.,.	563 37
press work on same, 999 tokens, @ 35 cts.,..	349 65
comp. on Senate bills from No. 132, to and including No. 218, 1,023,960 ems, @ 30 cts.,	307 18
press work on same, 534 tokens, @ 35 cts.,..	186 90
comp. on daily journal from Feb. 20th, to and including March 7, 1867, 1,316,700 ems, @ 35 cts.,.....	460 84
press work on same, 648 tokens, @ 35 cts.,..	226 80

John A. Kerr & Co., folding daily journal from Jan. 2d to March 7th, inclusive, 509,300 signs, @	
5 cts,.....	\$254 65
stitching 106,600 numbers same, @ 30 cts,..	319 80
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Treasurer, printing cash account blanks,.....	8 50
paper for same,.....	2 50
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Land Office, print. 2 r'ms blanks, description of lands,...	7 00
press. and trim. 2 r'ms, " "	50
ruling same 3 times,.....	2 80
John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General, print. statements, 3 sizes, @ \$3 50,.....	10 50
" blank book, record of deeds,.....	5 50
bind. 2 State Tax Land, full Russia, double demy,	30 00
2 linen covers,.....	4 00
ruling 1 r'm paper 6 times,.....	2 70
bind. 8 quires Auxiliary Journal, Russia ends and bands, @ \$2,.....	16 00
paging same,.....	64
John A. Kerr & Co., for Secretary of State, print. 6 reams Notary Public commissions,..	21 00
" circulars to Co. Clerks, rel. to election,	3 50
" 4 reams license certificates of Ins. Cos.,	14 00
" press. and trim. 6 reams Notary Coms,	3 00
" " " 4 reams Ins. License,..	2 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Treasurer, press. and trim. 1 ream cash account,.....	50
ruling same,.....	45
John F. Geil, for Senate, 32 Geil's township maps of Michigan,.....	12 80
Hitchcock & Bro., for State Treasurer, one 8 qr. full bound blank book,.....	4 00
1 sponge glass,.....	50

M. S. Smith & Co., for State Offices,	
4 eight day, Seth Thomas' Calendar Regula-	
tors, @ \$40,.....	\$160 00
State Treasurer, commission paid in N. Y. on \$2,452,50	
of coupons, @ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$ cent.,.....	6 14
exchange on same, @ 1-10 $\frac{7}{8}$ cent.,.....	2 45
P. O. stamps for Land Office,.....	30 00
" " Secretary of State,.....	30 00
State Reform School, expenses, per vouchers,.....	10,000 00
Cornwells & Barnes, 204 reams 60 lb. book paper, @ \$15, 3,060 00	
146 " 40 " " @ \$10, 1,460 00	
Addison Mandell, services and expenses to Flint, to pro-	
cure signature of Governor to satisfaction of	
judgment in suit of the People vs. The Phœ-	
nix Bank, at request of the Att'y General,...	17 05
William L. Stoughton, Att'y General,	
paid postage,	2 40
" express charges,	90
Jacob Bone, for Capitol,	
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ days for self and team, moving wood, ...	9 00
John Guller, for Capitol,	
sawing 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ cords of wood,.....	12 93
S. Farmer & Co., for House of Representatives,	
110 pocket R. R. maps,.....	55 25
S. M. Pratt, Segeant-at-Arms, H. of Representatives,	
expenses to Detroit, for witnesses, (investiga-	
tion of the affairs of the D. & M. R. R. Co.,).	14 25
A. Williams, arguing before the Supreme Court, the	
case of the People vs. John Slack, at request	
of the Att'y General,.....	\$100 00
hotel expenses,.....	7 00
The Board allowed the above account at....	75 00

March 28, 1867.

T. H. Glenn, Secretary of the Senate, paid postage, for mailing to Co. Officers, 500 copies opin- ion of the Att'y Gen. on the R. R. question,.. .	\$ 10 00
paid postage on 500 Senate Docs., report on the D. & M. R. R. Co.,	10 00
paid for wrappers,.....	1 00
paid postage on Journals to Senators, after the adjournment of the Senate,.....	12 60
A. B. Bagley, for Senate, 30 lbs. paraphine candles, @ 60 ets.,.....	18 00
John Broad, services as porter at the Capitol, for the month of March, 31 days, @ \$2,.....	62 00
washing 41 pieces,	2 05
D. S. Mevis, services as porter at the Capitol, from March 1 to March 28th, inclusive, 28 days, @ \$1 50,.....	42 00
extra allowance as porter, from Feb. 6th to March 28th, inclusive,.....	25 50
S. R. Greene, for Senate and House of Reps., curtain, cloth, trimmings and labor,.....	9 10
S. R. Greene, for Capitol and State Offices, plank, nails, trimmings, boxes and labor,....	29 24
John Guller, for Capitol, sawing 7½ cords of wood,.....	8 25
A. Lindsley, services as porter in State Offices, for the month of March, 31 days, @ \$2,.....	62 00
I. M. Sullivan, services as night watchman, in State Offices, for the month of March, 31 days, @ \$2,.....	62 00
John Nagel, services as porter in State Offices, for the month of March, 31 days, @ \$2,.....	62 00
washing 56 pieces, @ 5 cts.,.....	2 80
State Treasurer, P. O. stamps for Secretary of State,.	60 00
" " " State Library,....	12 00
" " " Attorney General,.	20 00

State Treasurer paid in New York, exch. on \$35,510 of bonds and interest, @ 1-10 $\frac{3}{4}$ cent.,.....	\$35 50
paid sub. to Detroit Daily Post one year, for State Treasurer's office,.....	10 00
paid interest on patriotic loan, cert. No. 174, dated April 29, 1861, for \$25, up to Jan. 1, 1864, 2 years 8 months, @ 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ cent.,.....	4 67
D. W. Buck, for Senate, chairs and repairs,.....	26 00
J. E. Tenney, compiling, making indexes, reading proof, and superintending the publication of the Legislative Manual for 1867,.....	75 00
paid L. B. Potter for designs of Legislative Halls, for engraver,.....	10 00
Brisbin & Conely, for Capitol, carbon oil and matches,.....	7 95
Brisbin & Conely, for Senate, 7 gallons carbon oil,.....	4 20
C. B. Stebbins, paid express charges on Reports Supt. Pub. Instruction,.....	4 90
Carr & Co., 4 lbs. star candles, for Senate,.....	1 60
Grove & Whitney, for House of Representatives, stove, tacks, Russia pipe, copper pan, shears, lamp hangings, pails, dippers, brushes, iron, &c.,.....	41 82
Cornwells & Barnes, 206 r'ms 60 lb. book paper, @ \$15, 3,090 00	
paid Hinchman for repairs on flag at Capitol,	6 75
express on same,.....	70
paid Calvert & Co., for engraving diagrams of Legislative Halls,.....	85 00
paid for paper and printing same,.....	80 00
Geo. H. House, for Secretary of State, paid for drayage, express and telegrams,....	10 75
P. C. Ayers, furnishing materials, painting and erecting flag staff at Capitol,.....	106 62

H. D. Burnham, for House of Representatives, washing 84 pieces, @ 5 cts.,.....	\$4 20
W. H. Boothroyd, for State Treasurer, bankers' almanac, for 1867,.....	2 50
John Guller, 1½ days moving wood at State Offices,...	2 63
Cornwells & Barnes, for State Library, 1 r'm legal cap,.....	5 75
350 legal envelopes,.....	3 05
Cornwells & Barnes, for Land Office, 1 rub. ruler, \$1 25; 3 rub. penholders, 75 cts.,	2 00
5 pencils, 25 cts.; 3 r'ms plain cap, \$13 50,..	13 75
1,000 township plats, large, @ \$7 50,	75 00
1,000 " " small, @ \$6 00,.....	60 00
twine, 50 cts.; box eyelets, 50 cts.,.....	1 00
1 qt. bot. Arnold's fluid,	71
Cornwells & Barnes, for Sec'y of State, 250 r'ms flat cap, @ \$5 50,.....	1,375 00
1 ruling pen, 75 cts.; 1 doz. bots. mucilage, \$3 50,.....	4 25
1 paper weight, 50 cts.; 6 r'ms flat cap, \$33,.	33 50
25 r'ms flat cap, @ \$5 50,	137 50
3 M envelopes, \$14; 500 legal envelopes, \$4,.	18 00
½ r'm blot. paper, \$7 50; ½ doz. Arnold's ink, \$4 25,.....	11 75
2 balls twine, \$1; 2 doz. penholders, 50 cts.,	1 50
Cornwells & Barnes, for Auditor General, 1 doz. rub. penholders, \$3; linen twine, \$3,..	6 00
3 ivory paper folders,.....	3 75
2 M envelopes, \$9 50; ½ doz. erasers, \$3,....	12 50
1 doz. grooms carmine ink,.....	5 50
2 rulers, \$1; ½ gross No. 3 Hex. pencils, \$4,..	5 00
15 r'ms 12 lb. ruled cap,.....	90 00
1 box pencil sharpeners,.....	75
Cornwells & Barnes, for Supt. Pub. Inst., ½ r'm Congress note, \$2; ½ M white envelopes, \$2 50,.....	4 50

Cornwells & Barnes, for Supt. Pub. Instruction,	
1 qt. Arnold's fluid,.....	\$0 71
1 M letter envelopes,.....	4 50
Cornwells & Barnes, for State Treasurer,	
1 box eyelets,.....	50
Cornwells & Barnes, for Attorney General,	
blot. pads, 25 cts.; bank shears, \$3 50,.....	8 75
ivory paper cutter, \$1; letter holder, 75 cts.,	1 75
2 doz. rubber bands,.....	50
Cornwells & Barnes, for Executive Office,	
½ ream letter paper, \$2 50; quills, 75 cents,	3 25
1 letter copying book, \$3; copy brush, 75 cts.,	3 75
1 inkstand, \$1; spool tape, \$1 50; bl'k b'k \$1,	3 50
2 R. R. maps of Michigan,.....	1 50
½ M No. 11 legal envelopes,.....	5 00
8 qts. copying ink,.....	4 50
2 doz. pencils, \$1 50; 1 cap folio, \$3,.....	4 50
Cornwells & Barnes, for Clerk of Supreme Court,	
2 qts. Arnold's fluid, \$1 42 ; bot. mucil., 25 cts.,	1 67
Cornwells & Barnes, for Sup. Court, pr. Judge Cooley,	
1 lb. rubber, \$1 ; twine, 75 cts. ; inkstand, \$2,	8 75
1 ream letter paper, \$5 ; 1 M env., \$4 75,...	9 75
Cornwells & Barnes, for St. Road Commissioner,	
2 M letter env., \$9; 1 M legal env., \$9 50,..	18 50
1 ream record cap,.....	6 00
½ doz. grooms carmine ink,.....	1 38
1 letter copying book and brush,.....	3 00
2 bill hooks, 50 cts.; 2 letter clasps, 75 cts.,	1 25
3 bots. muc., 90 cts.; 8 rub. erasers., 15 cts.,	1 05
1 sponge cup and sponge,.....	75
1 ball twine,.....	50
3 doz. pencils, \$1 50; ½ doz. penholders, 10 cts.,.....	1 60
½ r'm Congress letter, \$2 50; 1 bot. copying ink, \$1 50,.....	4 00
2 qts. Arnold's ink,.....	1 42

John A. Kerr & Co., print. 1,400 blank receipts for Sec'y of Senate,.....	\$7 50
comp. on special message of the Governor, (order of the Governor,) 32,548 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	14 64
press work on same, 9 tokens,.....	3 15
2 r'ms covers for same,.....	4 00
print. yeas and nays for Senate,.....	1 50
" House J. R. No. 14, for Governor,....	5 50
comp. on Manual, 430,517 ems, @ 45 cts.,....	193 73
press work on same, 288 tokens,.....	100 80
re-print. 8 pages,.....	5 00
print. Senate J. R. No. 7, for Governor,....	3 .50
" 500 blanks for Sec'y of Senate,.....	3 00
comp. on Acts Nos. 143 and 144, to township officers, per order of the Legislature, 5,936 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	2 67
sub. to Republican, 2 yrs., Governor,.....	4 00
press work on Acts 143-144, 10 tokens,.....	3 50
print Joint Res. No. 19, for Governor,.....	3 50
" yeas and nays for Senate,.....	3 00
" Joint Res. No. 18, for Governor,.....	5 50
" envelopes for Governor,.....	1 50
comp. on report Supt. Sault Canal, 89,488 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	40 26
press work on same, 40 tokens, @ 35 cts.,....	14 00
1 r'm covers,.....	2 00
print. blanks for Sec'y of the Senate,.....	1 50
comp. on act to provide for County Superintendents of Schools, for transmission to township officers, by order of the Legislature, 8,904 ems,.....	4 00
press work on same, 9 tokens,	3 15
comp. on House joint resolutions, from and including No. 1, to and including No. 32, 185,472 ems, @ 30 cts.,..	55 64

John A. Kerr & Co., press work on same, 141 tokens,		
@ 35 cts.,.....	\$49	35
comp. on Senate joint resolutions, from and includ. No. 1, to and includ. No. 11, 81,144 ems, @ 30 cts.,.....	24	34
press work on same, 48 tokens, @ 35 cts.,....	16	80
comp. on Senate bills, from No. 219 to and including No. 268, 529,368 ems, @ 30 cts.,..	158	81
press work on same, 285 tokens, @ 35 cts.,...	99	75
comp. on House bills, from No. 353 to and including No. 483, 1,711,753 ems, @ 30 cts.,	513	52
press work on same, 885 tokens, @ 35 cts.,..	309	75
comp. on Daily Journal, from March 7th, to and including Friday forenoon, March 22, of Senate, and to and including Thursday forenoon, March 21, of House, 2,039,990 ems, @ 35 cts.,.....	713	99
press work on same, 920 tokens, @ 35 cts.,..	322	00
comp. on Att'y Gen's rep., to and including page 26, 38,584 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	17	36
press work on same, 48 tokens, @ 35 cts.,...	16	80
2 reams covers,.....	4	00
printing Sen. J. R. No. 5, for Gov.,.....	5	50
comp. on official House Journal, up to and inc. page 2,238, 3,607,266 ems @ 35 cts.,..	1,262	53
press work on same, 560 tokens, @ 35 cts.,..	196	00
comp. on official Senate Jour., up to and inc. page 1,600, 2,592,380 ems, @ 35 cts.,....	907	33
press work on same, 400 tokens,.....	140	00
fold. and stitch. 58,500 House bills,.....	103	60
" " 46,000 Senate bills,.....	59	60
" " Daily Journal, from March 8 to March 22, inclusive, page 1,385, 199,- 800 sigs., @ 5 cts.,	99	90
stitch. 25,200 numbers same, @ 30 cts.,....	75	60
bind. 5,000 cop. Adj. Gen. rep., @ 25 cts.,... 8	1,250	00

John A. Kerr & Co., drying and pressing 30,000 sigs.

Manual,	\$15 00
folding same,.....	15 00
bind. 600 copies Manual,.....	600 00
dry. and press. 40,050 sigs. report of Asylum for Insane,.....	20 03
folding same,.....	20 03
stitching 2,450 pamphlets, @ 15 cts.,.....	3 68
cover. and trim. 2,450 same,.....	24 50
dry. and presa. 53,400 sigs. Com'rs Report,..	26 70
folding same,.....	26 70
stitching 2,450 pamphlets, @ 25 cts.,.....	6 13
cover. and trim. same,.....	24 50
fold., stitch. and trim. 1,000 copies County Supt. Act,.....	4 00
mailing 800 copies Acts Nos. 143, 144,.....	4 00
fold. and trim. 1,200 copies rules of the House of Representatives,.....	2 60
dry. and press. 2,000 sigs. same,.....	1 00
folding same,.....	1 00
stitching 950 pamphlets, @ 10 cts.,.....	95
cover and trim. 700 same,.....	7 00
fold., stitch., cover. and trim. 75 cop. Senate rules,.....	1 00
trim. 800 r'ms bill paper,.....	200 00
dry. and press. 9,400 sigs. Report of Supt. of Sault Canal, @ 5 cts.,.....	4 70
folding same,.....	4 70
stitching 350 pamphlets,.....	38
cover and trim. 350 same,.....	3 50
dry. and press. 93,200 sigs. Report of the Sec'y of the Board of Agriculture, to page • 320,.....	46 60
folding 93,200 sigs. same,.....	46 60
stitching 400 pamphlets same,.....	60
cover. and trim. 400 same,.....	4 00

BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS.

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John A. Kerr & Co., dry. and press. 16,000 signs, laws of U. States,.....	\$8 00
fold. same,.....	8 00
stitching 2,000 pamphlets, @ 15 cts.,.....	3 00
cover. and trim. same,.....	20 00
reports ordered by the Legislature, viz: dry. and press. 3,600 signs. report of the Com'r of Land Office,	1 80
folding 3,600 same,	1 80
stitching 1,200 pamphlets, @ 11 cts.,.....	1 32
trimming 1,200 same, @ 25 cts.,.....	3 00
dry. and press. 9,600 signs. report State Prison, folding 9,600 same,.....	4 80
stitching 1,200 pamphlets, @ 15 cts.,.....	1 80
trimming 1,200 " @ 25 cts.,.....	3 00
dry. and press. 10,800 signs. report of D., D. and B. Asylum,.....	5 40
folding same,.....	5 40
stitching 1,200 pamphlets, @ 15 cts.,.....	1 80
trimming 1,200 " @ 25 cts.,.....	3 00
dry. and press. 6,000 signs. report of State Reform School, @ 5 cts.,.....	3 00
folding same,.....	3 00
stitching 1,200 pamphlets,.....	1 32
dry. and press. 8,800 signs. of State Treasurer's report, @ 5 cts.,.....	4 40
folding same,	4 40
stitching 2,200 pamphlets, @ 11 cts.,.....	2 42
trimming same, @ 25 cts.,.....	5 00
dry. and press. 8,400 signs. Adj. Gen's Report, folding same,.....	4 20
stitching 1,200 pamphlets, @ 15 cts.,.....	1 80
trimming " " 25 cts.,.....	3 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Land Office, print. 1 r'm blanks, description of lands,....	3 50
subscription to Republican 2 years,.....	4 00

John A. Kerr & Co., for State Land Office,	
print. 2 r'ms certificates of purchase,.....	\$7 00
press. 1 r'm blanks, 50 cts.; ruling same twice,	
90 cts.,.....	1 40
John A. Kerr & Co., for Secretary of State,	
print. 1,200 wrappers for mailing Constitu-	
tional Convention act,.....	5 00
print. circulars to sheriffs,.....	3 50
" " county clerks, for return of	
delegates,.....	3 50
subscription to Republican 2 years,.....	4 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General,	
print. warrant book,.....	5 50
subscription to Republican 2 years,.....	4 00
press. and trim. 3 r'ms statements,.....	1 50
folding same,.....	1 35
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Treasurer,	
sub. to Republican 2 years,.....	4 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for Supt. of Public Instruction,	
print. 2 r'ms blanks, Teachers' Institutes,....	7 00
sub. to Republican, 2 years,.....	4 00
trim. 1 r'm circulars,.....	25
E. Longyear, P. M., letter and paper postage, and	
drawers for the following offices:	
Secretary of State,.....	6 59
State Library,.....	4 51
State Treasurer,.....	3 66
State Land Office,.....	6 33
Executive Office,.....	32 28
postage stamps furnished by order of the	
Legislature, for mailing journals and docu-	
ments,.....	308 31
A. Sheley, Senate Committee, expenses paid on visit to	
Asylum for Insane at Kalamazoo,.....	9 10
F. W. Curtenius, Senate Committee, expenses paid on	
visit to Asylum at Flint,.....	16 00

James Turner, Senate Committee, expenses paid on visit to Asylum at Kalamazoo,.....	\$5 00
J. H. Standish, Senate Committee, (special,) expenses paid to Grand Rapids and return to Lansing, (investigation of the affairs of the D. & M. R. R. Co.,).....	10 50
J. M. Glavin, per ord. of special com., mil. and expenses to and from New Buffalo, (investigation of the charges against the Michigan Central R. R. Co.,).....	16 70
Edward R. Landon, Wm. Gray, Sidney D. Miller and John Owen, witnesses before the spec. Leg. com., (investigation of the affairs of the D. & M. R. R. Co.,) per diem, for each, 3 days, @ \$2 25,.....	9 00
mileage for each, 214 miles, @ \$12 84,.....	51 36
A. L. Mason, expenses as House Com. on State Prison, to visit House of Correc. at Detroit,.....	14 50
S. M. Pratt, Sergeant-at-Arms, House of Rep's, expen. to Detroit, to sum. witnesses, (investigation of the affairs of the Climax Ins. Co.,).....	12 50
Cornwells & Barnes, for stationery furnished the Com- mittees and Officers of the Legislature, at the regular session thereof, in 1867.	

COMMITTEES OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, VIZ :

Supplies and Expenditures,.....	\$227 69
Ways and Means,.....	2 76
State Affairs,.....	10 28
Judiciary,.....	16 80
Internal Improvements,.....	14 83
Harbors,.....	3 01
Elections,.....	7 35
Federal Relations,.....	4 35
Public Lands,.....	14 38
Banks and Incorporations,.....	15 09

Printing,.....	\$13 76
Indian Affairs,.....	9 93
Reform School,.....	2 05
Forest Trees, (special,).....	1 70
Petitions on Swamp Lands, (special,).....	85
Investigation, Case of Healy, (special,).....	1 25
Religious and Benevolent Societies,.....	6 85
Local Taxation,.....	6 85
Immigration,.....	8 95
State Library,.....	3 95
Agriculture,.....	10 80
Towns and Counties,.....	9 28
Education,.....	4 23
Rules and Joint Rules,.....	12 58
Engrossment and Enrollment,.....	4 80
Military Affairs,.....	3 35
Roads and Bridges,.....	12 40
Asylum for Insane,.....	9 20
Asylum for D., D. and Blind,.....	5 95
Geological Survey,.....	5 15
Salines,.....	7 95
Manufactures,.....	5 10
Mines and Minerals,.....	4 53
State Prison,.....	7 26
Fisheries,.....	3 95
Bounties,	16 92
Insurance,.....	7 40
Lumber Interests,.....	1 45

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, VIZ:

Speaker,.....	7 00
Clerk,.....	147 35
Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk,.....	33 20

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE, VIZ:

Finance,.....	8 30
Railroads.....	7 60

BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS.

63

Supplies and Expenditures,	\$103	59
Judiciary,	5	95
Internal Improvements,	4	05
Roads and Bridges,		85
Public Instruction,		5 90
State Prison,	9	25
Incorporations,		7 55
Division of Towns and Counties,		6 53
Agriculture,		4 60
Manufactures,	1	66
Elections,		13 55
Enrolled Bills,		5 52
State Affairs,		10 17
Printing,		4 67
Public Lands,		4 53
Federal Relations,		3 98
Asylum for D., D. and Blind,		9 95
“ Insane,		3 75
Reform School,		2 20
Insurance,		3 15
Religious and Benevolent Societies,		3 97
Geological Survey,		2 53
D. & M. R. R. Co., (special),		2 30

OFFICERS, &c.

President of the Senate,.....	15	33
Secretary of the Senate,.....	112	38
Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk,.....	30	50
Postmaster of the Legislature,	2	45

May 2, 1867.

John Broad, services as porter at the Capitol, for the month of April, 30 days, \$ 60 00
washing 30 pieces, @ 5 cts.,..... 1 50
State Reform School, expenses, per vouchers,..... 2,000 00

Brisbin & Conely, for Aud. Gen's Office,		
carbon oil,.....	\$26	36
W. U. Telegraph Co., telegrams for Governor and Sec. of State,.....	5	27
J. E. Tenney, for State Library,		
paid R. R. freight on books,.....	2	16.
" for picture frames,.....	3	50
American Express Co., express charges for Aud. Gen.,	2	40
" " State Lib.,	18	20
Wm. T. Young, use of copy right of Young's Book of Forms, for use of highway commissioners,..	25	00
S. R. Greene, for Capitol and State Offices,		
locks, wire, cranks, chimneys, foot stools, ledger rests, materials and labor,.....	68	20
State Treasurer, P. O. stamps for State Road Com'r,..	3	00
" " Land Office,.....	24	00
" " Secretary of State,..	50	00
" " State Treasurer,...	30	00
for N. Y. exchange, paid on avails of \$12,000 unadjusted bonds, adjusted at \$6,942 84, @ 1-10 $\frac{3}{4}$ cent,.....	6	94
paid members and officers of the Legislature in excess of the appropriation, Senate cer- tificate, No. 147,.....	4	00
House certificate, No. 231,.....	535	00
" " 240,.....	605	40
" " 332,.....	10	40
" " 339,.....	10	40
Ferle & Egly, repair. 1 desk for Sec. State,.....	75	
" chair for Senate,.....	75	
1 letter box for House of Reps.,.....	2	50
chairs, pigeon holes, and repairs for Auditor General,	89	75
repair. and varnish. desk for State road Com'r,	14	00

BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS.

65

L. Gillett, for adjust. a full set of weights and measures,	\$12 00
Fairbank's Scales,	8 00
packing same,.....	1 50
New York Times, for adv. interest due May 1, 1867,..	5 00
P. F. Wood, building 20 ft. sidewalk, at S. W. corner Capitol square,.....	6 00
Ferle & Egly, for State Land Office,	
1 desk, \$125 ; 1 table, \$35,.....	160 00
1 case pigeon holes,.....	18 00
1 swivel chair, \$12 ; 1 map rack, \$3 50,....	15 50
Wales F. Storrs, for services as Representative in the Legislature of 1867, as per cert. No. 287, (excess of appropriation,).....	183 00
E. Longyear, P. M., for Sup. Pub. Ins.,	
letter and paper postage and drawer,.....	2 84
R. W. Shawhan, for rent of building from May 1, 1866, to May 1, 1867, for storage of books,.....	50 00
E. B. Millar, for House of Representatives, baskets, shears, towels, candles, brooms, matches, oil,.....	131 56
Detroit Free Press Co., for Secretary of State, Daily paper from Feb. 16, 1866, to Feb. 16, 1867,.....	8 00
adv. swamp land road board meeting,.....	2 50
E. B. Millar, for Senate and Capitol, baskets, brooms, candles, chimneys,.....	11 90
N. B. Jones, postage for mailing Journals and Docu- ments to members of the House of Repre- sentatives, (order of the Legislature,).....	21 60
Geo. E. Ranney, House of Reps., services as Enrolling and Eng. Clerk, (excess of appropriation,)..	1 20
Parmelee & Davis, for House of Representatives, oil, carpet sweepers, wicks, lamps, chimneys,	32 45
Parmelee & Davis, for Senate, oil, burners and chimneys,.....	7 60

Parmelee & Davis, for State Offices, chimneys, oil, repair. lamp,.....	\$2 65
Detroit Daily Post Co., daily paper from March 28, 1867, to March 28, 1868, for each of the fol- lowing offices, viz: Aud. General, State Li- brary, Supt. Public Instruction, State Land Office,	40 00
L. M. Sullivan, services as night watchman in State Offices for April, 30 nights, @ \$2,.....	60 00
John Nagel, services as porter in the State Offices for April, 30 days, @ \$2,.....	60 00
washing 51 pieces, @ 5 cts.,.....	2 55
Wm. Wright & Co., for Senate, large gilt frame, packing and expenses of putting up, \$140 92—allowed at.....	114 00
John A. Kerr & Co., print. veto message for Governor, of March 21 and 22, comp., 14,840 ems, @ 45 cts.,	7 42
press work on same, 8 tokens, @ 35 cts.,....	2 80
print. House Joint Resolution, No. 31, for Governor,	3 50
print. circular transmitting resolution relative to the University,.....	3 50
paper for same,.....	1 00
print. law to provide for County Superintend- ents of Schools, (per order of Supt. Pub. Inst.,) 8,904 ems,.....	4 45
press work, 66 tokens, @ 35 cts.,.....	23 10
print. amendments to school laws, (per order of Supt. Pub. Instruction,) 16,820 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	7 56
press work on same, 66 tokens, @ 35 cts.,... comp. on Att'y General's Report from page 26, to and including page 48, 123,320 ems,	23 10
@ 45 cts.,.....	55 49
press work, 24 tokens, @ 35 cts.,.....	8 40

John A. Kerr & Co., print 50 copies of brief for Att'y Gen'l, People vs. John Pitcher,	\$10 00
print. 4 r'ms Fast Day Proc., for Governor,..	14 00
print. blank book for State Road Com'r,.....	5 50
print. 3,000 envelopes for same,.....	4 50
print. blank Commissions for State Road Commissioner,	3 50
comp. on Daily Journal, from and including Thursday P. M. ses., March 21, of House, and from and including P. M. ses. of Friday, March 22, of Senate, 1,152,419 ems, @ 35 cts,.....	403 84
press work on same, 400 tokens,.....	140 00
comp. on official House Journal, from page 2,338, to and including page 2,571, 561,102 ems, @ 35 cts,.....	196 88
press work, 82 tokens, @ 35 cts,.....	28 70
comp. on official Senate Journal, from page 1,600, to and including page 1,856, 424,160 ems, @ 35 cts,.....	148 45
press work on same, 64 tokens,.....	22 40
comp. on the following Senate Docs. (pr. ord. of the Leg.):	
No. 2, comp. 5,936 ems, @ 45 cts,.....	2 67
press work, 2 tokens,.....	70
No. 3, comp. 8,904 ems, @ 45 cts,	4 00
press work, 2 tokens,.....	70
No. 4, comp. 8,904 ems, @ 45 cts,.....	4 00
press work, 2 tokens,.....	70
No. 5, comp. 20,776 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	9 33
press work, 8 tokens,.....	2 80
No. 6, comp. 8,940 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	4 00
press work, 4 tokens,.....	1 40
No. 7, comp. 23,744 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	11 68
press work, 14 tokens,.....	4 90

John A. Kerr & Co., Senate Doc. No. 8, comp. 14,840

ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	\$6 67
press work, 8 tokens, @ 35 cts.,.....	2 80
No. 9, comp. 5,936 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	2 67
press work, 2 tokens,.....	70
No. 10, comp. 5,936 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	2 67
press work,.....	70
No. 11, comp. 29,680 ems, @ 45 cts., .. .	12 35
press work, 10 tokens, @ 35 cts,.....	3 50

House Documents, viz:

No. 1, comp. 17,808 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	8 01
press work, 4 tokens, @ 35 cts.,.....	1 40
No. 2, comp. 26,712 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	12 02
press work, 10 tokens, @ 35 cts.,.....	3 50
No. 3, comp. 23,744 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	11 68
press work, 16 tokens, @ 35 cts.,.....	5 60
No. 6, comp. 47,488 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	23 36
press work, 50 tokens, @ 35 cts.,.....	17 50
No. 7, comp. 11,872 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	5 34
press work, 3 tokens,.....,.....	1 05
No. 9, comp. 5,936 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	2 67
press work, 13 tokens,.....	4 55
comp. on docs. accompanying House and Senate Journals, 496,286 ems,.....	24 61
press work on same, 110 tokens,.....	38 50
comp. on Report of Sec'y of Board of Agri- culture, from page 120 to close of Report, 392,448 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	176 60
comp. on Adj. General's Report from page 1, Vol. 2, to and including page 192, 427,392 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	192 32
press work on same, 1,008 tokens, @ 35 cts.,.	352 80
press work on the report of the Sec'y of the Board of Agriculture, 825 tokens,.....	288 75
comp. on laws, Vol. 1, 748,724 ems,.....	836 92
press work on same, 1,410 tokens,.....	493 50

John A. Kerr & Co., paid express on Adj. General's Reports,.....	\$1 00
press. and trim. commissions for State Road Commissioner,.....	50
binding 3,350 Adj. General's Reports, @ 25 cts.,.....	837 50
dry. and press. 331,500 sigs. of Sess. Laws, Vol. 1,.....	165 75
folding same,.....	165 75
folding Daily Journal from page 1,387 to end, 156,000 sigs., @ 5 cts.,.....	78 00
stitching 3,000 numbers same, @ 30 cts.,....	9 00
dry. and press. 372,000 sigs. report of Board of Agriculture,.....	186 00
folding same,.....	186 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Treasurer,	
print. circulars relative to taxing banks,....	5 50
½ r'm paper for same,.....	2 00
print. blank book, checks and drafts for collection,.....	5 50
print. blank book, statement of money received on account of Land Office,.....	5 50
press. and trim. 1 r'm circulars,.....	50
ruling 1 r'm checks, &c., for collection, 4 times,	1 80
bind. 6 qrs. same, Russia ends and bands, @ \$2 00,.....	12 00
paging same,.....	48
ruling 1 r'm receipts on ac't of Land Office, 4 times,	1 80
bind. 5 qrs. same, Russia ends and bands,....	10 00
paging same,.....	40
John A. Kerr & Co., for Sec'y of State,	
print. 2 r'ms certificates,.....	7 00
print. 2 rm's insurance blanks,.....	11 00
press. and trim. 1 r'm certificates,.....	50
" " 2 " blanks, Ins. Co.'s,....	1 00

John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General,		
print. circulars,.....	\$3	50
" " to Co. Clerks, relative to num-		
ber of blanks required,.....	3	50
print. 1 r'ma blanks, reports of R. R. Cos.,...	5	50
print 1,000 envelopes,.....	1	50
press. and trim. 2 r'ms circulars,.....	1	00
" " 1 r'm paper,.....		50
ruling same 6 times,.....	2	70
bind. 8 qrs. record of bonds filed, Russia		
ends and bands,.....	11	00
paging same,.....		64
press. and trim. 1 r'm paper,.....		50
bind. 8 qrs. general fund warrants, Russia		
ends and bands,.....	16	00
binding 13 vols. letters, @ \$4,.....	52	00
ruling 4 r'ms twice, statement paper,.....	3	60
rul. 1 r'm 4 times, receipt book, on account of		
the Land Office,.....	1	80
bind. 5 qrs. receipts, Russia ends and bands,		
@ \$2,.....	10	00
paging same,.....		40
John A. Kerr & Co., for Supt. Pub. Instruction,		
print. 2 r'ms Institute certificates,.....	7	00
" circulars to town clerks,.....	7	00
paper for same,.....	5	00
print. circulars to county clerks,.....	3	50
" envelopes,.....	1	50
" circulars,	3	50
trim. 1 r'm Institute circulars,.....		25
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Land Office,		
print. 1 r'm certificates,.....	5	50
" blank book, statement of money rec'd		
on account of Land Office,.....	5	50

John A. Kerr & Co., for State Road Commissioner,		
7 qrs. super*royal paper,	\$12 00	
ruling same 6 times,	2 70	
binding 7 qrs. Road Book, full Russia, @ \$2 25,	15 75	
paging same,.....	56	
John A. Kerr & Co., for Land Office,		
press. and trim. 2 reams certificates of pur-		
chase of swamp land,.....	1 00	
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Library,		
lettering 34 vol's U. S. Sup. Court Rep'ts,...	2 04	
A. Lindsley, for services as porter in State Offices, for		
the month of April, 1867, 30 days, @ \$2,...	60 00	
Cornwells & Barnes, 200 reams 24 by 36 book paper,		
@ \$10,.....	2,000 00	
194 r'ms 28 by 46 book paper, @ \$15,....	2,910 00	

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May 30, 1867.

State Treasurer, for paying exchange and commission on coupons, pd. in N. Y., com. on \$1,077 50,		
@ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ cent.,.....	\$2 69	
exchange on same, @ 1-10 $\frac{3}{4}$ cent,.....	1 07	
P. O. stamps for Land Office,.....	30 00	
" " Sup. Pub. Instruction.....	25 00	
" " State Library,.....	6 00	
paid in N. Y., com. on \$105, coup., @ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ cent.,	26	
paid exchange on same,.....	10	
A. B. Bunn, for work, self and team, hauling dirt for trees, in Capitol square,.....	18 12	
Jacob Conrad, work, hauling dirt for trees in Capitol square,	4 00	
James Black, for 8 days labor in the Capitol square, moving trees, &c.,.....	16 00	
Chapin & Bro., for State Treasurer,		
1 copy of Mich. State Gazetteer,.....	5 00	

W. L. Stoughton, for Senate,		
services in compiling, arranging and reading proof of Laws of the U. S. granting lands to Michigan,.....,.....	\$50 00	
Leader Printing Co., pub. notice of the Board of St. Mary's Ship Canal, d. 1 m., from April 2, '67, daily paper, 1 month,.....	24 00	1 00
Ben. Verner, premium paid on \$15,000 re-insurance on State Library, @ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.,.....	300 00	
S. R. Greene, balance of cash for work and materials in building privy, (over the appropriation).)	215 00	
S. R. Greene, for Secretary of State, boxes, lumber, nails, locks, screws, ledger rest and labor,.....	49 35	
Fosmir & Dwinell, for Auditor General, 1 register,.....	7 25	
J. E. Tenney, premium paid on \$10,000 re-insurance on State Library, @ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.,.....	200 00	
S. R. Greene, for Const. Convention, keys, locks, glass and labor,.....	8 87	
E. Longyear, P. M., letter postage for Sec'y of State, from April 1 to May 4, inclusive,	69	
same for Governor,.....	90	
S. R. Greene, lumber, materials, curtains, locks and la- bor, for Capitol and State Offices,.....	73 62	
lumber, nails and repairs on tenant house, walk and fences around Capitol,.....	84 59	
S. DeGraw, drayage of paper,.....	5 25	
Jacob Higelmire, for Auditor General; 3 brooms,.....	1 65	
Payne, Whitney & Goodison, for Sup't Pub. Ins., 1 copy Michigan Teacher,.....	1 50	
Cornwells & Barnes, 440 r'ms 24 by 36 book paper, @ \$10,.....	4,400 00	
S. B. Carson, for Auditor General's Office, plaster, mortar, drayage and labor,.....	10 75	

Daily Post Co., adv. meeting St. Mary's Ship Canal Board,	\$14 00
O. A. Jenison, for Constitutional Convention, 2 yards cotton velvet,.....	2 50
August Nagel, for State Offices and Capitol, sawing 9½ cords of wood,.....	7 62
L. B. Potter, services as Engro. and Enrolling Clerk, Senate, certificate No. 146, (excess of ap- propriation,)	10 00
A. Lindsley, services as porter in State Offices, for the month of May, 1867,.....	62 00
O. L. Spaulding, Secretary of State, expenses to and at Detroit, on business per- taining to Climax Insurance Co.,.....	32 00
L. M. Sullivan, services as night watchman in State Offices, for the month of May, 1867,.....	62 00
John Broad, services as porter in the Capitol, for the month of May, 1867,.....	62 00
washing 63 pieces, @ 5 cts.,.....	3 15
State Reform School, expenses, per vouchers,.....	12,000 00
Cornwells & Barnes, 108 r'ms 24 by 36 book paper, @ \$10,.....	1,080 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for Const. Convention, print. 400 yeas and nays,.....	3 50
" numbers for P. O. Clerk,.....	1 75
" list of names of Convention for P. O.,	3 00
" yeas and nays,.....	1 50
comp. on Constitution of 1835, 35,616 @ 45 cts.,.....	16 02
press work on same,.....	4 20
print. 200 copies, list of members,.....	3 00
" 250 copies list of standing committees, large size,.....	5 00
paper for same,.....	2 00
print. blanks for Sec'y of the Convention, 4 forms,.....	10 00

John A. Kerr & Co., comp. on rules of the Convention,		
13,984 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	\$6 29	
press work on same, 2 tokens,.....	70	
print. 1 r'm covers for same,.....	2 00	
John A. Kerr & Co., adv. official State canvass, of Re-gents, Justice Supreme Court, Circuit Judge of 6th and 13th Judicial Circuits, 44 f. 2 w.,..	46 20	
comp. on Qr. Mr. General's Report, 30,310 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	13 63	
20 tokens press work on same, @ 35 cts.,....	7 00	
1 r'm covers,.....	2 00	
comp. on meteorological tables for Report of State Board of Agriculture, 101,706 ems,		
@ 45 cts.,.....	45 79	
press work on same, 300 tokens, @ 35 cts.,..	105 00	
press work on frontispiece to report of the Sec'y of Board of Agriculture, 25 tokens,		
@ 35 cts.,.....	8 75	
print. blank writ of error for Supreme Court,	5 50	
paper for same,.....	1 50	
comp. on official Senate Journal, from page 1856, to close of Vol., 823,310 ems, @ 35 cts.,.....	113 15	
press work on same, 38 tokens, @ 35 cts.,...	13 30	
comp. on Adj. General's Report, from page 192 to and including page 512, 949,760 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	427 39	
press work on same, 1,680 tokens, @ 35 cts.,.	588 00	
comp. on Session Laws, Vol. 2, to and includ-ing page 824, 1,629,872 ems, @ 45 cts.,...	733 44	
press work on same, 8,090 tokens, @ 35 cts.,.	1,081 50	
bind. 4,000 copies Vol. 1, Session Laws,.....	800 00	
bind. 1,000 reports of Sec'y State Board of Agriculture,.....	350 00	

John A Kerr & Co., for Secretary of State,	
print. 1 r'm commissions,.....	\$3 50
" 6,000 envelopes,.....	9 00
" 150 copies list of delegates to Constitutional Convention,.....	3 50
print. 1 r'm circulars to county clerks, trans. of documents,.....	5 50
print 1 r'm of patents,.....	5 50
press. and trim. 1 r'm commissions,.....	50
" " " circulars,.....	50
" " " patents,.....	1 00
ruling 1 r'm patents,.....	90
John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General,	
print. 2 r'ms circulars,.....	7 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Road Commissioner,	
112 file boxes,.....	56 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Library,	
1 register, 4 qrs.,.....	3 00
1 journal, 4 qrs.,.....	3 00
bind. 3 vols. magazines,	3 75
" 1 vol. poetry,.....	1 25

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June 20, 1867.

John A. Kerr & Co., print. 2 large cards for Clerk of Supreme Court,.....	\$1 25
comp. on 2d vol. ses. laws, from page 1, to and including page 28, (being list of Acts,) and from page 824, to and including page	
1,208, 743,668 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	334 65
press work on same, 1,590, tokens, @ 35 cts.,	556 50
comp. on Adj. Gen's report, from page 512, to and including page 880, 1,092,224 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	491 50
press work on same, 1,932 tokens, @ 35 cts.,	676 20

John A. Kerr & Co., dry. and press 4,200 sig's Quar.		
Mas. Gen's report,	\$2 10	
folding same,.....	2 10	
cov. and trim. same,.....	1 00	
mailing 225 Daily Jour. of the Leg. each day during the ses., to Co. clerks, newspapers, &c., by ord. of the Legislature,.....	75 00	
stitch. 100 Qr. Mast. Gen's report,.....	10	
dry. and press. 665,000 sig's ses. laws, vol 2, page 1 to 800,.....	832 50	
folding same,.....	332 50	
bind. 2 600 ses. laws, vol. 1, @ 20 cts.,.....	520 00	
John A. Kerr & Co., for Cons. Convention, press work on Debates of the Conv., up to and including page 224, 720 tok's, @ 35 cts.,	252 00	
comp. on the Daily Journal of the Convention, up to and including June 18, 1867, 610,715 ems, @ 35 cts.,.....	213 76	
press work on same, 252 tokens, @ 35 cts.,...	88 20	
print. 200 amendments on slips,.....	3 00	
John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General, print. blanks, No. 38,.....	3 50	
press. and trim. 2 r'ms abstracts,.....	1 00	
ruling 1 r'm abstracts, 3 times,.....	1 35	
ruling 1 r'm paper 4 times,.....	1 80	
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Road Commissioner, print. 4 r'ms road contracts,.....	22 00	
press. and trim. 4 r'ms road contracts,.....	2 00	
John A. Kerr & Co., for Supt. of Public Instruction, print. 27 r'ms blanks, for use of county Superintendents,.....	94 50	
print. 12 r'ms blanks, Teachers' certificates,..	42 00	
2 r'ms folio post paper @ \$9,.....	18 00	
print. 7 r'ms additional teachers' certificates,	24 50	
1½ r'ms folio post,.....	13 50	

John A. Kerr & Co., print. 7 r'ms established note books for County Superintendents,.....	\$38 50
3 r'ms folio post paper for Supt.,.....	27 00
press. and trim. 27 r'ms blanks for Co. Supts.,	13 50
ruling same twice, @ 90 cts.,.....	24 30
John A. Kerr & Co., for Land Office,	
print. 2 r'ms settlers' license blanks,.....	7 00
1 r'm paper,.....	8 50
press. and trim. 2 r'ms settlers' license,.....	1 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Library,	
repair. 1 vol. Shakespeare,.....	2 00
S. P. Mead, reading proof on laws in the office of Sec. of State,.....	100 00
Detroit Advertiser & Tribune Co., advertising meeting of Swamp Land Board of Control,.....	1 75
adv. notice of St. Mary's Ship Canal, 1½ fol's, 30 days,.....	16 27
Merchants Union Express Co., express charges for State Library from March 20 to June 20, incl., ditto for Auditor General, from March 2 to June 20,.....	2 60
ditto for Secretary of State, from April 15 to June 20,.....	3 70
ditto for State Land Office, from June 8 to June 20,.....	1 30
	25
John Broad, services as porter at the Capitol, for June, 1867,	60 00
1 bushel lime,.....	60
L. M. Sullivan, services as night watchman at State Offices, for the month of June,.....	60 00
A. Lindsley, services as porter at the State Offices for the month of June,.....	60 00
paid for drayage of books,.....	50
John Nagel, services as porter at the State Offices, for the month of June,.....	60 00
washing 45 pieces, @ 5 cts.,.....	2 25

Cornwells & Barnes, 334½ reams book paper, 28 by 46, @ \$15,	\$5,017 50
Am. Express Co., chg's for St. Lib., to June 20, 1867, 11 60	
Wesley and Bracker, for State Road Com., 2 maps of Michigan, and express,.....	8 80
Detroit Adv. & Trib. Co., 1 copy Daily paper for the year ending Dec. 31, 1867, for each of the following offices: Sec'y State, State Treas., State Librarian, Auditor General, Com'r State Land Office, Atty. General, Sup. Pub. Inst.,..	70 00
adv. proclamation for Fast Day,.....	9 45
I. H. Fonda & Co., for State Offices, 200 yds. cocoa-matting, @ \$1 15,.....	230 00
W. U. Tel. Co., telegrams for Sec. State,.....	3 85
State Treasurer, P. O. stamps for Att'y General,.....	25 00
" " Land Office,	36 00
" " State Treasurer,...	30 00
" " State Road Com.,..	6 00
commission pd. in N Y., for paying \$12,335 coupons, @ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ cent.,.....	30 89
exchange on same, @ 1-10 $\frac{3}{4}$ cent.,.....	12 21
W. L. Stoughton, Att'y Gen., paid sub. to Detroit Bar Library 1 year,.....	10 00
expenses attending Supreme Court, 7 days..	12 00
Hatch & Co., for State Treasurer, engrav. and print. 1 book, 1,500 checks,....	25 00
Isaac Wheeler, 3 days' work in Capitol square,.....	6 00
James Black, 3 " " " " "	6 00
C. Baker, 3½ days, self and team, hauling dirt for trees in Capitol square,.....	15 00

July 2, 1867.

S. R. Greene, boxes, locks, cloth, tacks and labor for
State Offices,.....\$ 136 85

John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General,		
print. blanks, form No. 4, 272 sheets,.....	\$7 00	
" swamp land warrant book,.....	5 50	
" 1 r'm blanks, form No. 42,.....	3 50	
press. and trim. 1 r'm form No. 4,.....	95	
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Land Office,		
print. 1 r'm blanks, certificates of taxes due,..	7 00	
1 r'm paper,.....	8 00	
John A. Kerr & Co, for Supt. Public Instruction,		
2 r'ms folio post paper, for blanks,.....	18 00	
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Library,		
bind. 15 Sess. Laws, full leather,.....	22 50	
John A. Kerr & Co., for Sec'y of State,		
bind. 30 Sess. Laws, full leather,.....	45 00	
John A. Kerr & Co., for Constitutional Convention,		
comp. on the Debates, including re-setting, corrections and re-leading, from and in- cluding page 1, to and including page 312, 1,357,788, ems, @ 65 cts.,.....	882 56	
press work on Debates from page 224, to and including page 312, 286 tokens,.....	100 10	
John A. Kerr & Co., comp. on laws, vol. 2, from page 1,208 to close of vol., 83,104 ems,.....	37 89	
press work on same, 210 tokens, @ 35 cts.,..	73 50	
comp. on Adj. Gens. Report, from page 880 to close of vol. 2, 47,488 ems, @ 45 cts.,..	21 36	
press work on same, 84 tokens, @ 35 cts., ..	29 40	
comp. on Adj. Gens. Report, 3d vol, to and including page 168, 498,624 ems, @ 45 cts.,	224 38	
press work on same, 882 tokens, @ 35 cts.,..	308 70	
John A. Kerr & Co., binding 3,000 Reports of the Sec. of the Board of Agriculture, @ 35 cts.,... 1,050 00		
Cornwells & Barnes, 322 r'ms book paper, 24x36, @ \$10,.....	3,220 00	

O. Hosford, Supt. Pub. Instruction,		
expenses to Ann Arbor on official business,..	\$12	10
" Dowagiac to attend meeting of school teachers,.....	11	80-
Cornwells & Barnes, 210 r'ms flat cap, @ \$5 50,....	1,155	00
114½ r'ms crown paper, @ \$6 75,.....	711	19
30 r'ms flat cap, @ \$7 20,.....	216	00
Fred. Monnick, for State Offices,		
whiting, glue and paint,.....	16	65
8½ days work,.....	34	00
Hitchcock & Bro., for Att'y Gen. Office,		
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary,.....	12	00
N. Y. Times, adv. payment of int. on State bonds, due July 1, 1867, 8 lines, 6 times,.....	9	60
Cornwells & Barnes, for Sec'y State,		
2 reams flat letter,	10	00
4 reams folio post,.....	32	00
2 reams P. O. paper,.....	17	00
1 M legal env., No. 9,.....	7	75
2 M " No. 8½,.....	14	50
1 bot. mark. ink and brush,.....	1	25
20 reams glazed medium, @ \$14,.....	280	00
1 doz. boxes eylets,.....	3	50
1 gross Eagle pencils,.....	6	00
1 lb. rubber,.....	1	00
½ doz. grooms carmine ink,.....	3	67
3 gross rubber bands,.....	6	75
Cornwells & Barnes, for State Land Office,		
200 township plats, large size,.....	16	00
1,000 " " small "	60	00
1 letter copying book,.....	4	00
3 gross rubber bands,.....	6	75
Cornwells & Barnes, for State Road Commissioner,		
1 qr. bond paper,.....	1	00
1 eylet set and punch,.....	3	00
500 township plats,.....	30	00

Cornwells & Barnes, for State Road Commissioner,

2 r'ns letter paper,.....	\$10 00
lithographing 2 r'ns on $\frac{1}{2}$ sheets,.....	12 00
seal and press,.....	7 00

Cornwells & Barnes, for Auditor General,

$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. large paper weights,.....	4 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Silliman's inks,.....	3 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. rub. rulers,.....	6 00
3 qts. mucilage,.....	4 50
6 balls Hunt's twine,.....	3 00
1 r'm Postoffice paper,.....	8 50
3 M buff envelopes, No. 5,.....	8 25
1 M white " No. 18,.....	5 00
3 M orange " No. 7,	13 50
print. 7 M envelopes,.....	7 00

August 1, 1867.

S. R. Greene, boxes, nails, lumber and labor for State Offices and tenant house,.....	\$116 45
John A. Kerr & Co., bind. 400 Adj. Gen. Reports, vol. 1, full leather, for Adj. General,.....	400 00
binding 2,000 copies Report of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture,.....	700 00
print. Supreme Court Docket, July term,....	25 00
" 24 blank dockets,.....	4 00
comp. on highway laws, 251,344 eims, @ 45 cts.,.....	113 10
press work on same, 231 tokens, @ 35 cts.,..	80 85
print. 13 reams covers for same,.....	26 00
comp. on Adj. Gen. report, from page 168, to and including page 600, 1,282,176 eims, @ 45 cts.,.....	576 97
press work on same, 2,268 tokens, @ 35 cts.,	793 80

John A. Kerr & Co., for Constitutional Convention,
folding 215,600 sigs. Debates, from page 1 to

616, inclusive, @ 5 cts.,.....	\$107 80
stitch. 72,000 numbers same, @ 30 cts.,....	216 00
print. yeas and nays,.....	3 00
" 50 circulars to County Clerks,.....	5 50
" envelopes to Co. Clerks to make returns, print. and ruling blanks to County Clerks to make returns,.....	1 50
comp. on the Manual, 136,014 ems, @ 45 cts.,	61 20
press work on Manual, 40 tokens, @ 35 cts.,.	14 00
comp. on Debates, from page 312 to close of Vol. 1, 1,364,133 ems, @ 65 cts.,.....	886 68
press work on same, 998 tokens, @ 35 cts.,..	349 30
comp. on Daily Journal, from June 18, to and including July 14, 496,632 ems, @ 35 cts.,..	173 82
press work on same, 420 tokens, @ 35 cts.,..	147 00

John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General,

press. and trim. 1 r'm form 42,.....	50
bind. 2 qrs. swamp land warrants, Russia ends, pasteboard and pasting 7 lists of Counties,..	6 00
print. 7 r'ms sales' books,	1 00
" cir. to clerks boards of sup's, form "F,"	3 50
" 208 r'ms supervisors' statements,.....	1,144 00
" 4 r'ms blanks, form No. 30,.....	14 00

John A. Kerr & Co., for State Treasurer,

ruling 1 r'm paper 6 times,	2 70
paging same,.....	48
6 qrs. paper for same,.....	8 00

John A. Kerr & Co., for State Land Office,

press. and trim. 2 r'ms tax receipts,	1 00
" " 1 r'm application for home- steads,.....	50
press. and trim. 1 r'm supervisors appraisal,.	25
rul. 1 r'm twice,.....	90
rul. 1 r'm statement paper twice,.....	1 80

John A. Kerr & Co., for State Land Office,		
print. blank applications for homesteads,....	\$5	50
½ r'm cap paper for same,.....	3	00
print. blank book, "am't of int. due,".....	5	50
" oath of supervisor, appraisal of lands, &c.,.....	3	50
print. description of lands,.....	5	50
John A. Kerr & Co., for Secretary of State,		
ruling 1 r'm paper 4 times,.....	1	80
bind. 8 qrs. record of patents, Russia ends and bands,.....	16	00
paging same,.....	64	
press. and trim. 1 r'm requisitions,.....	50	
bind. 30 Adj. Gena. Report, full leather,....	30	00
print. blanks, "apprehension of criminals,"..	5	50
John A. Kerr & Co., for Sup. Pub. Inst.,		
binding teachers' certificates,.....	9	20
" note books,.....	13	80
print. 4 reams Inst. circulars, fall series,	14	00
print. 8 reams Inspectors' reports,.....	44	00
print. 40 reams Directors' reports,.....	220	00
1 ream folio post, fer Directors' blanks,....	9	00
print. circulars to School Superintendents,..	3	50
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Road Com'r,		
press. and trim. 1 ream local Com'r accept.,	50	
press. and trim. 1 ream cert's to Aud. Gen'l,	50	
print. 1 ream acceptance, local com'r,.....	5	50
print. 1 ream certificates,	5	50
1 ream paper,.....	6	00
4 reams cap paper for blanks,.....	24	00
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Library,		
repairing 2 vol's History of the Indians,....	2	00
binding 15 vols. Adj. Gen's report, vol. 1, full leather,.....	15	00

Whitney Jones, P. M., letter and paper postage and drawers, for the following offices, viz:

Governor,.....	\$1 57
Sec'y of State,.....	2 40
State Library,.....	2 14
State Road Com'r,.....	1 00
State Treasurer,.....	2 30
Supt. Public Instruction,.....	2 78
State Land Office,.....	2 77
State Treasurer, for Constitutional Convention, paid cert. No. 78, for 100 copies of "Jame- son's Constitutional Convention,".....	314 19
paid certs. No. 279 and 296, for postage of Constitutional Convention,.....	497 00
paid in New York com. on \$227 50, @ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ ct.,	57
" exchange on same, @ 1-10 $\frac{3}{8}$ cent.,....	22
P. O. stamps for Sec'y of State,.....	25 00
Moots & Rupff, for Auditor General's Office, zinc, copper rivets, labor,.....	5 20
Chas. Humphrey, for Auditor General's Office, 1 qt. Arnold's fluid,.....	75
2 bottles French copying ink,.....	2 00
1 bottle Desauer's fluid,.....	60
1 lb. Am. Exp. sealing wax,.....	1 50
" superfine specie "	2 00
2 sponge cups,.....	1 00
2 paper weights,.....	1 50
$\frac{1}{4}$ grcss Faber's Eng. natural silver pencil,...	2 25
Parmelee & Davis, for Constitutional Convention, supplies furnished,.....	32 30
Cornwells & Barnes, 680 r'ms 24x36 book paper, @ \$10,.....	6,800 00
Fred. Monnick, for State Offices, whiting, glue and paint,.....	11 40
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ days' labor,.....	29 00

Stephen Rogers, grading in front of State Offices, on Capitol Avenue, 320 cubic yards of earth excavated,.....	\$80 00
Western Union Telegraph Co., for Land Office, telegrams to U. S. Commissioner of Land Office, at Washington,.....	6 52
H. N. Bordwell & Co., for Constitutional Convention, stationery furnished the committees and offi- cers:	

COMMITTEES, VIZ:

Bill of Rights,.....	23 71
Rules,.....	1 00
Boundaries,	2 15
Salaries,.....	9 15
Townships,	8 00
Procedure,.....	1 25
Counties,.....	7 30
Public Lands,.....	8 00
Schedule,	9 40
Miscellaneous Provisions,.....	2 50
Corporations other than Municipal,.....	6 80
Finance,.....	6 80
Arrangement and Phraseology,.....	10 20
Supplies,.....	6 35
Counties,	80
Amendments,.....	10 50
Printing,	8 20
Executive Department,.....	1 20-
Organization and Government of Cities and Villages,.....	11 32
Legislative Department,.....	14 37
Intoxicating Liquors,.....	7 50
State Officers,.....	5 50
Elections,.....	13 85
Impeachments, &c.,.....	9 20
Exemptions,.....	17 86

Militia,.....	\$11 25
Judiciary,.....	23 75
Education,.....	7 50
OFFICERS, VIZ:	
Secretary,.....	65 43
Sergeant-at-Arms,.....	204 65
Postmaster,.....	3 50
Reporters,.....	155 35
State Reform School, expenses, per vouchers,.....	12,333 46
B. I. Williams, building 27 rods, 12½ feet of sidewalk on Capitol Ave., furnishing material, taking up old walk, filling in and leveling,	156 50
Amos Lindsley, services as porter in the State Offices, for the month of July,.....	62 00
John Nagel, services as porter in State Offices, for the month of July,.....	62 00
washing 75 pieces, @ 5 cts.,.....	3 75
paid for 3 brooms for Offices,.....	1 50
Grove & Whitney, for Capitol and State offices, stove, pipe, tacks, nails, screws, Fairbanks' scales, and labor,.....	\$102 48
Cr. by old side-walk,.....	2 50
" over charge on stove,.....	14 00
" 350 lbs. old iron,.....	5 25
balance allowed at	80 73
John Broad, services as porter at the Capitol, for the month of July,.....	62 00
washing 76 pieces, @ 5 cts.,.....	3 80
L. M. Sullivan, services as night watchman in State Offices, for the month of July,.....	62 00
August Nagel, for Aud. General's Office, 3 days labor taking up carpet, &c.,.....	3 00
L. B. Curtis, traveling expenses as Swamp Land State Road Commissioner, necessarily incurred in performance of duty, from April 2d, 1867, to July 29, inclusive,.....	314 93

August 27, 1867.

John Nagel, services as porter in State Offices, for the month of August,.....	\$62 00
washing 56 pieces, @ 5 cts.,.....	2 80
John Broad, services as porter at the Capitol, for the month of August,.....	62 00
washing 32 pieces, @ 5 cts.,.....	1 60
Whitney Jones, P. M., for Constitutional Convention, P. O. stamps furnished John A. Kerr & Co., for mailing Journals and Debates of the Constitutional Convention, from Aug. 1 to Aug. 17, inclusive,.....	85 00
P. O. stamps furnished the P. M. of the Convention, for mailing Debates and Journals, from Aug. 1 to Aug. 20, inclusive,.....	320 00
S. R. Greene, for Capitol and Sec'y of State, boxes, lumber, nails, drayage, labor,.....	68 34
State Treasurer, paid Exp. charges on \$15,000 in currency, from Detroit,.....	7 50
P. O. stamps for State Road Com'r,.....	6 00
" " " " Library,.....	15 00
" " " " Land Office,.....	52 00
commission paid in New York, on \$86,115 00 of coupons, @ $\frac{1}{2}$ cent,.....	215 00
exchange paid on same, @ 1-10 $\frac{3}{4}$ cent,.....	86 11
S. R. Greene, for Aud. General's Office, lumber, nails, mortar, drayage, labor,.....	40 76
Lord Nelson Turner, find. material, and labor, whitewashing privy,.....	3 00
Barnes Bros., for Constitutional Convention, 66 sheets parchment, @ \$1,.....	66 00
S. R. Greene, for Constitutional Convention, window springs, door knob, glass, keys, labor,	7 25
Charles Humphrey, for Aud. General's Office, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. boxes eyelets, 87 cts.; 1 gross rubber bands, \$1 60,.....	2 47

Charles Humphrey, for Auditor General's Office,		
½ gross rub. rings, \$1 20; 11-12 gross rub.		
pen-holders, \$3 66,.....	\$4 86	
4½ doz. Faber's colored pencils,.....	5 85	
½ doz. erasers, 40 cts.; 2 gross bands, \$2 20,	2 60	
2 gross Gillot's pens, 75 cts.; 5-6 doz. Medal-		
lion pens, 55 cts.,.....	1 30	
Calvert & Co., for Const'l Convention,		
300 additional diagrams of the Hall,.....	40 00	
Thomas H. Glenn, for Constitutional Convention,		
5 days services after the close of the Con-		
vention,	20 00	
W. D. Burnham, for Constitutional Convention,		
washing 8 doz. towels,.....	3 84	
A. B. Bagley, for Capitol,		
4½ lbs. rope for flag staff,.....	2 25	
John A. Kerr & Co., comp. on official House Journal,		
from page 2,571 to close of Vol., 410,840 ems,		
@ 35 cts.,.....	143 79	
press work on same, 66 tokens, @ 35 cts.,....	23 10	
comp. on Adjutant General's Report, from		
page 600 to close of Vol., 954,548 ems, @		
45 cts.,.....	429 44	
press work on same, 1,722 tokens, @ 35 cts.,.	602 70	
dry. and press. 483,000 sigs. Sess. Laws, Vol.		
2, from page 801 to end,.....	241 50	
folding same,.....	241 50	
bind. 2,000 Sess. Laws, Vol. 2, @ 30 cts.,....	600 00	
John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General,		
print. 1 r'm blanks, No. 39,.....	5 50	
print. 56 r'ms assessment rolls, No. 2,....	308 00	
" 16 r'ms blanks, No. 16,.....	56 00	
" circulars to Co. treasurers, form "A,".	3 50	
" 4 r'ms blanks, No. 31,.....	14 00	
press. and trim. 1 r'm form F,.....	50	

John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General,		
press. and trim. 4 r'ms form 30,.....	\$2 00	
" 8 r'ms form 16,.....	4 00	
" 1 r'm form 39,.....	50	
ruling same 4 times,.....	1 80	
press. and trim. 7 r'ms paper,.....	3 50	
ruling same 4 times, for sales' books,.....	118 00	
paging 11,940 pages,.....	11 94	
261 file boxes,.....	65 25	
John A. Kerr & Co., for Const. Convention,		
print. and bind. 1 order book,.....	8 00	
" diagrams,	3 00	
" yeas and nays,.....	3 50	
press work on bills, 95 tokens, @ 35 cts.,....	33 25	
comp. on bills, 513,912 ems, @ 30 cts.,.....	154 17	
comp. on Const., 59,360 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	26 71	
press work on same, 50 tokens, @ 35 cts.,....	17 50	
comp. on Debates, 2d vol., to and including		
page 344, 1,413,891 ems, @ 65 cts.,.....	919 02	
press work on same, 1,118 tokens, @ 35 cts.,.	891 30	
trimming 7,200 numbers Debates, vol. 1, @		
25 cts.,.....	180 00	
fold. 106,400 sigs. from page 1 to 304, incl,		
vol. 2, @ 5 cts.,.....	53 20	
stitching 26,600 numbers same, @ 30 cts.,...	79 80	
trimming same, @ 25 cts.,.....	66 50	
folding 142,800 sigs. Daily Journal, @ 5 cts.,	71 40	
stitching 1,400 numbers, @ 30 cts.,.....	4 20	
binding 400 Manuals, @ 90 cts.,.....	360 00	
folding 4,700 sigs. Articles, @ 5 cts.,.....	2 35	
stitching 4,500 numbers, Articles, @ 5 cts.,..	2 25	
fold., stitch. and cover. 200 Rules,.....	1 00	
24 lists of standing committees on paste		
board,	6 00	
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Land Office,		
print. blank book, receipts,.....	5 50	

John A. Kerr & Co., for State Land Office,		
2 qrs. paper for same,.....	\$1 25	
ruling 1 r'm paper 6 times, @ 45 cts.,.....	2 70	
binding 6 qrs. Swamp Land receipts, $\frac{1}{2}$ Russia, @ 75 cts.,	4 50	
paging same,.....	48	
John A. Kerr & Co., for Sec. State,		
print. circulars, instructions to Insurance agents,.....	3 50	
print. 1,000 envelopes to County Clerks,....	1 50	
comp. on laws applicable to marriage, &c., 17,808 ems, @ 45 cts.,.....	8 01	
press work on same, 126 tokens, @ 35 cts.,..	44 10	
John A. Kerr & Co., for Atty. General,		
5 qrs. blanks,.....	5 00	
print. circulars to Pros. Attorneys,.....	3 50	
paper for same,.....	2 00	
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Road Com'r,		
print. circulars to local Com'rs,.....	3 50	
$\frac{1}{2}$ r'm paper for same,.....	3 00	
Wm. Jennison, Supreme Court Reporter,		
paid expenses attending July term of Su- preme Court, at Lansing,.....	29 00	
paid Wesson for insurance on 15 Mich. Re- ports, in press,.....	28 04	
H. N. Bordwell & Co., stationery furnished the Consti- tutional Convention,		

COMMITTEES, VIZ:

Judiciary,.....	1 30
Education,.....	1 55
Crimes,.....	8 00
Schedule,.....	4 10
Militia,.....	40
Counties,.....	1 15

OFFICERS, VIZ:

President of the Convention,.....	\$ 2 25
Secretary " " "	43 80
Sergeant-at-Arms of the Convention,.....	63 50
H. N. Bordwell & Co., for Auditor General,	
1 gold ruling pen,.....	8 00
H. N. Bordwell & Co., for State Land Office,	
6 spools red tape,.....	9 00
1 map Michigan, \$1 75; 1 gold pen, \$4,....	5 75
H. N. Bordwell & Co., for Sec. State,	
½ r'm letter paper,.....	4 00
E. B. Millar, for Const. Convention,	
candles, soap and matches,.....	30 15
L. M. Sullivan, services as night watchman in State Offices, for the month of August,.....	62 00
A. Linsley, services as porter in the State Offices, for the month of August,.....	62 00
Cornwells & Barnes, 254 r'ms 24 by 36 book paper, @ \$10,.....	2,540 00
American Express Co., charges for State Library, to Aug. 26,.....	11 10
Western Union Tel. Co., telegrams for Land Office,..	3 66
J. E. Tenney, for Const. Convention,	
compiling, reading proof and superintending publication of the Manual of the Convention,.....	20 00
expenses paid for conducting the exchanges with the N. Y. Const. Convention,.....	26 76
James W. Reid, 10 copies Reid's Index to compiled laws,	25 00
Detroit Daily Post Co., adv. notice of Swamp Land Road Board meeting,.....	1 75
H. H. Seaver, for Const. Convention,	
brushes and brooms,.....	1 74
Ferle & Egly, for Const. Convention,	
file sticks, handles, light stand,.....	19 94

August 28, 1867.

State Reform School, expenses, per vouchers,.....	\$2,881 99
B. L. Williams, build. side walk on west side Capitol yard, lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, 25 rods,....	137 50
Ferle & Egly, for State Land Office, put down carpet and repairs,.....	8 87
Ferle & Egly, for State Road Com'r, repair. table and one case pigeon holes,....	12 12
Hill & Ellis, for Const. Convention, ice furnished,.....	2 34

September 30, 1867.

S. R. Greene, for State Offices, work, lumber, drayage, nails, mortar and stone,	\$70 06
State Treasurer, P. O. stamps, Treasurer's Office,....	30 00
" " Secretary State,.....	25 00
" " State Road Com'r,....	6 00
" " State Land Office,....	60 00
paid in N. Y., com. on \$432 50 coupons,....	83
" exchange on same,.....	43
" exch. on \$5,058 35 bonds and coupons due Jan. 1, 1867, @ 1-10 $\frac{3}{4}$ cent,	5 05
Cornwells & Barnes, for State Land Office, 1 r'm 40 lb. medium,.....	16 50
1 r'm royal,.....	28 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ r'm blot. paper,.....	7 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ r'm legal cap,.....	2 88
1 r'm Congress note,.....	4 00
1 M white envelopes,.....	5 00
1,000 township plats,.....	70 00
Cornwells & Barnes, for Supt. of Public Instruction, 23 r'ms folio post, No. 5, @ \$8,.....	184 00
4 " crown paper, No. 6, @ \$9,.....	36 00
8 " flat cap, @ \$4 25,.....	34 00
14 " " " \$6 50,.....	91 00

Cornwells & Barnes, for Supreme Court Reporter,

1 qt. Arnold's fluid,.....	\$0 71
1 bot. copying ink,.....	1 00
1 gross pens,.....	1 00
2 r'ms legal cap,.....	11 50
1 ream letter paper,.....	5 00
1 spool red tape,.....	1 50
1 doz. hex. pencils,.....	1 00
1 r'm Congress note,.....	4 00
blot. paper,.....	50
2 bot. mucilage,.....	1 50
½ M legal envelopes,.....	4 50

Cornwells & Barnes, for Executive Office,

2 r'ms letter paper,.....	10 00
½ r'm cap paper,.....	3 00
2 qts. French copying ink,.....	3 00
3 doz. hex. pencils,.....	2 40
1 " round pencils,.....	75
100 quills,.....	1 00
1 qr. blot. paper,	2 50

Cornwells & Barnes, for Sec. of State,

25 r'ms flat cap, @ \$4,.....	100 00
25 r'ms letter, @ \$4 25,.....	106 25
2 qts. blue marking ink,.....	2 50
diff. on rubber erasers,.....	1 00
25½ r'ms crown paper, @ \$4 50,.....	113 62
1,000 notarial seals,	5 25
5 r'ms 24 lb. glazed medium, \$8 50,.....	42 50
80 r'ms medium, @ \$15,.....	1,200 00
25 r'ms flat letter, No. 9, \$4 25,.....	106 25

H. N. Bordwell & Co., for Const. Convention,

stationery for the Postmaster,.....	27 10
" " Reporters,	103 07

L. M. Sullivan, services as night watchman in State Offices, for the month of September,.....	60 00
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John Broad, services as porter at the Capitol, for the month of September,.....	\$ 60 00
washing 28 pieces, @ 5 cts.,.....	1 40
State Reform School, expenses, per vouchers,.....	5,583 50
Chas. Humphrey, for Aud. Gen's Office,	
1 gross pen holders, \$7 50; 1 gross rub. rings, \$5 90,.....	13 40
½ doz. boxes eyelets, \$2 50; 1 doz. off. pencils, \$1 20,.....	3 70
3 doz. blue pencils, \$3; 3 doz. red, \$3,.....	6 00
1 doz. holders, \$4; 1 doz. Rodgers' erasers, \$7,.....	11 00
1 lb. stationer's gum,.....	1 00
Merchants U. Exp. Co., for Auditor General, express charges from July 13th to Sept. 28th, inclusive,	57 50
ditto for Secretary of State, from Aug. 24th to Sept. 28th, inclusive,.....	1 55
ditto for State Library, from June 24th to Sept. 28th, inclusive,.....	75
ditto for State Land Office, from July 15th to Sept. 28th, inclusive,.....	60
Cornwells & Barnes, for State Treas. Office,	
1 gross rub. bands,	1 50
1 doz. bottles mucilage and brushes,.....	2 00
H. N. Bordwell & Co., Const. Con., for Reporters,	
12 lead pencils, \$1 20; ¼ M envelopes, \$1 25,.....	2 45
Whitney Jones, P. M., qr. ending Sept. 30, postage and drawer, Land Office,	2 77
" " Secretary of State,....	2 41
" " Supt. Pub. Ins.,.....	2 49
" " Executive,	2 70
" " State Treasurer,.....	2 26
" " State Library,	2 14
Dart and Tenney, building 26 rods 3½ ft. sidewalk on bl'k No. 115, in front of the Capitol, @ \$9,..	235 23

Am. Ex. Co., charges for State Library, from Aug. 26, to Sept. 30,.....	\$17 35
same for Aud. Gen., from May 6th to Sept. 30,.....	24 00
Amos Linsley, services as porter in the State Offices, for the month of September,.....	60 00
O. L. Spaulding, expenses in the matter of the ap- pointment of a receiver of Climax Insurance Company,.....	12 50
John Nagel, services as porter in the State Offices, for the month of September,.....	60 00
washing, 56 pieces, \$2 80; making 13 towels, 65 cts,.....	3 45
Whitney Jones, for Constitutional Convention, postage stamps used on Journals and De- bates, by John A. Kerr & Co., from Sept. 9, to Sept. 26, inclusive,.....	45 50
postage stamps used by P. M., for members, on Journals and Debates, from Aug. 23d to Sept. 28th, inclusive,.....	288 00

October 1, 1867.

L. B. Curtis, expenses incurred on official business as State Swamp Land Road Com'r, from and in- cluding Aug. 3, to Sept. 3, inclusive,.....	\$ 342 57
John A. Kerr & Co., for Attorney General, print. brief, People vs. John Pitcher, 31 cop- ies,	10 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Treasurer, print. 1,000 check orders,.....	3 50
John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General, print. blanks, form No. 3, 16 r'ms,.....	88 00
" " " 10, 2 " 	7 00
" " " 11, 6 " 	21 00

John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General,

print. blanks, form No. 12, 2 r'ms,.....	\$7 00
" " " 13, 4 "	14 00
" " " 14, 6 "	21 00
" circulars, form B, 1 "	3 50
" blanks, form No. 39, 1 "	5 50
" " " 18, 3 "	10 50
" " " 44, 1 "	3 50
" " " 17, 1 "	3 50
" " register of money recd., 1 r'm,	5 50
" circulars, form F, 1 r'm,	3 50
press. and trim. 1 r'm form B,.....	50
" " " form No. 39,.....	50
ruling same 4 times,.....	1 80
press. and trim. 4 r'ms, No. 31,.....	2 00
" " 36 r'ms vouchers,.....	18 00
ruling same twice, @ 45 cts.,.....	32 40
press. and trim. 208 r'ms No. 1, @ 50 cts.,...	104 00
ruling 208 r'ms, @ 45 cts.,.....	93 60
press. and trim. 56 r'ms No. 2, @ 50 cts.,....	28 00
rulinig 56 rm's same 4 tmes, @ 45 cts.,.....	100 80
press. and trim. 2 rmas, No. 10,	1 00
" " 6 " 11,.....	3 00
ruling 8 rms., Nos. 10 and 11,	3 60
press. and trim. 1 rm. paper,.....	50
" " 1 rm. No. 44,.....	50
" " 2 " 12,.....	1 00
" " 4 " 13,.....	2 00
" " 6 " 14,.....;	3 00
ruling 6 rms. No. 14,.....	2 70
" 4 " 18,.....	1 80
" 2 " 12,.....	1 90
" 1 " 44, three times,.....	1 35
press. and trim. 16 r'ms, No. 3,.....	8 00
ruling same 4 times,.....	28 00

John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General,		
press. and trim. 1 r'm No. 18,.....	\$0 50	
" " 3x'ms No. 17,.....	1 50	
John A. Kerr & Co., for Sec. of State,		
print. 50 r'ms blanks, returns of marriage,..	275 00	
" 24 " record of marriage,...	132 00	
press. and trim. 50 r'ms form E,.....	25 00	
dry. and press. 30,000 sigs. marriage laws, @ 5 cts.,.....	15 00	
folding same,.....	15 00	
stitching 15,000 pamphlets, @ 10 cts.,.....	15 00	
trim. same, @ 20 cts.,.....	30 00	
press. and trim. 50 r'ms returns of marriage,	25 00	
John A. Kerr & &o., for State Land Office,		
press. and trim. 1 r'm paper,.....	50	
ruling 1 r'm 6 times,	2 70	
bind. 10 qrs. interest books, full Russia, @ \$2 25,.....	22 50	
paging same,.....	80	
ruling 1 r'm Ledger, 6 times,.....	2 70	
bind. 16 qrs. Ledger, full bound, Russia,....	36 00	
paging same,.....	1 28	
24 file boxes, @ 25 cts.,.....	6 00	
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Road Com'r,		
bind. 6 vols. State road laws, full sheep, @ \$1 50,.....	9 00	
John A. Kerr & Co., for Constitutional Convention,		
comp. on Daily Journal, from July 24 to close of session, 641,495 ems, @ 35 cts.,.....	224 52	
press work on same, 801 tokens, @ 35 cts.,..	105 35	
comp. on official Journal, 1,530,302 ems, @ 35 cts.,.....	535 60	
press work on same, 555 tokens, @ 35 cts.,..	194 25	
comp. on Debates, from p. 344, to and including p. 720, 1,542,404 ems, @ 65 cts.,..	1,002 56	
press work on same, 1,222 tokens, @ 35 cts.,..	427 70	

John A. Kerr & Co., for Constitutional Convention, comp. on Debates, from page 720, to and in- cluding page 800, 340,080 ems, @ 65 cts.,..	\$221 06
press work on same, 260 tokens, @ 35 cts.,... fold. 140,000 siga. Debates, from page 305 to 704, inclusive, @ 5 cts.,.....	91 00 70 00
stitch. 8,400 numbers same, @ 30 cts.,.....	25 20
trim. same, @ 25 cts.,.....	21 00
S. R. Greene, boxes for blanks, reports and laws, also, repairs in State Offices and Capitol,.....	139 75
John A. Kerr & Co., for Supt. Pub. Instruction, print. 1 r'm blanks, Teachers' Institutes, fall series,.....	3 50
print. blanks for teachers,.....	3 50
John A. Kerr & Co., dry. and press. 66,000 sigs. high- way laws,.....	33 00
folding same,.....	33 00
stitching 6,000 numbers,.....	15 00
cover. and trim. same,.....	60 00
bind. 2,000 session laws, vol. 2, @ 30 cts.,....	600 00
dry. and press. 500,000 sigs. Adj. Gens. Re- port, vol. 2, p. 1 to 400, @ 5 cts.,.....	250 00
folding same,.....	250 00

October 31, 1867.

Charles Decker, expenses in visiting and examining jobs on White Rock, Bingham and Port Aus- tin and Sanilac State Roads,.....	\$7 50
John Nagel, services as porter in the State Offices, for the month of October,.....	62 00
washing 52 pieces, @ 5 cts.,.....	2 60
A. Lindsley, services as porter in State Offices, for the month of October,.....	62 00

BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS.

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John Broad, services as porter at the Capitol, for the month of October,.....	\$62 00
washing 28 pieces, @ 5 cts.,.....	1 40
L. B. Curtis, expenses incurred on official business, as State Swamp Land Road Com'r, from Oct. 1, 1867, to Oct. 29, inclusive,.....	179 16
John A. Kerr & Co., for Sec'y of State,	
adv. notice of State printing, &c., 9 f. 7 w.,..	25 20
comp. on Tax Laws, 141,032 ems, @ 45 cts.,.	63 46
press work on same, 225 tokens, @ 35 cts.,..	78 75
print. 13 r'ms covers,.....	26 00
print. labels,.....	1 00
" 25 r'ms blanks, return of births,.....	137 50
" " " " deaths, form	
" G,".....,.....,.....,.....	137 50
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Land Office,	
adv. forfeited State Lands in the city of Lansing, 8 f., 4 w.,.....	14 00
adv. forfeited State lands in the Co. of Ingham, 7 f., 4 w.,.....	12 25
print. cert. of selection of Agricultural College lands,.....	5 50
½ r'm folio post paper, for same,.....	3 50
print. 2 r'ms of blanks, description of land, &c.,	7 00
1 r'm cap paper for same,.....	6 00
print. 6 r'ms certs. of purchase of swamp land,.....	83 00
print. 2 r'ms proof of non-settlement,.....	7 00
2½ r'ms cap paper, for blanks for office,.....	13 75
John A. Kerr & Co., for Const. Convention,	
comp. on Debates from page 800 to close of vol. 2, 1,158,161, ems, @ 65 cts.,	752 80
press work on same, 910 tokens, @ 35 cts.,..	318 50
comp. on preface, &c., to vol. 1, of Debates, 449,280 ems., @ 65 cts.....	292 03

John A. Kerr & Co., for Constitutional Convention,	
press work on same, 364 tokens, @ 35 cts.,..	\$127 40
folding 203,000 sigs. Debates, from page 704	
to end of vol. 2, @ 5 cts.,.....,....	101 50
stitching 9,800 numbers Debates, @ 30 cts.,..	29 40
trim. same, @ 25 cts.,.....,....	24 50
paste for use of members of the Convention,	
dry. and press. 182,000 sigs. Debates for	
binding, vol. 1, @ 5 cts.,.....,....	91 00
folding same,.....,....,....,....,....	91 00
dry. and press. 269,000 sigs. Debates, vol. 2,	
for binding, @ 5 cts.,.....,....	134 50
folding same,.....,....	134 50
mailing Journals and Debates of Convention	
to county clerks, newspapers, &c.,.	\$200 00
The Board allowed the last item at.....	150 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Treasurer's Office,	
print. 1 r'm receipts on account of specific tax,	3 50
" blanks,	3 50
1 r'm paper for same,.....	5 50
print. 1 blank book,.....	5 50
4 qrs. paper for same,.....	2 00
print. 4,500 envelopes,.....	6 75
press. and trim. 1 r'm paper,.....	50
ruling 1 r'm 6 times,.....	2 70
bind. 4 qrs. record of checks, $\frac{1}{2}$ Russia, cloth	
sides,.....	4 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General,	
print. 2,500 envelopes,.....	3 75
trim. and press. 1 r'm paper,.....	50
ruling same 4 times,.....	1 80
bind. 9 qrs. letter register, Russia ends and	
bands,.....	11 25
bind. 6 vols. tax laws, interleaved,.....	9 00

John A. Kerr & Co., for State Land Office,		
print. swamp land int. receipts,.....	\$3	50
" primary school "	3	50
½ r'm paper for same,.....	2	50
press. and trim. 1 r'm swamp land int. re- ceipts,.....		50
press. and trim. 2 r'ms description of lands,.	1	00
ruling same 4 times,.....	3	60
press. and trim. 1 r'm certs. of selection of Agricultural College lands,.....		50
ruling same twice,.....		90
press. and trim. 2 r'ms proof of non-settle- ment,.....		1 00
press. and trim. 4 r'ms certs. of purchase,...	2	00
" " " 2 " " part p'd land,	1	00
" " " 1 " Prim. school receipts,		50
John A. Kerr & Co., for Supt. Pub. Instruction,		
print. circulars to county superintendents,..	8	50
bind. 18 qrs. Inspectors' returns,.....	18	00
" 1 synopsis,.....		2 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for Secretary of State,		
press. and trim. 24 r'ms record of marriage,.	12	00
ruling 24 r'ms 6 times,.....	64	80
press. and trim. 25 r'ms, return of births,...	12	50
ruling same 3 times,.....	33	75
Daniel Stafford, for Capitol,		
sawing 7 cords of wood,.....	7	50
S. R. Greene, for State Offices,		
repair. and cover. cistern, hinges, locks, brick, mortar and labor,.....	21	95
J. L. Hill & Co., ice furnished State Offices from May 15th to Oct. 1st, 1867, \$60 00—allowed at		45 00
H. N. Bordwell & Co., for Const. Convention,		
1 r'm Postoffice paper, for Postmaster,....	8	50
stationery for Reporters,.....	17	17
Jacob Higelmire, 3 brooms for State Offices,.....		1 85

Whitney Jones, P. M., for Const. Convention,	
P. O. stamps used on Debates and Jour'l's from Oct. 18th to Oct. 29th, furnished to John A. Kerr & Co.,.....	\$28 74
P. O. stamps used on Debates and Jour'l's from Oct. 14th to Oct. 28th, inclusive, furnished to S. Foster, P. M. of the Convention,....	122 00
H. Ingersoll, cotton velvet, crash and curtain cord for State Library and Aud. Gens. Office,.....	10 28
Western Union Tel. Co., telegrams for Sec'y of State from Aug. 31 to Oct. 15,.....	7 00
ditto for State Land Office from Sept. 26 to Oct. 2d,	2 54
Wm. A. Barnard, expenses to Saginaw, Oct. 15 and 16, with record of State Land Office, as witness in the examination of Geo. F. Swimn, (trespass case,).....,.....	20 00
Wm. Jennison, Sup. Court Reporter, p'd Chas. Crouse for copying opinions of the Supreme Court of Michigan, appearing in the 15th vol. Mich. Supreme Court Reports, being 1,172 fols., @ 10 cts. per fol.,.....	117 20
paid postage on proof sheets,.....	2 80
C. C. Darling, expenses visiting State Roads under direction of the State Road Com'r, from Oct. 7 to Oct. 18, inclusive,	32 75
State Reform School, expenses, per vouchers,.....	13,359 47
J. E. Tenney, services as Sec. of the Board of State Auds., from March 1st to Oct. 29, 26 days, @ \$3, -	78 00
Cornwells & Barnes, 234 r'ms book paper, 24 by 36, @ \$10,.....	2,340 00
W. L. Stoughton, Att'y Gen., necessary expenses on official business, at October term Supreme Court,.....	21 00
State Treasurer, P. O. stamps for State Road Com'r,	6 00
" Secretary of State,.....	25 00

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State Treasurer, P. O. stamps for State Land Office,.	\$48 00
paid N. Y. Times, for adv. payment of Nov.	
interest, 8 lines, 6 times,.....	9 60
com. and exchange paid in N. Y., on \$220	
of coupons,.....	77
N. Y. Times, adv. notice of redemption of	
war loan bonds, 16 lines, 7 times,	22 40
Whitney Jones, P. M., drawer for State Road Com'r,	
from July 1st, to Oct. 1st,.....	1 00
Patrick Shay, sawing 15 cords wood, for State Offices,	11 25

November 26, 1867.

H. N. Bordwell, for State Land Office,	
2 glass inkstands, \$1 50; pen rack, 65 cts.;	
box rubbers, \$1,.....\$	3 15
H. N. Bordwell, for Const. Convention,	
1 r'm P. O. paper for P. M. of Convention,..	8 50
John Broad, services as porter at the Capitol, for the	
month of November,.....	60 00
Fred. Monnick, glue, paris and kalsoming for State	
Offices,	8 80
August Nagel, sawing and moving wood at State Offi-	
ces,.....	8 25
Daily Post Co., adv. notice of war loan bonds, 2 f. 7 t.,	5 60
adv. printing, binding proposals, &c.,.....	63 00
adv. Procl. Thanksgiving,.....	8 40
Cornwells & Barnes, 232 r'ms. 60 lb. book paper, @	
\$15,.....\$3,480 00	
The above account was disallowed, for the	
reason that the paper was not ordered by	
any State authority.	

John Robertson, for services rendered in the examination, appraisal and final determination of value and ownership of the tract of land in the county of Emmet, Straits of Mackinac, called McGulpin's Point, in obedience to an appointment by the Governor of the State, in conformity to act No. 119, of the Legislature of 1867, 11 days,.....	\$33 00
John Robertson, services rendered in the examination, appraisal, and final determination of value and ownership of Granite Island, Lake Superior, in obedience to an appointment by the Governor of the State, in conformity to act No. 119, of the Legislature of 1867, 16 days,	48 00
Cornwells & Barnes, for Executive Office,	
11 qrs. crown paper,.....	5 20
lithographing same for Executive Journal, numbering and binding in two books,.....	20 00
5 r'ms letter paper, @ \$5,.....	25 00
lithographing 5 r'ms, $\frac{1}{2}$ sheets,.....	25 00
8 M letter envelopes, lithographed,.....	80 00
4 M legal " " " "	60 00
E. W. Baker, for Aud. General, repair. clock,.....	1 00
State Treasurer, P. O. stamps for Supt. Pub. Inst.,....	25 00
" " " Att'y Gen.,.....	35 00
com. and exchange paid in N. Y., on coupons, \$147 50,.....	51
L. M. Sullivan, services as night watchman in State Offices, for the month of November,.....	60 00
Amos Linsley, services as porter in State Offices, for the month of November,.....	60 00
Chas. Humphrey, for Auditor General, 1 doz. rubber copying sheets,.....	1 85
John Nagel, services as porter in the State Offices, for the month of November,.....	60 00

John Nagel, washing 52 pieces, @ 5 cts.,.....	\$2 60
Geo. W. Lee, for services rendered in the examination, appraisal and final determination of value and ownership of the tract of land in the county of Emmet, Straits of Mackinac, called McGulpin's Point, in obedience to an appoint- ment by the Governor of the State, in confor- mity to act No. 119, of the Legislature, 11 days, @ \$3,	33 00
Geo. W. Lee, for services rendered in the examination and final determination and ownership of Granite Island, Lake Superior, in obedience to an appointment by the Governor of the State, in conformity to act No. 119, of the Legislature of 1867, 16 days,.....	48 00

November 28, 1867.

S. R. Greene, boxes for Secy. State; also, repairs on walks and windows,.....	\$27 95
C. C. Darling, expenses incurred in examination of State Roads, under the direction of the State Swamp Land Road Com'r, from Nov. 6th to Nov. 20th, inclusive,.....	53 65
L. B. Curtis, expenses incurred on official business as Swamp Land State Road Com'r, from Nov. 1 to Nov. 27, inclusive,.....	172 31
Cornwells & Barnes, for Secretary of State,	
5 r'ms glazed medium, @ \$11,.....	55 00
6 qrs. 40x48 Manilla paper,.....	4 50
4 r'ms 36 lb. medium, @ \$15,.....	60 00
2 " 40 lb. " @ \$16,.....	32 00
difference on 25 r'ms crown paper, @ \$2 25,..	56 25

Cornwells & Barnes, for State Library,

2 qrs. 40x48 Manilla paper, and 2 do. 24x36,	\$1 60
1 r'm legal cap,.....	5 75
2 r'ms letter paper,.....	7 50
½ M No. 9 legal envelopes,.....	3 63
" 10 " "	4 00
100 No. 13 envelopes,	75

Cornwells & Barnes, for State Land Office,

500 township plats,.....	85 00
2 doz. grooms carmine,.....	11 00
1 " pints mucilage,.....	8 50
6 r'ms 12 lb. ruled cap,.....	33 00
2 " legal cap,.....	11 50
2 " crown "	13 50
4 " note paper,.....	11 00

Cornwells & Barnes, for Auditor General's Office,

8 r'ms folio post,.....	48 00
2 M legal envelopes,.....	14 50
4½ lbs. twine,.....	1 67
2 r'ms P. O. paper,.....	15 00
4 r'ms folio post,.....	24 00

Cornwells & Barnes, for Supt. Public Instruction,

2 lbs. linen twine, 80 cts.; rep. gold pen, 75 cts.,	1 55
2 M No. 6, envelopes,	6 40
1 r'm legal cap,.....	5 75
½ M No. 10 legal envelopes,.....	4 25
1 groom carmine, 40 cts.; 5 r'ms nota, \$15,..	15 40
lithographing 5 r'ms note,	12 50

John A. Kerr & Co., for State Library,

bind. 15 vols. session laws, vol. 2, full leather,
@ \$1 50,

22 50

John A. Kerr & Co., print. 3 r'ms Proclamations,.....

10 50

folio post paper for same,.....

10 00

comp. on title page and table of contents

Joint Docs., 8,904 ems, @ 45 cts.,

4 00

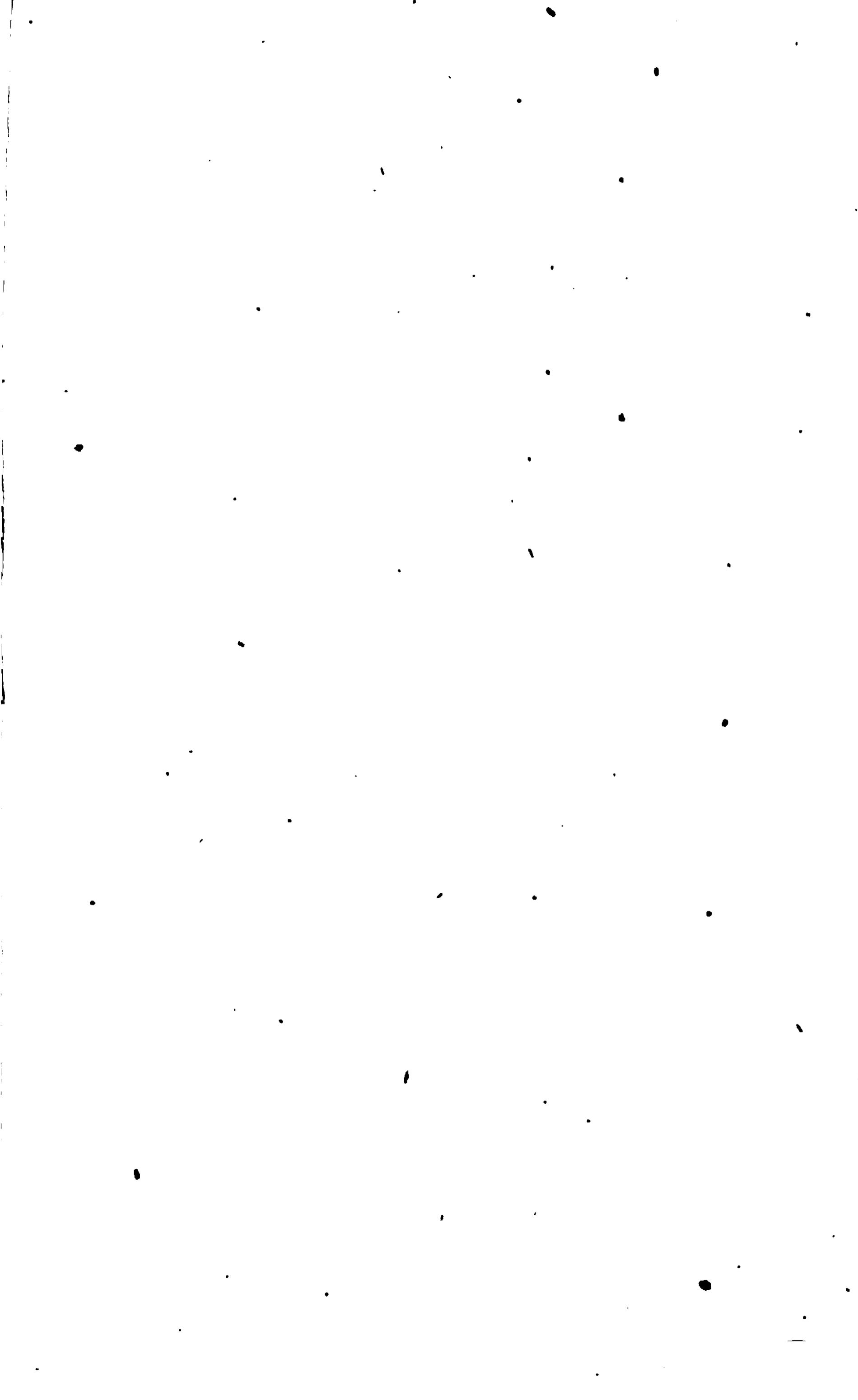
press work on same, 9 tokens, @ 35 cts.,.....

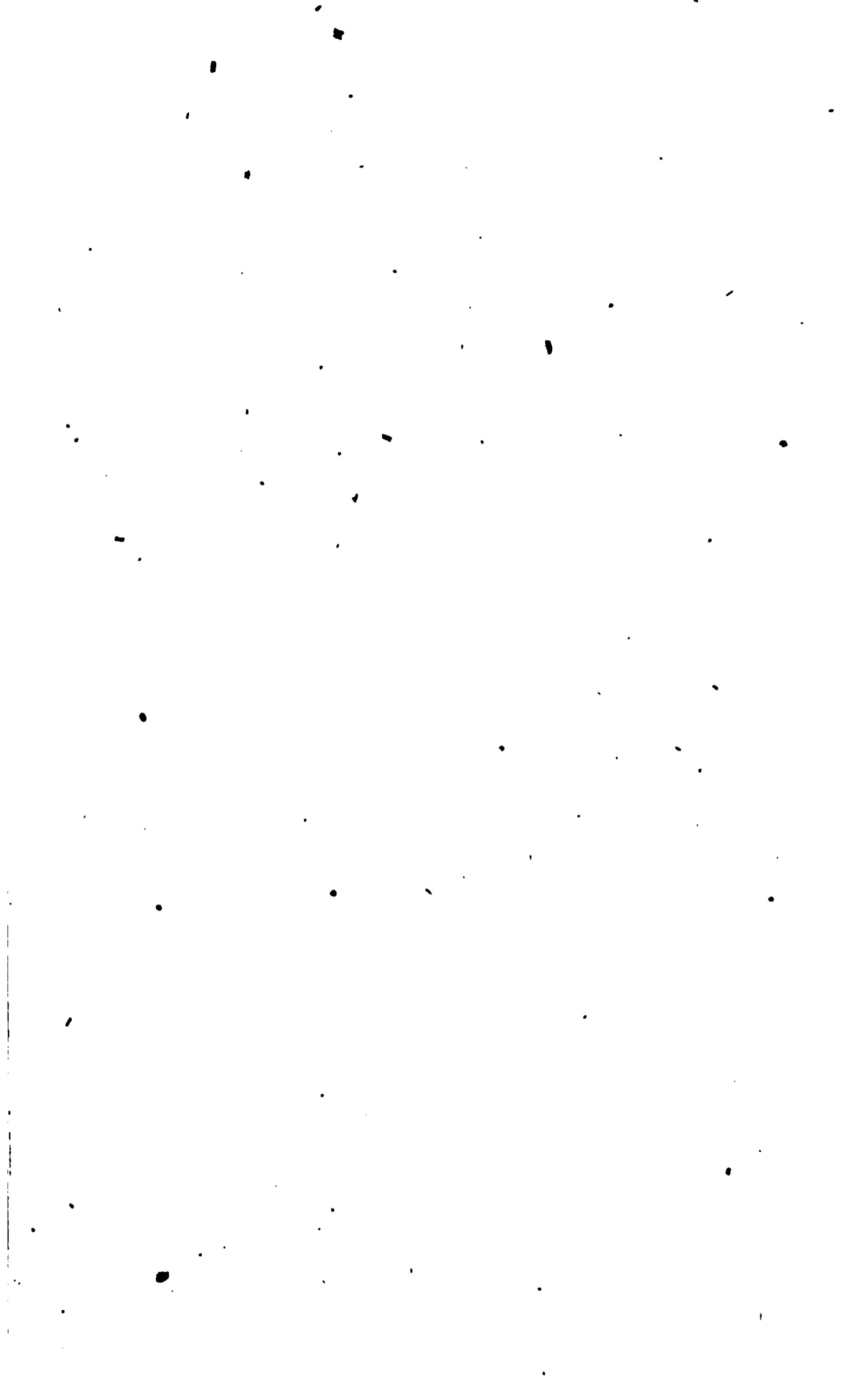
3 15

John A. Kerr & Co., comp. on title pages for 2d and 3d Vols. House Journals, 5,936 ems., @ 45 cts.,	\$2 07
press work on same, 4 tokens,.....	1 40
comp. on title page and table of contents of Docs. accompanying House and Senate Journals, 11,872 ems.,	4 15
press work on same, 4 tokens, @ .35 cts.,....	1 40
comp. on title page, vol. 2d, Senate Journal, 2,968 ems.,.....,.....	1 04
press work on same, 2 tokens, @ .35 cts.,....	70
John A. Kerr & Co., for Sec. of State,	
print. 20 r'ms of blanks, record of births,...	110 00
" circulars to county clerks,.....	3 50
" blanks for Home Ins. Companies,....	5 50
" 20 r'ms of blanks, record of deaths,..	110 00
" insurance blanks,.....	5 50
" circulars to county clerks,.....	3 50
" 1 r'm blanks for annual reports of In- surance companies,.....	5 50
bind. 585 qrs. marriage record, medium, full leather, Russia corners,.....	585 00
indexing 71 books, marriage record,.....	17 75
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Treasurer,	
print. blanks, ledger balances,.....	3 50
John A. Kerr & Co., for Aud. General,	
print. 16 r'ms of deeds,.....	88 00
press. and trim. 16 r'ms tax deeds,.....	8 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Land Office,	
print. heading for tract books,.....	5 50
24 file boxes,.....	6 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Swamp L'd Road Com'r,	
print. 1 r'm blanks, acceptance of local com- missioner,	5 50
½ r'm paper for same,.....	3 00
press. and trim. 1 r'm acceptance of local commissioner,.....	50

John A. Kerr & Co., dry. and press. 5,000 sigs. Act 205,.....	\$2 50
fold. same, \$2 50; trim. same, \$5,.....	7 50
press. and trim. 8 rm's Governor's proclama- tion,.....	1 50
bind. 2,000 joint documents, @ 30 cts.,.....	600 00
dry. and press. 121,450 sigs. House Journal, @ 5 cts.,.....	60 72
dry. and press. 87,850 sigs. Senate Journal, @ 5 cts.,.....	43 92
bind. 700 Senate Journals, @ 30 cts.,.....	210 00
" 1,050 House " @ 30 cts.,.....	315 00
bind. 35 Sess. Laws, full bound, in leather,..	52 50
press. and trim. 25 r'ms return of deaths,...	12 50
ruling 25 rm's same 8 times,.....	33 75
" 11 " index to record of marriages, births and deaths, 4 times,.....	19 80
press. and trim. 20 r'ms record of births,....	10 00
ruling 20 r'ms same 6 times,.....	54 00
paging 71 vols. marriage record,.....	41 80
City of Lansing, moneys expended in grading Capital Avenue, in front of bl'k 187,.....	\$165 60

The above account, presented by the authorities of the city
of Lansing, was rejected.













THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Superintendent of Public Instruction
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,
WITH
ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS,

FOR THE YEAR 1867.

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1867.



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NOTICE.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1867 is forwarded to the several County Superintendents of Schools, (and in Counties having no Superintendent, to the County Clerks,) for distribution as follows:

One copy to each County Clerk, County Treasurer, Township Clerk, (for the use of School Inspectors,) and District Director.

Where there is a district library, the copy furnished to the Director should be deposited in such library; and where there is no library, the Director should deliver the Report, with those of other years in his possession, to his successor in office.

In a public document of this kind, there is necessarily some matter which to many will be somewhat "dry;" but special care has been taken to avoid this evil as far as possible; in all things studying brevity, and condensing important facts and statistics within the smallest possible compass. It is hoped that success in these respects has been so far attained that any person interested in educational affairs will not find the time necessary for a perusal of the work, wholly lost.



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Office of Superintendent,
Lansing, Dec. 28, 1867.

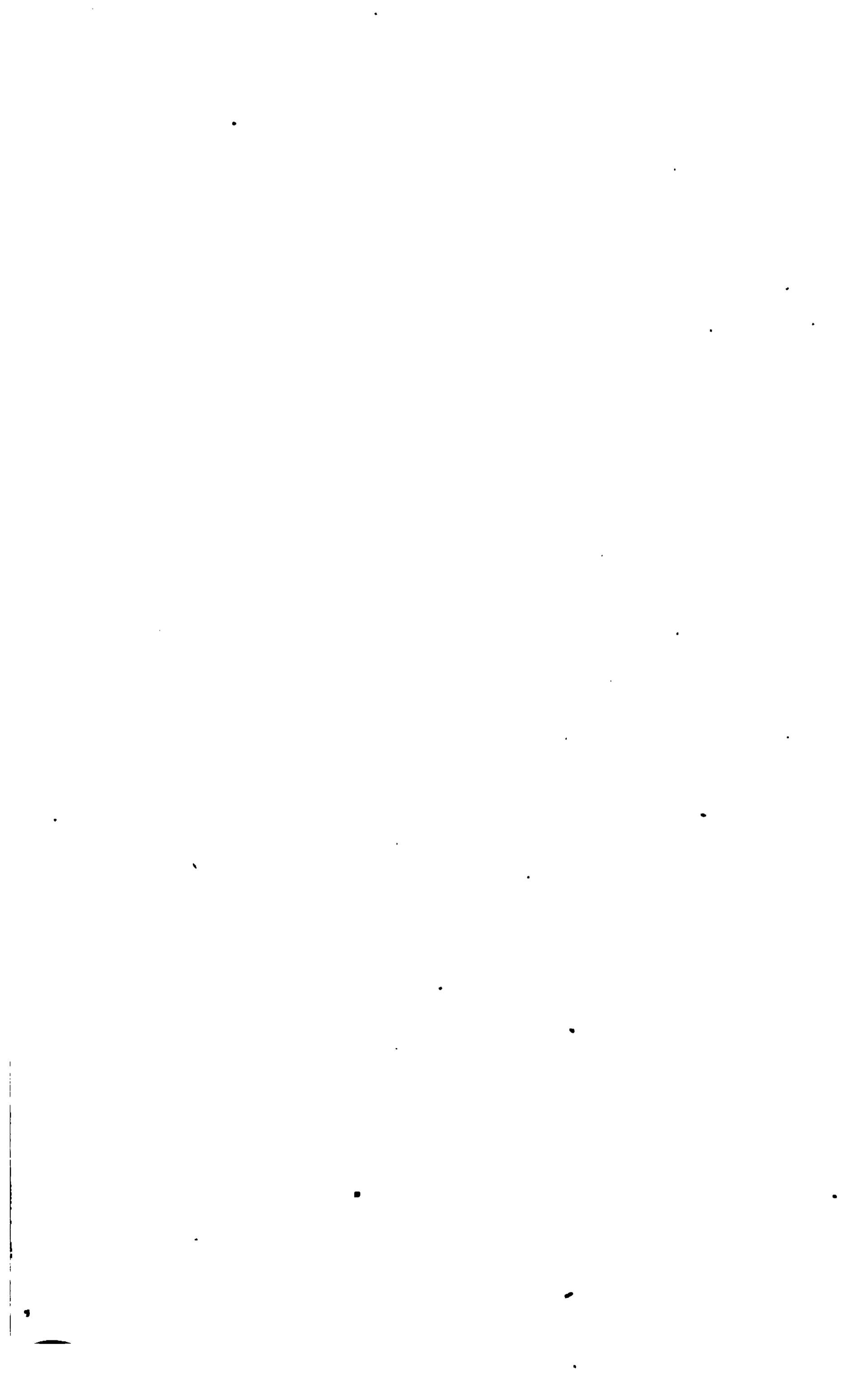
To his Excellency, H. H. CRapo, Governor of the State of Michigan:

Sir—I have the honor to submit herewith, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, the annual report of the Department of Public Instruction, and the accompanying documents, for the year of our Lord, 1867.

I remain very respectfully,

Yours, &c.,

ORAMEL HOSFORD,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.



R E P O R T.

The very general prosperity attending the schools and institutions of learning of this State for the past year, renders the task of making this report a pleasant and easy one.

Plans which required years to mature, are beginning to yield a harvest of grand results. It is claimed that Michigan cannot at all compare with other Western States, in the marvelous increase in population, or in the rapid development of material wealth. Be this as it may, of one thing we may boast: that in the facilities furnished for the acquisition of learning, we are the peer of any State; nor are we excelled by any in interest felt in the various institutions of learning, from the common school to the University.

But, while we rejoice, as we surely *ought* to do, in whatever may encourage us in our work, we would not be blind to those things which are hindrances to the complete and universal success of our schools.

The reports from the County Superintendents speak of fine school-houses and excellent schools, and of poor school-houses and poor schools, of school-houses, so-called, that are unworthy the name, and of the daily assembling of persons, in the capacity of teacher and pupils, that could hardly be dignified by the name of school.

From these reports we are led to see and realize, as perhaps never before, the real condition of the public schools of the State, and what is required to render them as efficient as they were designed to be. In many localities, vigorous exertions are made to remove every obstacle to their complete success. Many districts which have *endured* for years, a poor school-house, be-

cause they felt compelled to do so, from a want of ability to build a better one, are now feeling that the time for the plea of inability is past, and are making preparations to erect a house comfortable and convenient. The people are also becoming satisfied that it is not the cheapest thing that costs the least, and are willing to pay higher wages, that they may get better teachers. Many of the things which are still in the way of the highest prosperity of our schools, will doubtless be removed by the present system of school supervision.

Doubts were entertained by many with regard to the success of the system of County Superintendency. It was an experiment in this State, yet not an experiment new and unheard of, but one whose success was confidently predicted by its friends, from its good results in other States. Fear was entertained that men unfit for the position would be chosen, if the decision should be left to the popular vote. The election shows that there was but little ground for that fear, as no better men could be found to perform the duties of the office, than most of the present incumbents.

Immediately after the Superintendents came into office, they were invited to meet at Jackson, and nearly all were present. Topics pertaining to the interests of the schools were discussed, as well as many questions pertaining to the duties of the office of Superintendent. A plan was adopted to secure a uniform system of examinations throughout the State, and a uniform method of school visitation.

An admirable spirit prevailed through the meeting, and all seemed zealously inclined to their work, and expressed a determination to perform faithfully the various duties of their office. With what fidelity and success they have labored, their reports will show. They will also show the favor with which this new system of supervision has been received by the people. In some places the prejudice which at first existed against the system has given way, and it is now looked upon with favor.

In those counties where the prejudice was so great as to induce the Supervisors to fix the rate of compensation at the

lowest sum the law would allow, and to limit the time to be employed by the Superintendent to the fewest number of days possible, the success of the system may not have been as manifest as in other counties where the Supervisors were disposed to second every effort of the Superintendent, and were ready to grant adequate appropriations of both money and time, to enable him to do a good work. In these counties the system is received with the highest favor.

The cordial reception which has been so universally extended to the Superintendents by the people, has been fully appreciated by them, and has been deemed worthy of especial mention.

RESULTS.

It is quite too early to look for any very general results from the system so recently entered upon. There are some fruits already; or perhaps they had better be called signs of a coming harvest. One of these is an increased interest on the part of the people in the public schools. It is true this interest is spoken of as just awakened—such an interest is often transient and soon gone, but the conviction is expressed that this will be permanent and become pervading. If this interest were all that had been accomplished, and the securing of its permanency be all that could be hoped for from the present system of school supervision, the State would be fully compensated for all the additional expense incurred in its inauguration and prosecution.

Another marked result of the new system, is the evident anxiety exhibited by the teachers to more thoroughly prepare themselves for their work. Fear that they might fail to secure a certificate, was doubtless the first motive to induce them to seek a more thorough preparation to teach, but a higher motive is already exerting its influence. The dignity of the profession and the importance of doing their work well are realized by teachers as never before, and are inducing them to seek earnestly a higher standard of scholarship. No one who is at all familiar with the present interest felt among teachers, doubts

that we are soon to have a much better class than have usually been employed in the public schools.

The frequent change of teachers in the schools, is a very serious evil, and one that has become nearly universal. It is so common that neither teachers or school officers think of making arrangements for more than one term. To employ the same teacher for a year is unusual, and for a teacher to remain in the same school for a series of years, is remarkable. The rule is, a change of teacher with each term of school.

The evils of this custom are by no means appreciated. In a single term there is scarcely time for teacher and pupils to become acquainted. When one comes to know the peculiarities of his pupils, and to understand their special characteristics, he is better prepared to instruct them. The pupils also, are in a condition better adapted to receive instruction, when they are thoroughly acquainted with their instructor.

No school can secure a desirable reputation that changes its teacher every year. All of our best schools continue the same teachers for a series of years. A good school is not the growth of a day or a year, but many years are required to form a character that will command respect. Yet the continued connection of a teacher with the school is deemed of so little importance, that a change is made upon the slightest provocation, and often without any reason whatever, except it be that it has been the custom to change. This evil, it is believed, will be greatly modified through the efforts of the County Superintendents.

Some of the Superintendents have commenced to organize courses of study for the schools of their counties. This is a movement in the right direction. The random manner in which the various studies are pursued, must result in an utter want of interest in those studies, and there follows, as a necessary consequence, a loss of interest, then great irregularity of attendance, and finally the abandoning of the schools altogether, long before any thing like what is called a common school education has been acquired.

In pursuing a regular course of study, the pupil has a defi-

nite end to accomplish, and this holds him to his work until it is finished. The power which our colleges and seminaries have to hold their students, year after year, lies very largely in their fixed courses of study. If the students were permitted to pursue this or that study, as inclination might dictate, and if they were allowed to continue any study so long as they might choose, and no longer, they would soon lose all interest in their studies, and leave the college; the routine of duties it imposes being unendurable.

A definite course of study not only induces students to pursue it a longer time than they would study without this course, but they will also accomplish very much more in a given time; for the work of a term is marked out, and each day's task is determined. This fact acts as a constant stimulant to both teacher and pupil. With fixed courses of study it would be difficult to estimate the increase of valuable work which our schools would accomplish. But the best results of this arrangement can be realized only by retaining the teachers permanently in the schools.

A plan has been adopted by many of the Superintendents, of bringing together patrons, teachers and pupils, those living within convenient distances, and holding a school celebration. A very deep interest has been awakened by these gatherings, as is shown by the numbers who have attended them. Hundreds, and even thousands are reported to have been present at some of these meetings, and the various exercises of the occasion were highly enjoyed. These are holidays, seasons of pleasure and rational enjoyment. They are also opportunities for imparting instruction, and making lasting impressions, that will be of great service to many, when called to grapple with life's stern realities.

Many youth, while engaged in the exercises assigned them, which give peculiar interest to these occasions, have, for the first time, had awakened within them, those earnest desires and manly resolves, which led them to fit themselves for lives of noble effort and great usefulness. Then, let these celebrations be repeated in places where they have already been held, and

let them be introduced into all other counties. Men from any of the professions will be found, who would gladly aid the Superintendent and teachers on such an occasion, and men not belonging to the professions, farmers, mechanics, merchants and others, can easily be induced to take part in the exercises, who may utter sentiments which the children and youth will carry with them through life.

The influence which the Superintendents are exerting to induce the school officers to make the necessary repairs upon their school-houses and all that pertains to them, should not be passed unnoticed. Improvements have already been completed upon some houses, and many promises given that others shall be made during the present year.

The school-houses in many districts are in a dilapidated condition, the grounds, small as they are, remain unfenced, and the whole appearance is unsightly, and extremely forbidding. This condition of things is suffered to remain, year after year, not because of the poverty of the people, nor because they are unwilling to be at the expense of making the necessary improvements, but simply from a want of interest. Their attention has not been called to the matter with sufficient earnestness to lead them to act. The Superintendent will be a constant monitor calling for the performance of neglected duties. With but little extra effort on the part of the proper officers, an entire and speedy change could be effected in the appearance of the many school-houses that are now so repulsive. With the money and labor which could be easily secured, they might be rendered attractive and beautiful. We hope to see these changes speedily effected, and the school rooms supplied with blackboards, charts, globes and all those appliances necessary for the successful prosecution of the teacher's work.

From the reports of the various Superintendents, it appears that but little, if any, attention is given to the subject of ventilation. No provision whatever has been made to furnish a supply of pure air to the pupils in the densely crowded rooms. On the contrary, the great effort seems to have been, to pre-

vent any change of air, and the effort has proved remarkably successful.

Having, by request, prepared a paper upon this subject, for the Convention of County Superintendents, the farther request was made, that it be inserted in this report. Although the discussion is a lengthy one for such a document, the importance of the subject would seem to demand that we should comply with the request.

VENTILATION.

The objects of ventilation are, to supply pure air, of the proper temperature, and to remove that which has become impure. The demand for a constant supply of fresh air, arises from the wants of our physical natures.

Air is the great purifier of the blood. The blood, as found in the right side of the heart, is a compound of three kinds of matter:

1st. The part of the blood which has been returned from the extremities.

2d. The worn out or rejected particles of the various tissues of the body.

3d. The chyle which has entered the veins through the lacteals.

This compound is in a large degree charged with carbonic acid and water. In this condition it is entirely unfit to supply the wants of the body, and if returned to the extremities, it would create disturbance and general derangement. It must first be sent to the lungs, and there be brought in contact with the air, which takes place in the air cells.

By this contact the blood undergoes an entire change. The carbonic acid and water are liberated; oxygen from the air is absorbed by the blood, changing the dark purple compound to a bright scarlet. The blood is thus relieved of the dead and useless portion and supplied with living particles, ready to be carried back to supply the constant waste of the system.

To secure the complete purification of the blood, pure air is

required. Hence, air that has once been breathed, should never be inhaled a second time, for it is, to a considerable extent, saturated with water, and contains a large amount of carbonic acid. In this condition, it is unfit to be received into the lungs.

Physiologists tell us that when air contains more than three and one-half per cent. of carbonic acid, it cannot be inhaled without detriment, and yet more than four per cent. of this acid is added to the volume of air inhaled at each respiration.

A two-fold evil arises from breathing air thus vitiated. First, the blood which has reached the lungs charged with carbonic acid and water, must be returned to the extremities but partially cleansed, as but a part of the impurities can be removed, for the impure air received has its capacity for holding carbonic acid and water greatly diminished. This is seen in the sponge; when partially filled with water, it will take less and receive it more slowly than when all the water has been expelled from it. So the air, partly saturated, will receive less of the vitiating properties of the blood than when pure, and as a consequence the blood must be returned to the system in a condition to poison, rather than to build up and give renewed life.

2d. The excess of carbonic acid in the air, acts as a poison upon the system. In pure carbonic acid, animal life cannot be sustained for an instant; and when the air is impregnated with this gas, to a considerable extent, the effects of breathing it are most manifest; dullness, stupor and dizziness are some of the milder symptoms; faintness, difficult breathing and insensibility, are among the graver effects.

The specific gravity of carbonic acid gas, is greater than that of air. Hence, when mingled with air, it sinks to the bottom. If carbonic acid gas, is in any way thrown into a tight room, it will at once sink to the floor and gradually fill up the room, displacing the air as surely as water would do it, if permitted to enter. Burning coals generate this gas with great rapidity. Place a vessel containing live coals in a tight room, and the room at once begins to be filled with this gas. If persons are

sleeping there, as soon as the room is filled to the hight of the bed, they will as speedily perish as if the room were to fill with water. Indeed, they would more surely and speedily perish, for water would doubtless arouse the sleepers and they might escape. But so stealthily does this gas creep over them, benumbing the senses, rendering unconscious its victims, while it steals away the life, that their destruction is sure.

With these few facts before us, we are prepared to examine the condition of our school rooms, when filled with pupils.

In usual respiration, the oxygen of about 720 cubic inches of air is consumed in one minute, by one person. The air that is expelled from the lungs, contains four or five per cent. of carbonic acid, yet we can breathe but three and one-half per cent. with impunity. It is found by experiment, that with the carbonic acid usually found in air, what is added by the respiration of one person, for one minute, is sufficient to render 1800 inches of air unfit to breathe. The impurities thrown off by the lungs by children, will not vary much from what adults would throw off in the same time. Although the capacity of the lungs in adults is greater than in children, the respirations are so much more frequent in childhood, as to make the amount of air breathed by each, vary but little. Besides the carbonic acid, there are large quantities of water thrown from the lungs constantly. This passes off in an invisible vapor, unless it is rendered visible by being condensed, by coming in contact with cold air, as it does in winter, when it becomes fog, and even snow and ice, if the temperature of the air be sufficiently low. Vapor is also arising from all parts of the body, by insensible perspiration. The skin is constantly active, throwing off or breathing out vapor, from its millions of little mouths, so that not less than 3600 cubic inches of air are saturated with vapor each minute. By the lungs and skin, nearly four cubic feet of air are rendered unfit to breathe, by each person every minute.

What then, must be the condition of our school rooms after they have been occupied but a single hour? If we should estimate the space in our school rooms and the number of chil-

dren in them, we could get some idea of what the state of the atmosphere must be.

A room 20 feet by 30, and 10 feet high, would give more space than is usually found in school rooms. This gives a capacity of 6,000 cubic feet. As usually arranged, 100 pupils could conveniently be seated in the room. But let us take a less number. We will suppose but 75 to attend the school. These would in one minute vitiate 300 cubic feet of air. With this rate of consumption, in 20 minutes the entire volume of air in the room, would be so far consumed as to render every part entirely unfit to breathe, if each should have his four feet given him at each respiration.

But there are many parts of the room where the air remains comparatively fixed, and only a part of what is in the room reaches the lungs of the pupils, notwithstanding the currents and counter currents, which bring a part of the air to the pupils, which otherwise would never reach them; but while those portions in distant parts of the room have been making their way to these pupils, much of the air has been breathed over and over again; not that each pupil has been breathing over and over his own breath, but worse than that, for each has been breathing over the air expelled from the lungs of those sitting around, impregnated with all that is loathsome and revolting. Children are exceedingly fastidious about drinking from the same cup that others have used, nor does this fastidiousness diminish as children grow older. But we never think of what we are doing, while swallowing cubic foot after cubic foot of air, hot and fetid, just blown from the lungs of some beer-guzzling, whisky-soaked, tobacco-steeped biped called a man. It is well for us that our organs of vision are as obtuse as they are, for if we could see as clearly as by the use of a lens, what is floating in the air we are often breathing, we should be anxious to flee from ourselves, and surely from all others.

But the deleterious effects of what we breathe, are not destroyed because of blunted vision. Children in the school room

are continually breathing over and over again each other's breath. Besides this, the fires and heated stoves are consuming the oxygen from the air, and thus diminishing the amount to be used by the children. In this contaminated atmosphere the pupils remain, not simply for twenty minutes, but usually from an hour and a half to two hours, and in very cold and stormy weather, the whole three hours' session of school, is spent without opening a door or lifting a window.

How then, do the children live? Many of them do not live. But those who do owe their lives to the bungling work of the carpenter; for in spite of his skill and care thousands of crevices are acting as ventilators, constantly supplying pure air in sufficient quantities to preserve life, and to enable the pupils to pursue their work with tolerable success, but not enough by any means, to give them energy, and a freshness and vigor of life.

Were it not for these undesigned ventilators, we should have reenacted the scenes of the Black Hole in Calcutta, so often cited, into which 146 men were thrust, 123 of whom perished in a single night; literally suffocated, there being no means for obtaining fresh air. Of the few who remained, most lived to drag out a miserable existence under the influence of some terrible disease, contracted during that one fearful night.

But because our pupils do not thus speedily perish, we cannot therefore conclude that they escape all harm. We know that in proportion to the length of time impure air is breathed, in that ratio there must be suffering, and the extent of the suffering is determined by the degree of impurity.

The evidence of this is seen in a hundred ways; in the listless, uneasy condition of the pupils, in their dull stupidity, in the irritability of both teachers and pupils.

The reason why so many are unable to attend school without falling sick, is largely owing to the condition of the atmosphere in the school room.

How many almost immediately after commencing to attend school, complain of headache, dizziness, faintness, and soon

follow fevers, colds, consumption, death ; and all is accounted for, by referring it to the dealings of a mysterious Providence.

I am a full believer in Providence, particular as well as a general Providence. But so far as these results can be referred to Providence at all, they must be referred to a general one. God has established certain laws, and one of them is, *pure air or death*, and He does not see fit to work a miracle to prevent the operation of the law. Hence death follows as a necessary result of breathing that compound of death-producing elements.

The evil of a want of ventilation is more fully realized in new houses, before those innumerable crevices have been opened by drying, shrinking and wearing, which will ultimately relieve, in some small measure, from the evils at first experienced, by suffering the impure air to escape, and permitting pure air to take its place.

The practical question then is, how the great evil of a vitiated atmosphere can be removed, and a pure, invigorating one supplied.

If we would insure the health of those attending school, we shall find that it is as necessary to supply an abundance of good, pure, wholesome air to breathe, as it is to furnish them with wholesome, nourishing food. Deprive them of either of these, and you cut off the main sources of life. To secure a wholesome atmosphere requires the constant removal of the air which has been used, and has become vitiated, and at the same time a constant supply of pure, warm air. Neither the removal or supply should be effected in such a way as to produce sensible currents. It is better that cold air should be admitted into a room, rather than that pupils should breathe an atmosphere impregnated with death. But the impure air may be removed and the warm, pure air supplied, and that, too, without sensible currents.

We know that carbonic acid is heavier than air, and therefore sinks to the floor. Cold air is also heavier than warm, and will form a stratum lower than the warmer air. If then,

flues should be opened from the floors leading to the basement, the constant tendency would be to draw off the cold air and gas. If the air and gas could be taken to an air chamber, connected with the chimney by some means, either directly, as a fireplace or coal grate is connected, or by having a separate flue passing up with the chimney, and separated from it by a partition of brick, this would form an effectual means, to carry off the gas and cold air. The object of this connection would be to insure an upward current, that would effectually remove all the cold air from the rooms connected with the air chamber.

The registers connected with these impure air flues should be placed in the floor or in the base board, bringing it down to the floor, otherwise there will be in the room a stratum of cold air. These flues are sometimes placed in the wall above the base. This leaves a stratum of cold air a foot in depth, in which the feet are constantly immersed. Hence the complaint of cold feet, by those sitting in these rooms. This stratum of air should be taken away. The method suggested would effectually accomplish this.

Another thing is necessary to secure the removal of the impure air from a room, and that is, a supply of air from without. There can be no flow of air from a room faster than there is a flow to it, otherwise a vacuum would be formed.

In buildings furnished with furnaces, a constant supply of warm air is secured. With a furnace also, a constant ventilation is readily obtained by the arrangement here suggested.

Other plans, however, must be adopted in most of our school rooms, as no furnaces are used in them. In these, however, a very simple plan might be adopted, which would secure a ventilation nearly perfect. In every school room the chimney should commence as low down as the floor, at least. Build the chimney with two flues, one for the smoke and the other for the foul air. These should be separated by a partition of brick, the same as in the method already mentioned. A plan still more simple would be to have a single flue in the chimney,

and an opening at the floor, like a fireplace, and instead of leaving it open, a register might be inserted to regulate the escape of air. I would build a fireplace that could be used, having a brick hearth to protect from fire, with a movable register. A fire could then be kindled in the fireplace when the days were damp and chilly, yet not cold enough to require a stove. If at any time the upward flow of the cold air should be too feeble, a little fire kindled would secure a more rapid flow. There would, however, be but little difficulty felt on this score, whenever there was a fire in the stove.

An arrangement like this, would secure the flow of the cold, impure air, provided other air could be supplied. This might be done by lowering the windows; this, however, would admit cold air only; this ought not to be done. Currents of cold air are extremely injurious to those who are inactive, and it may be, freely perspiring. But warm, fresh air may be obtained by placing the stove near the window, and putting a hollow drum on the top of it. Remove from the window a light of glass and insert a sheet of tin in its place, with a hole in it as large as can be made. Then insert a tube into it, reaching to the drum of the stove. This tube should have a damper in it, to control the flow of the air from without. By this means, a constant current of fresh air could be brought into the room, and heated as it passes through the drum. In large rooms where two stoves are used, let both be arranged in the same manner. The stoves, however, should be placed on the opposite side of the room from the chimney. The warm air should always be admitted into the room from the side opposite to that from which the cold air is taken out. This will secure the complete circulation of the warm, pure air through the room.

In many school rooms, in which the attempt is made to secure ventilation, a very grave mistake is made in the size of the ventilator; too little space, by far, is allowed for the escape of foul air. In a room 20x30, the register should be not less than 16 inches square. This will secure the speedy change of air, in the entire room.

The foul air flues should be plastered with water-lime, as the acids from the smoke will destroy mortar made of common lime. Were it not for these acids, it would be better to make the partitions of the flues of galvanized iron. But the acids would be destructive to them; they would last but a few weeks or months, at most.

There ought to be in every school edifice, as many foul air flues as there are rooms. If there be two openings into the same flue, especially if one be above another, the rapidly upward rising current from the lower room, will, in a measure, hinder the current from the room above. If it should be found necessary to have two openings into the same flue, the opening should not be made directly into the flue, so that the flow of air from the room should strike the rising current at right angles, but there should be some material placed back of the register, in the upper room, to separate the current from the room, from the upward current, and turning the horizontal flow of air from the room, to a vertical current that will unite with the upward current from below. Galvanized iron could be used for this purpose. Let the iron be placed at the bottom of the register, inclining back into the flue, and extending a few inches above the register. In this arrangement the same principle is involved, as in a series of fire places, one above another, opening into the same chimney.

The arrangement just spoken of does not, of course, contemplate taking the cold, impure air first to an air chamber below, as before mentioned, but taking it from the room directly to the flue.

A different method still, is sometimes adopted, yet involving the same general principles, and that is to have several registers in different parts of the room, opening into tubes under the floor, which lead to a main tube opening into the air flue, and also having a tube leading from the outside of the building, passing also under the floor and opening directly under the stove. This is to furnish the pure air needed. In this arrangement it is necessary that the stove should be encased with a

jacket of sheet iron; the air passing between the stove and the jacket, and thus becoming heated. This arrangement prevents all sensible currents of air in the room, and it is the best method for those about to build school houses and who propose to use stoves.

It will be seen that the adoption of any of these methods of ventilation, will increase the expense of building but very little, and the real value to the schools in every respect, cannot be estimated. The saving of the expense in fuel, would more than equal the additional expense in building, in many places, in a single year. By the usual method of heating, it requires a long time and a large consumption of fuel, to warm the room in the morning, for the air immediately about the stove has to become heated first, which causes currents of air in the room, carrying the warm air to different parts of it, and this becomes cooled by coming in contact with various cold objects, whose temperature is raised by absorbing the heat of the air. This process of heating is tedious and expensive. If the cold air could be taken from the room and warm air supplied, the time of heating would be shortened and expense saved. In an un-ventilated room there is always a cold stratum of air at the floor. The feet must be immersed in this constantly, keeping them cold and the head hot. For successful study, the reverse of this is necessary. By the systems of ventilation now adopted, the feet are kept constantly warm.

The necessity of well ventilated rooms for school purposes, cannot be over-estimated, and since the methods suggested can be so easily adopted and the expense is so slight, there can be no excuse for longer suffering this great evil to exist.

SUMMER SCHOOLS.

The following paper on Summer Schools, was read by John D. Pierce, of Washtenaw, at the Convention of County Superintendents, held at Lansing, December 31, 1867, and unanimously adopted, with a request that the same be published,

and also that the State Superintendent embody the same in his report:

"The wise man tells us—that to everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven. Hence, times and seasons, as well as places, are to be regarded in the establishment of Schools. It is obvious that it would be unsuitable to build a School House in a swamp, or to locate one on the edge of a dangerous cliff. Equally inappropriate would the hours of midnight be for the summoning of children to the school room. These things are so perfectly evident that no illustration can make them plainer. Equally untimely and inappropriate are schools in midsummer. They are in every relation unprofitable, if not positively injurious. In the very nature of the case it cannot be otherwise. I apprehend no one can be conversant with the schools during the intense heat of summer months without coming decidedly to this conclusion. Such certainly has been the result of my experience the past season. To me it is perfectly clear, that summer schools are a waste of time—a waste of money—a waste of labor—and a waste of intellect; involving in the end a loss of reputation to the teacher.

"From the first of May to the fourth of July I visited about sixty schools. During this period they were generally well attended, and there was activity and life in the school room. On the daily register there was here and there only a note of absence; showing conclusively that interest in the school was as yet unabated. Then bright and smiling faces greeted you—vigor on the part of the teachers, and activity on the side of the pupils was visible—all seemed to be awake and in earnest. Scarcely a complaint was to be heard from any quarter in regard to the management of the school.

"But how was it afterward? The whole scene was wonderfully changed. Of the thirty schools visited during the hot season, not one-third were then in attendance which had been previously. Take for example, two schools visited on the same

day—up to July one numbered 22, the other 72, equal to 94—one had 3, the other 27—equal to 30. Schools that had numbered from 25 to 45, were found with seven; none had more than twelve. *One only* retained any thing like its usual number.

“But this is not all—nor is it even its worst feature. With this decrease in attendance, there was a like decrease in the life and spirit of the school room. Here one is nodding—there one lopped down, fast asleep—another has slipped under the bench and is stretched out reveling in his dreams. The teacher is depressed—her life and vigor are abated, and of course, the interest she once felt in her school is in the same ratio lessened. It is useless to complain; for in the very nature of the case, it cannot be otherwise. Besides, the heat of summer produces a depressing effect. This is plainly visible in the minister and in his congregation. If ever there is a lack of activity, and if ever there is drowsiness, it is at this season. The teacher must be a salamander, and her pupils of the like order, to withstand unaffected, its influence; especially when the school room is unprotected by shades, or blinds, or even curtains, from the scorching rays of a meridian summer sun. Such a room is a vast deal more oppressive than the open field.

“Equally injurious are those midsummer schools to the reputation of the teacher. No matter how successful the school may have been up to this period, a decrease in numbers will be sure to be followed by a corresponding decline in interest. However unjust it may be, this will be likely to be attributed to the teacher. It will be forgotten that two-thirds of her pupils have been withdrawn from school for home work; that what remain to her are a few little ones; that all the advanced classes have been broken up, and that all that is to be done is to while away the time with them. To the question, how is your school getting along? is it prospering? The answer is—“The fore part of the season it went on first-rate, but latterly it has run down, and the teacher seems to have lost her interest in it.” What else could have been expected? No reputation that a teacher may carry into the school room, can be sustained

unimpaired, through the months of July and August. And hence no one who regards reputation will ever consent to teach during this season.

"There should, therefore, be no schools during these midsummer months. Nothing can be more unprofitable in every aspect and relation in which they may be viewed, besides, being in some respects, positively injurious. As already affirmed, they are a waste of time—a waste of money—a waste of labor, and a waste of intellect. The employment and expenditure of these at such a time, brings back no adequate compensation. It is to be remembered, also, that it deprives two-thirds of the children of each district of what rightfully belongs to them—of two months in each year of their school time, which no money can ever bring back to them. When haying and harvesting commences, the services of every child that can do anything either in the field or in the house, are needed; and hence called into requisition. This is well, and doubtless for the best. There is a necessity for it. But the school terms should be so arranged as to meet this necessity, without depriving such as are thus obliged to leave school, of their just rights. And this can be done, and ought to be done.

"If a district decides to have three months summer school, commence early in April. The wet and the mud of this month are, in no respect, so detrimental to the progress of a school as the hot suns of July and August. When it is decided to have four or five months, let the time be divided into two terms, and commence the first early enough so as to end by the fourth of July, and commence the second about the last of August. Let this be done, and the teacher and pupils will reassemble, and begin again, and go forward with renewed activity and zeal. Observation and experience concur in demonstrating the inutility of schools during the heat of the summer months. Let the appeal be made to every director in the State to apply the proper remedy. Spare our little ones and their teachers the burden and oppressiveness of the school room in the hottest part of the day, while yet the sun is pursuing his course

through the heavens in his fiery chariot, and pouring forth his scorching rays. During his reign, when all is aglow with heat, and when beasts and birds bury themselves during these hours in the deepest shades, why should children be forced to the school room and confined there through six of the most oppressive hours of the day? When high schools, Academies, Colleges and Universities all close their doors as this season approaches, why must the primary schools be kept open? There is no reason in it, no right and no utility in it. I trust this Convention will speak out on the subject, that a much needed reform may be effected."

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Schools have been reported by the School Inspectors in fifty-eight counties in the State; the same number as in 1866, though Delta was not reported for that year, and no reports have yet been received from Chippewa for 1867. Twelve of the counties reported have less than ten school districts; and in such the law provides for no County Superintendent. The office was filled under the provisions of the law, at the spring election, in forty-six counties. Of those elected, five have since resigned,* and one has been removed by death. The vacancies, with one exception, have been filled by appointment, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The following list will show the names and post office address of the County Superintendents at the present time:

COUNTY.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Allegan,	Jas. M. Ballou,	Allegan.
Barry,	J. H. Palmer,	Nashville.
Bay,	P. S. Heisardt,	Bay City.
Berrien,	H. A. Ford,	Niles.
Branch,	Vacancy.	
Calhoun,	E. Marble,	Marshall.
Cass,	A. H. Gaston,	Cassopolis.
Clinton,	E. Mudge,	Maple Rapids.
Eaton,	F. A. Hooker,	Charlotte.
Genesee,	L. C. York,	Flint.
Grand Traverse,	H. P. Blake,	Traverse City.

* In Branch, since the close of the school year.

COUNTY.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Gratiot,	G. T. Brown,	Ithaca.
Hillsdale,	P. B. Cook,	Litchfield.
Huron,	C. B. Cottrill,	Port Austin.
Ingham,	G. W. Brown,	Williamston.
Ionia,	E. V. M. Brokaw,	Portland.
Isabella,	A. Fox,	Isabella.
Jackson,	A. B. Darragh,	Jackson.
Kalamazoo,	Daniel Putnam,	Kalamazoo.
Kent,	C. C. Bicknell,	Cedar Springs.
Keweenaw,	Jas. Pryor,	Eagle Harbor.
Lapeer,	W. T. Bartle,	Lapeer.
Leelanaw,	O. Moffatt,	Northport.
Lenawee,	C. T. Bateman,	Adrian.
Livingston,	I. W. Bush,	Howell.
Macomb,	D. B. Briggs,	Romeo.
Manistee,	T. J. Ramsdell,	Manistee.
Mason,	F. J. Dowland,	Ludington.
Mecosta,	Z. W. Shepherd,	Big Rapids.
Midland,	E. P. Jennings,	Midland.
Monroe,	Chas. Toll,	Monroe.
Montcalm,	J. F. Covel,	Palo.
Muskegon,	D. McLaughlin,	Muskegon.
Newaygo,	N. L. Downie,	Newaygo.
Oakland,	Chas. Hurd,	Pontiac.
Oceana,	J. Boynton,	Pentwater.
Ottawa,	C. Van der Veen,	Grand Haven.
Saginaw,	J. S. Goodman,	East Saginaw.
Sanilac,	Chas. S. Nims,	Lexington.
Shiawassee,	T. C. Garner,	Corunna.
St. Clair,	J. C. Clark,	St. Clair.
St. Joseph,	C. M. Temple,	White Pigeon.
Tuscola,	J. D. Lewis,	Vassar.
Van Buren,	E. A. Blackman,	Decatur.
Washtenaw,	J. D. Pierce,	Ypsilanti.
Wayne,	L. R. Brown,	Rawsonville.

The reports from the County Superintendents, which here follow, will afford the reader much interesting information upon the working of the schools, which cannot be obtained from mere statistics; as well as concerning the personal labors of these generally active and faithful officers.

ALLEGAN COUNTY—JAMES M. BALLOU, SUP'T.

The graded schools of this county are in a more prosperous condition at this time, than at any former period. There are eight in number, and each one has a corps of competent teachers; and the liberal amounts voted for the support of these several schools show the interest which the citizens have in this direction. The two oldest and largest villages of the county, Allegan and Otsego, for many years, supported each a Seminary, which retarded very much the prosperity of the public schools.

Otsego first saw the error under which she was laboring, and bought the Seminary and grounds, and proceeded to organize a graded school. Allegan has since followed her example, and the whole educational interest is now for the public schools. Within the last two months, Allegan graded school district has enlarged its territory, by consolidating with districts No. 2 and No. 8, and the school is now in a very flourishing condition under the supervision of the very efficient Principal.

The Otsego Union School has not had any spring and fall terms this year on account of building a new front to the school building; but they will open about the first of January, 1868, with new interest. The Saugatuck and Douglas graded schools are lately organized, but judging from the splendid buildings, the moneys voted for school purposes, and the experienced teachers employed in each place, these schools will soon rank among the first schools of the county. The Wayland school has now opened its third department. It has just gone through a thorough process of grading and classifying.

The country schools are making rapid advancement. The log school houses in the newly settled towns, are fast giving place to framed ones which enable the teachers to accomplish much more. There is a great call for experienced teachers, consequently a much older class of teachers is employed than formerly. In some of the newly settled districts they are unable to pay the wages which first class teachers demand and are

obliged to hire a younger class. A very large majority of the teachers of the winter schools are females, and they succeed equally as well as the males of the same age and experience.

The school-houses in the older settled portions of the county are generally good, but in the newly settled part they are poor. The best school building in the county is at Saugatuck. It is built on the modern style of architecture, is two stories high and cost \$10,000, and for a village returning only two hundred and thirty-three scholars in the district, it is a very good house.

Otsego has built a brick front to the old school building, at a cost of \$7,000.

Allegan has voted a tax to build two ward school-houses next season. The two buildings now in use are too small to accommodate the schools. Douglas has a new building and a good one for a small place. Plainwell is in need of a new building. Wayland has built a new house for one department, upon the same grounds where the old one is situated. In the country we have all grades of houses, from a tasty, large, comfortable one to a board shanty ten by fourteen. The best country school-house is in the southern part of Monterey; and there are several others in the county which are very good, but the majority of them are very much below par. There are two brick, one hundred and twenty-two frame, and twenty-one log school-houses in the county.

I have granted two hundred and four certificates to teachers, of which twenty-three were first grade, thirty-seven of the second grade, and one hundred and forty-four of the third grade. There have been very few failures, for the teachers have studied very hard to prepare themselves for the examinations.

I have held two County Teachers' Institutes. One at Allegan, commencing August 26, and the second at Martin, commencing Oct. 7. At the first Institute I was assisted by my old friend, Mr. R. Barnard, Principal of the Saugatuck Union School; at the second, Prof. J. Russell Webb, of Jackson, was with me one day. The number of teachers in attendance at both Institutes, was eighty-three. A good interest was mani-

fested at both places during the entire sessions. I have visited ninety-eight schools taught by one hundred and eight teachers. The schools have nearly all done well. A few instances of partial failure were found. The reason of poor success in these schools was generally owing to the inexperience of the teachers. The average age of the teachers in the summer schools is about twenty years, and of those in the winter schools about twenty-two.

The educational interest in this county is increasing. There is a great call for good teachers, and most districts are willing to pay good wages for competent teachers. Male teachers are receiving about forty dollars per month and board, and female teachers about one dollar per day and board. The parents are becoming more interested in visiting schools than formerly. There is one more indication which greatly encourages me, and that is, the teachers are more in earnest about their work. They are laboring earnestly and devotedly to prepare themselves for teaching. They read the Michigan Teacher and other educational works. They attend Teachers' Institutes and Associations, and this spirit is creating a corresponding interest, not only among the children but also among many of the parents.

A great interest is also manifested in the cause of Sabbath schools in this county. The Sabbath schools are not confined to the villages, but are found, a larger number, in the country. They are all in a very flourishing condition. I have visited a number of them, and found them accomplishing a good result. A county organization is actively at work. It holds semi-annual meetings.

A county Teachers' Association has been organized at two different times, but it has proven a failure on account of the villages being too far apart. I expect to organize some township Associations this winter.

I am aware that our schools are in an embryo state, but I feel very much encouraged in this great work, and I humbly trust with the blessing of God, we may be able to raise the standing of our schools year after year, and to accomplish this glorious result we will labor and pray.

BARRY COUNTY—JOHN H. PALMER, SUP'T.

In reply to your Circular of Oct. 21st, I would report the condition of the school-houses of Barry county as being far below what they ought to be. I have before me reports from fourteen townships, and the average value of school property, not deducting anything for the value of the ground on which houses stand, is only \$383 23. When in these figures we include the Union houses at Hastings, Nashville, Middleville and Prairievile, whose reported value is \$10,100, it is apparent that the general condition of school-houses in this county, is very poor.

There is, excepting in a few localities, a degree of apathy existing that is appalling, so far as relates to everything of an educational character. In the schools are found every variety of text books, and every variety of teachers, excepting the best; these are few and far between.

The reason for the dearth of good teachers, is found in the paucity of the wages paid. The average wages for female teachers is \$13 98 per month, and for male teachers, \$37 80.

As a consequence of this kind of wages, few persons care to teach that possess capacity for anything else. For the nearly 140 schools of this county, there have thus far been only 103 applicants for examination. I have granted 87 certificates, as follows:

First grade, six; second grade, twenty-seven; third grade, fifty-four. Had there been more applications, there would have been more refusals; but as it now stands, it is a matter of some inquiry as to where teachers are to be found for the schools this winter.

One sentence is enough in which to show forth the value of our libraries: They are not read or noticed any more than if they were composed of patent medicine almanacs.

I visited during the past summer, 72 schools; held, or tried to hold, one Teachers' meeting—three persons presented themselves—and held one school celebration.

The office of County Superintendent is generally unpopular, the chief reason urged against it being that "we are paying a man eight or nine hundred dollars a year to raise the wages of teachers, and increase our taxes." That he shall work as little as the law will permit him to do, and outrage their pockets as little as possible, they have fixed his salary at \$3 00 per day, and \$5 00 per annum for stationery.

BERRIEN COUNTY—HENRY A. FORD, SUP'T.

There are in Berrien county, 157 school districts, (several being unreported by the Town Inspectors.) Of these I have visited 125, reaching a few, however, after the schools therein had closed. All will be visited or re-visited, this winter. I have held a round of fall examinations in this city and the townships, besides examining many at my office, and have granted 37 first grade, 56 second grade, and 40 third grade certificates, to 126 (41 male and 85 female) teachers, a few having been twice examined. One number of "The Berrien School Journal" has been published, as a convenient means of communication with teachers and school officers, and another will appear this month. I have also edited "educational columns" in two newspapers of the county, and sent original and selected articles frequently to others. No Institutes have been held or County Associations organized. They are new things in this quarter, and our teachers are not prepared for them. I am getting them prepared, and will report satisfactory results at an early day. A State Institute was appointed here for the last week in August. Many teachers came, and many more were in readiness to come. It would have been, probably, the largest Institute ever held in Southwestern Michigan. But, from causes not necessary here to enumerate, it was thought advisable to adjourn it on the first day. Conversational lectures have been delivered to the teachers at the fall examinations, and more formal lectures on education, to the public on the evenings after examination.

The average condition of the school-houses in this county is good—better now than it was last spring. Repairs have been made in many districts, and several handsome new school buildings erected. The union school-house in Niles has been extended at a cost of \$12,000, and is now one of the most spacious and convenient in the State. Preparations are being made on a liberal scale, for the early erection of new union school edifices at Buchanan and St. Joseph. I regret to add that very few of our school buildings are provided with globes, maps, numeral frames, or apparatus of any description, except the Willson & Calkins Charts, which are found in a majority of the districts. Few are provided with means of ventilation, and some have no underpinning, or out-houses of any kind. A spirit of progress, however, is abroad among the school officers, and I look for an early change for the better. The school-house sites are almost always unobjectionable.

Several graded schools have been formed during my term, and I have evidence of improvement in the other schools. The more incompetent class of teachers are dropping or being dropped out of the profession, and those who remain are seeking means of culture more eagerly than heretofore. Our people are getting wide awake to the educational movement. At the evening meetings I have met moderately large and attentive audiences, and much popular interest has been evoked by school celebrations here and there. I am assured that the annual school meetings have been generally well attended, and that appropriations for the current year have been liberal. The rate-bill and boarding-round systems are gradually going out, and teachers' wages—especially for ladies—are slowly advancing. Take it for all in all, I think our county deserves the commendation recently given it by the author of "The Gazetteer of the St. Joseph Valley," published at South Bend, Ind., which I beg leave to make a part of this report:

"A large proportion of the emigration into this, as into most of the other counties in Southern Michigan, has been from New England and New York. This fact accounts for the high de-

gree of perfection to which the common schools have there been brought. * * * It is not strange that Berrien county rejoices in the superiority of her common schools. No better exist anywhere, and in addition to them she has several institutions of what are claimed to be a higher grade. The union school at Niles is equal to any in the nation, and is one of the chief ornaments of that city, both in a material and higher sense. In 1860 there were 6,220 pupils in daily attendance at the several public schools of the county. This number has since been largely increased. To this fact may be attributed the general intelligence of the people."

I have only to add that the Board of Supervisors have fixed my salary at \$5 per day for 200 days' services per year, and that everywhere throughout the county I have been received with a cordiality of welcome and assistance which argues the best results for the new system of County Superintendency in this rapidly growing part of Michigan.

BRANCH COUNTY—W. S. PERRY, SUP'T.

In compliance with your instructions under section twelve, of the Act establishing the office of County Superintendent, I herewith respectfully submit the following report:

There are in this county, 130 school districts, besides the city of Coldwater, which is exempt from the provisions of the statute respecting County Superintendents.

Unavoidable engagements prevented me from beginning the work of visiting schools until July 1st, so that I was able to visit but 65 during the summer session.

A few of the school-houses in the county are so poor as to be nearly worthless, and about the same number would rank among the better class of houses; but the great majority of them are plain, comfortable, unpretending structures. Of those visited, I noted nine "unfit for use;" but in nearly all of these cases, the districts were preparing to build anew. Two fine buildings have been erected in the town of Coldwater during

the past summer, each costing about \$2,000. Quite a number of smaller houses have also been built in various parts of the county.

School grounds are sadly neglected. Only about one-half are sufficiently spacious, and not more than an eighth are suitably improved. Our people are too much occupied with the facts of wheat and corn, to afford much time to the esthetics of either their dwellings or school-houses. Still the outer appearance of the school-houses is generally more pleasing than the inner. Walls, seats and writing tables are shamefully defaced with cuts and marks. Exceptions to this in buildings of three or four years standing are very rare.

Our school-houses are very poorly supplied with apparatus. A black-board is usually the extent. Only one-eighth of those visited have outline maps. A few more have Webster's unabridged Dictionary, and two have each a globe.

I find the schools too generally, very indifferently managed. Teaching in most of them is very emperical and aimless; too often a spiritless, mechanical routine. Good methods are rarely found; nor *any* well defined method, unless the old style of rote teaching can be dignified into a method. Instruction in reading is poor in more than two-thirds of the schools. Writing is quite generally neglected. Many schools are without classes in grammar, and in many others it is feebly taught. This low condition of the schools comes in part from the incompetency of teachers. Quite a large proportion of them are very deficient in the principles of orthography and grammar, and to a less extent in the other branches. Hence, from our common schools, many pupils have gone out whose curriculum of study has only required them to know how to read and cipher, and whose teachers have engendered no habits of scholarly inquiry and courageous investigation, nor even a taste for reading and new ideas. Comparatively few of our teachers have had proper opportunities to fit them for their work. Of 70 teachers visited, only 38 had read any books on teaching, and but three had attended a Normal school.

With many things to discourage, there is much reason for hope and cheer, especially in that the teachers manifest a gratifying desire to improve.

At three Institutes held in October, there was an aggregate attendance of 140, earnest, working teachers, seeking a better fitness for the responsible duties of the school-room. These Institutes were held at Quincy, Union City and Bronson. Each continued four days, closing with examinations of teachers for the winter schools.

The attendance was larger than we anticipated, and the growing interest manifested during the progress of each, fully satisfied expectations. The day sessions were employed in class drills, discussions and short lectures, covering as far as possible, the work of the district schools. The evenings were occupied by addresses from clergymen and professional teachers in the county. Considering the apparent interest awakened in teachers and citizens at these Institutes, good results may confidently be expected in the schools.

One of the most serious obstacles to efficient work in the schools, is the multiplicity of text-books. Except in rare instances, School Boards have not prescribed the books to be used in their respective schools as enjoined by statute. Hence many schools have a variety of books upon the same branch of study. The subject is fraught with many difficulties, and the way out of them is not yet clear.

The district libraries are in a ruinous condition. They have entirely disappeared from about one-half the districts, and where they have not, they are not read, increased or cared for. None of the penal fine money in this county goes to the benefit of the district libraries.

I have examined 148 candidates, and granted certificates as follows: First grade, 3; second grade, 54; third grade, 69; total, 126.

CALHOUN COUNTY—E. MARBLE, SUP'T.

I have the honor to submit the following brief report of the condition of the schools and school-houses as I have found them in this county. Also, a summary statement of the work done by me, and the interest taken by the people, &c.:

There are reported by the school inspectors, one hundred and sixty-four districts, or schools, in this county. All have school-houses complete, or in process of erection. Not more than one in three of all I have visited, has been found really fit for school purposes. Twenty-two, of about eighty-five that have been carefully inspected, I have pronounced passably good, and of the former, eighteen are first class; one of which can be found in the township of Bedford, one in the town of Battle Creek, three in the city of Battle Creek, one in Clarendon, three in Marengo, three in the city of Marshall, one in Newton, three in Homer and one in Penfield. Of course, no reference has been made to those not yet visited; but, on examining inspectors' reports, it may be inferred that there are several more very good ones in the county. A disposition is manifest on the part of the people, to build good houses where new ones are being erected. The great difficulty is in securing the proper mode of ventilation. I know of but one, (No. 4, in the city of Battle Creek,) which approximates anything like a proper ventilation. In my visitations, especial attention has been given to this subject.

SCHOOL GROUNDS AND FIXTURES.

Out of the entire number visited, only seventeen have been found enclosed with fences, and in most cases where there are shade trees, they have been planted by Nature. Many School Boards have promised to give this important subject attention.

Forty-eight have been found with no out-houses of any kind. Forty with no kind of furniture—not even a "Webster's unabridged Dictionary." Thirty-nine with no proper books for keeping the records of the schools or district accounts, a fact

which may explain the reason why so many Directors' reports are incorrect.

LIBRARIES,

In districts, have been so neglected that they only exist in name. In some cases the library money even has been expended for other purposes than for the purchase of books. Indeed, no apparent interest whatever is taken in them. In quite a number of districts there are none at all. I have called the attention of School Boards to this very important subject, and hope a change may be wrought for the better.

TEXT BOOKS.

It is a fact worthy of notice that more than half of our schools are provided with a uniform system of text books, and of a high order, such as Wilson's, Parker's, Watson's and Sander's Readers; Davies', Stoddard's, Thompson's and Robinson's Arithmetics; Monteith's and McNally's Geographies; Clark's and Green's Grammars; and many of the schools have Davies' and Robinson's Algebras, Jarvis' and Loomis' Physiologies, while a few have Natural Philosophy, (Peck, Ganot's) &c.

Teachers have, in many cases, succeeded very well in advancing their pupils, considering their facilities for so doing. Most have taught the fundamental principles of religion. Of one hundred and thirty, only eighteen were found who had neither prayer, reading of the bible, nor singing in their schools. I regret to say that only thirty-five were readers of an educational journal of any kind. Among the best, are found those who have received training at our excellent State Normal School at Ypsilanti.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Up to this date I have examined, and granted certificates to one hundred and twenty-two. Seven of the "First Grade," forty-two of the "Second Grade," and seventy-three of the "Third Grade." Except in one case, all have expressed themselves as satisfied with the grade of certificate given; and

at the same time many have manifested a determination to merit a higher grade at the next examination.

The people, with few exceptions, have suffered their schools to go on from year to year with little, if any, knowledge of the efficiency of their teachers, or the proficiency made by their children. In conversing with them they seem determined to give more time and thought to this important subject.

Nearly all agree that the Act creating the County Superintendent, was a wise one. In many instances, school boards have left their fields of labor, and accompanied me in visiting their schools.

As the busy season is now over, I expect to be able to accomplish more among the people of various school districts throughout the county.

CASS COUNTY—C. L. WHITNEY, SUP'T.

Six month's time is hardly enough for County Superintendents of Schools to look over the field of their labor, to see where they shall begin their work. In this time we have been able only to see what has been done and how; what needed to be undone to be better done, and what had been so well done as to be built upon. We have but established a point from which future progress is to be computed. To collect the data of the location of such a point and its bearings, has been the aim of my summer's labor, and upon that I would respectfully report.

Cass county has 121 school districts, in which are 120 school-houses and schools, requiring a force of 133 teachers. There are three union or graded schools; one at Dowagiac, with two buildings and nine teachers, has a regular attendance of about 500 pupils, working to a well regulated system of rules and course of study; the other at Cassapolis, has four teachers in one building, in whose care are about 200 pupils.

The school at Edwardsburg employs regularly two teachers, and at intervals three. This and one or two other schools

which employ at times more than one teacher, should adopt the graded system, but have not done so for fear of taxation.

I have visited in person 118 of the districts of the county, and should have gone to all but for being called away to aid the State Teachers' Institutes. Eighty-three of this number were visited while school was in session, and the work of the school and the movements of teachers and pupils noted.

The small size of many of the districts is a great fault. One has less than 500 acres of land, and that land poor, and upon it less than \$2,000 of personal property, with which 39 children are to be schooled. Some others have but little more to do with than this. Such districts must have poor, small houses, hire cheap, inefficient teachers but a short time, and even then have to bear large rate bills. Both the people and Inspectors are to blame for these small districts. The people seem to desire proximity to a school-house, and the Inspectors grant their wishes. In many cases two districts could well be put into one—in one case three small districts might be put into one—and in a large number of cases three districts could well be made into two, giving districts of fair size, the furthest residents of which would be at no great distance from a good school, taught by a competent teacher, in a comfortable house.

Some twenty-five districts have very desirable locations for their school buildings. They have fair sized lots, (well fenced in some cases,) and protected from sun and wind by shade trees. Far too many houses have small, open, unprotected yards, and others stand at a widening of the road, or on some odd piece of land cut off by marsh or lake. Most of the grounds have no out-houses at all; others only one, and a very poor one at that. Cass county cannot boast of more than fifteen first class school-houses, yet to this number additions are being made, or looked hopefully forward to. In many townships the districts have had good houses, but misuse and neglect are fast destroying them; in others, the small brick, frame and log houses attest the newness of settlement, or smallness and poverty of the district, or both.. In the few cases in certain town-

ships, great pride is being taken in the building, securing large and comfortable houses with modern improvements. Porter township takes the lead in this respect, and is followed by Howard, Calvin, Volinia and others. But little heed has been paid to ventilation as yet, save of the most unphilosophic kind, by open walls and joints.

The better school buildings are supplied with improved furniture, in many cases of iron and oak, and have good tables and chairs. In some are found the great necessities of the school-room, a plenty of black-boards, outline maps, charts, dictionary, globes, &c., while in many, these things are almost entirely wanting, and in others have been furnished, but by neglect of teachers and abuse of pupils, they have nearly disappeared. Some means should be devised for the better protection of school property. Many school-houses stand with open doors and windows from the close of one term till the beginning of the next.

Schools are kept up in a portion of the districts in the county eight months in the year, while others have but six, and others only three. In many cases the schools are small through the summer time, the children being needed at home. On this account some schools have a short spring term, and closing during July and August, have a fall term. This plan succeeds well, and is in great favor. Many summer and some winter schools are rendered small, and often broken up by the prospect of a *rate-bill*, a great bane to any school.

A great cause of small schools is the manner in which the mill tax is distributed. Wealthy districts receive a large school fund from the mill tax, while small and poor districts have but little means with which to support schools save by rate-bill. The first have a long term of free schools with this public fund, and the others can have a short term only by double taxation. Let the State educate all her children and they would be better educated.

The teachers of Cass county merit the credit for doing well for the means they have to better their condition, or prepare

themselves for their work. Most of them have received their training for their responsible duties in the very schools they assay to teach. Some have had better opportunities at the neighboring union schools, and others still at the State Normal School, whose pupils are doing the State excellent service in Cass county. Would that more could receive instruction there. The majority of the teachers of the county feel the need of better and special preparation for their vocation. A County Teachers' Association has been in being about nine months, and held four quite successful meetings. At one of these meetings a "course of study" for the district schools was adopted, and has been printed and circulated among the districts of the county.

The better class of teachers in the county are seeking means of improvement and will do better work than heretofore. Those who have done little for the vocation fear to meet a rigid examination and are leaving for other fields of labor. Some betake themselves to domestic life, but it is hoped they will not be intrusted with the care of children until they have learned the first principles of primary instruction.

There seems to be a feeling on the part of parents throughout the county which, if led aright, will do much to improve the state of the schools. They ask for competent, active teachers who will do their work well and see to the care of the school-house and grounds when delegated to them.

Of the libraries but little can be said, except that they are little cared for. In two or three cases the libraries are a pride in the districts. A large number of volumes have been added since they were received, and funds raised and expended each year. Cases are provided in the school-houses and kept by the teachers, the best and most practical method used. Could every district thus provide a place at the school-house, and have an enterprising teacher to take care of it, and then use the funds that can and might be raised for its sustenance, the children would soon have a never-failing source of useful and en-

tertaining knowledge. By proper effort I think this can be done.

The efficacy of the system lately inaugurated might be largely increased, by having the several districts report directly to the County Superintendent, and let him unite their reports. He should have a voice, too, in the changes in district boundaries, thus preventing much wrong and aiding greatly in the work of regulating the size of districts.

The Superintendent could be of far greater service to his county, if he could receive reports from each school in his jurisdiction, each month. A system of monthly reports might be put into use, whereby the Superintendent could know just what each school was doing each day, and summaries of these reports published monthly, would create a much greater interest among the schools than at present.

CLINTON COUNTY—E. MUDGE, SUP'T.

Many schools in this county are in an excellent condition. The houses are good, the grounds spacious and improved; the teachers earnest and efficient; the scholars well classified, the books uniform, and the people interested.

While such is the condition of some schools, a large majority are inefficient. This inefficiency is mainly attributable to the following causes.

1st. The districts have been divided and subdivided until they are too small and weak to support a good school; the teacher is not hired for ability, but cheapness—and as a poor teacher always makes a poor school, the result is, the schools are intellectually weak, sickly and dying.

2d. A constant change of teachers has a very deleterious effect. Every new term brings with it a new teacher. Much time is lost in becoming acquainted with the habits, manners and capacity of the pupil, besides, as a result of this alternating system, in place of experienced workmen, we have mere

apprentices—young girls just grown up—who adopt the business of teaching, not with a view of following it as a profession, but merely for some temporary purpose.

3d. The diversity of text books is another fruitful source of inefficiency. Out of 130 school districts in this county, about 20 have a uniformity. District boards have rarely given this matter any attention.

4th. Another source of inefficiency is the apathy manifested by parents. Term after term passes, and not a parent enters the school-room. Whenever I have found a school regularly visited by the patrons, I have invariably found an efficient teacher and earnest scholars.

SCHOOL GROUNDS.

The school grounds have generally been found in a very bad condition. Only 10 school-yards in the whole county are enclosed and may be considered improved. Clinton county affords as many and as beautiful groves as any other county in the State, and yet but five school-houses are surrounded by them. There are houses receiving the direct rays of the sun, when a removal of 15 rods would place them in as pleasant groves as can be found in Michigan.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

A large number of school-houses are unfit for use; but a commendable zeal is at present manifested in the erection of commodious and tasteful edifices; 16 country houses have been erected during the past year, and as many will go up during the coming season. Our villages are awake to their own interests, and are earnestly pushing forward the erection of school edifices suited to their wants. St. Johns has voted \$10,000 for enlarging the present structure, erected two years ago at a cost of about \$13,000. Ovid village will erect, during the coming summer, a beautiful brick building, at an expense of from \$10,000 to \$15,000. The village of Maple Rapids, although the district numbers but 123 scholars, resolves to build a splendid structure, costing from \$6,000 to \$10,000. Elsie is in earnest,

and will vigorously push forward the erection of a wood edifice sufficiently large to accommodate 200 pupils. It will cost about \$3,000. Waconsta village will have a neat house ready for occupation by the opening of another winter; cost of structure, from \$2,000 to \$2,500. The enterprising citizens of DeWitt are not behind in the good work. Money is being raised, and the work will go slowly but surely forward. The present structure will give place to one larger and better. Heretofore no attention has been given to ventilation. There are only two houses in the whole county, in which this matter has received any attention. The furniture in many cases is unsuitable and insufficient. The seats are generally too high for the smaller pupils, and the teacher's desk in nine cases out of ten, is unfit for use.

SCHOOL VISITATION.

I commenced visitation of schools on the 20th day of May, and finished the 12th day of August. One-half day was spent in each school. One hundred and nine schools were visited; 10 districts in the county had no summer schools; 4 were discontinued before reached, and 4 closed before I was able to visit them. Two teachers were removed. In most cases, when I had opportunity to see the school officers, they have accompanied me in visiting their respective schools.

SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS.

Four school celebrations were held during the summer. The first was at Hubbardston, and the gathering was the largest ever known in this part of Michigan. The Superintendents of four counties participated in the exercises. The second was at DeWitt. The day was pleasant, the assemblage immense; the speaking was earnest, and the order and harmony all that could be desired. The number present at this mass convention was estimated at 3,000. The third, held at Duplain, was a very pleasant and profitable occasion.

The fourth, held in Eagle on the 1st Monday of September, was an occasion of special interest. Citizens have since in-

formed me that the school meetings on the evening following were never before as largely attended. Every measure proposed for the improvement of the schools, was carried with but little opposition. These conventions have proved of such real benefit that they will be multiplied another season. Besides these mass gatherings I have held fifteen educational meetings. Most of them were in the evening following visitation of townships for examinations of teachers. These meetings were well attended and the topics considered practical.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

No institutes have been held. The board of supervisors have not allowed time for holding these important gatherings. The objection is that the county ought not to be at the expense of educating the teachers. If the education of teachers will increase the efficiency of our common schools, I can see no objection to the appropriation of some means in that direction. I held a private institute at Maple Rapids. It continued in session five weeks. About forty-five students, from different parts of the county, were present. I never have taught a school in which as much work was done in so short a time. The teachers were earnest and faithful, and were anxious to catch everything said regarding their studies or work in the school-room. I am convinced that the time of a County Superintendent cannot be better employed than in holding institutes in which there shall be class drill in connection with familiar conversations regarding the work of the teacher in the school-room. More can be done for the elevation of our schools by such institutes than can be done by school visitation.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Teachers have been active during the fall in preparing themselves for the day of examination. Many who have been heretofore engaged in teaching, are to attend school during the winter, in order that they may be better prepared for the work. Many have abandoned the field as a result of the demand

made upon them for a higher standard of qualification. The result is, that there is likely to be a deficiency of teachers. Since the first of May last, I have examined 125 candidates; 113 were licensed to teach, 13 received first grade certificates, 32 second grade, and 68 third grade; 26 of the third grade certificates have already expired, leaving 87 licensed for the winter schools. By examination of records kept by the township clerks, I find that there are 30 teachers in the county holding certificates from the inspectors, whose licenses will carry them through the winter schools. Whole number licensed, including those licensed by inspectors, 117. Whole number required to fill the schools of the county, 140; present deficiency, 23.

LIBRARIES.

The district and township libraries in the county are of but little value. They are fast going to ruin, and unless something is done for their resuscitation, such a thing as a public school library will become entirely unknown within a very few years.

EATON COUNTY—FRANK A. HOOKER, SUP'T.

During the past summer I have visited 86 schools. There seems to be a great diversity in the State of schools in different localities. Large villages or cities exert an influence which is felt for some miles around them.

School districts as a general thing are too small. The country is too sparsely settled to admit of small districts. Yet I frequently find school-houses within a mile of each other. This seems in many cases to result from individual desire to have a school-house near. It is my conviction that rarely is it well to have districts embrace less than six sections, while in the majority of cases, did they embrace the maximum of nine sections, the schools would be much more effective. Under our present system, the effect of small districts is to create a necessity for rate bills, which invariably cause feeling and not unfrequently

considerable disturbance among patrons, to the great detriment of the school, and to the discomfort of the teacher.

In the matter of school-houses, I have to report that as we approach the villages they become better, there being many frames, and occasionally one of brick. In the more remote and poorly settled districts, the old style of log building is still adhered to; and I regret to say that this is the case in many places, where there is sufficient wealth to warrant better. Yet withal, there seems to be a growing pride in having good buildings; and frames, built after the plans suggested by the former Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. M. Gregory, are springing up in every part of the county, and I trust that in a few years Eaton county will be well supplied with buildings of this character. There is not sufficient attention paid to the construction of buildings, the jobs being frequently let to incompetent mechanics.

The number of log school-houses, as near as I can learn, is thirty-five; of which, by far the larger part are unsuitable, and a good many totally unfit for occupancy.

Grounds are rarely provided; the highway being used for playground.

Money spent for ventilation, appears to be considered as invested in a luxury rather than a necessity; and I know of no school building in the county which is provided with means of ventilation constructed on scientific principles.

The furniture in most of the country districts is substantially made, but seems to have been in most cases, constructed with a view to its being used for various purposes, rather than to its being especially adapted to the uses of children. Officers have had their attention called to this, and in most of the buildings in process of erection, are endeavoring to place comfortable furniture. A spirit of lawlessness—from which no locality is free—seems to have been developed; its results being manifested in the defacement of buildings and furniture. The latter especially, is much cut, as a general rule. Very little apparatus is to be found in the schools; even our union schools

being but poorly supplied therewith. In the district schools, perhaps, but little could be used to advantage; but, as yet, I have failed to find that necessity to every school-room, a globe, in a single school in my county.

Most of the districts have, at some time, been supplied with outline maps, generally Mitchell's, but owing to an inability, or lack of disposition to teach from them, on the part of teachers, they have fallen into disuse, and are become to be considered unnecessary, thus rendering it almost impossible to replace the first sets, which are now out of date, if not worn out.

Schools are not generally well classified. One great difficulty in the way of classification is the great diversity in books. In few of the districts have the boards prescribed any set of books, but on the contrary, teachers are expected to allow recitations from such books as the pupils may have. In most of our schools devotional exercises are had daily.

The teachers are, many of them, young and inexperienced; persons who have taken schools without sufficient preparation; many of them with no preparation except such as will enable them to bear an examination upon the common branches generally taught in our schools. More attention paid to the theory of teaching would insure us better teachers, and them better success. Comparatively few have attended State Institutes, and graduates of Normal Schools are exceedingly scarce. Yet we have some teachers who are well calculated for their calling; earnest men and women, whose attainments and experience eminently qualify them to act as instructors of our children.

Five certificates of the first grade have been granted; of the second, seventy-eight, and of the third, seventy-five; making a total of one hundred and fifty-eight. Many of these have already expired, thus creating a scarcity of teachers.

In but few instances have I been able to induce patrons to accompany me into the schools, and only occasionally could district officers spend the time to visit their summer schools. Individuals frequently manifest a feeling of embarrassment upon entering a school room.

In some localities a strong prejudice exists against the office of county superintendent, principally owing to an expectation of increased taxation. In others it is hailed with joy, as being calculated to assist in bringing to the doors of the agricultural part of the community the facilities for offering to their children the advantages of good schools. Upon the whole, I feel encouraged to hope that the system may prove more acceptable to the people than it would seem likely to do, if judged by its unpopularity in some localities.

No county institutes have been held during the past season, owing to the proximity of one or two of the State institutes, yet I have reason to fear that few of the teachers attended these, notwithstanding their nearness.

Private schools have existed during the fall months, in many of the towns, designed generally for fitting teachers for examinations.

The township libraries are almost a failure. Most of them have been divided among the districts, and the books, after being handed from one officer to another, thereby suffering constant diminution, have at last either been lost sight of altogether, or exist in so dilapidated a state as to be comparatively worthless. Those township libraries which have been preserved intact, are in a better shape, though they are not regularly issued to the respective districts, being much more apt to occupy a dusty corner of the town clerk's garret. No money has been expended for library purposes for many years, it having been regularly appropriated for other purposes.

These facts, together with my own convictions which I have briefly set forth, represent the situation in Eaton county. After an opportunity of again visiting the schools, I shall be better prepared to express opinions.

During the latter part of the summer term, most of the schools were very small, many causes combining to make them so.

Teachers seem to be making great efforts to prepare themselves for the examinations, which they seem to fear; and I

think our present system will, if properly carried out, secure a greater degree of competency and efficiency in teachers, than has heretofore existed.

GENESEE COUNTY—Rev. L. C. York, SUP'T.

In presenting this, my first report, I have to say that with me the office of County Superintendent of Schools has proved no exception to the general rule, about the inauguration of new schemes, especially where a great variety of interests are involved. Some embarrassments may reasonably be expected. I was early at the work in my county, and during the summer terms visited all the schools I found in session when I called, in sixteen townships, and a few in each of the others. These schools were *generally* doing well. We have comparatively but few good school-houses. A large majority I found in bad condition, but the district officers promptly assured me (when their attention was called to this subject,) that they would put their houses in better condition. I am glad to state that many have been thoroughly repaired during the past summer and fall. My whole time has been devoted to the work pertaining to my office, and I have found plenty to do, having lectured a number of times in every township, and once at least in every village, and also in the city of Flint. On my trip through the several townships, for the examination of teachers, I gave a drill exercise in the afternoon and a popular lecture in the evening. These were generally well attended, and a considerable interest manifested. I have held but one Teachers' Institute, which was well attended during the day sessions by over forty teachers, and the evening lectures were very largely attended.

By especial invitation I have addressed the children and parents at thirteen school picnics, and with the efficient aid of the teachers have awakened, I trust, a commendable interest in educational matters. Twelve new houses have been built this season, most of them after models furnished by myself. I have

examined, in all, one hundred and ninety-two teachers, and granted one hundred and eighty certificates.

With a fixed determination that the county of Genesee shall not be behind any county in the State in proportion to extent and population, I am toiling on, to make a new path which will doubtless be smoother the more it is beaten.

In addition to the schools directly under my care, we have in the city of Flint the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute, and a Commercial College, both of them prosperous.

GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY—HENRY P. BLAKE, SUP'T.

In reponse to your circular letter of the 21st inst., I herewith report that on account of the fact that a great part of this county is yet an unbroken wilderness, the schools are small, and the school-houses such as are usually found in a new country, viz: "log." There is one frame school-house in the township of Whitewater, and one in Traverse.

I have examined twenty-one teachers; granted nine certificates of the 3d grade, five of the 2d, and three of the 1st. I have visited nineteen schools, held one Teachers' Institute, (continued it three days,) and organized a County Teachers' Association. A good degree of interest was manifested at the Institute; also by parents and others while I have been engaged in visiting schools.

GRATIOT COUNTY—GILES T. BROWN, SUP'T.

There are in Gratiot County 99 school districts. During the summer term I visited 72 schools, being the number of districts in which summer schools were kept, excepting four. Several districts in newer portions of this county, sustain but three months school in the year. All the schools will be visited during the winter term. Of school-houses there are 61 log and 24 frame. The log ones are, many of them, very rude, inconven-

ient and uncomfortable; but as districts increase in wealth, and become less sparsely inhabited, the people show a remarkably good disposition in regard to building new school-houses. Several respectable and commodious frame ones have been built during the past summer. Several more are in process of erection, or under contract to be built. Among the latter is one being built at a cost of \$3,000. There are but two graded schools in the county. I have examined 103 teachers—19 male and 84 female. Have granted 9 first grade, 20 second grade, and 66 third grade certificates. Have refused certificates to eight candidates. I have held my round of fall examinations, and examined several at my office. I have delivered conversational lectures at the close of each examination. I have no reason to complain of the teachers of this county. Their advantages have been limited, and as might be expected, their qualifications are not of the highest order; but they manifest a decided disposition to make the very best of every opportunity offered them for mental improvement. Some of the poorest ones are abandoning their calling. No Institutes have been held, or county associations organized. Teachers are hardly prepared yet to make them profitable. I am trying to prepare them, and hope soon to be able to report favorably on this point. I conducted a teachers' class for six weeks this fall, with good results. It was attended by about half the teachers in the county. Our school-houses are not provided with globes, maps nor charts. Most of them have no yard fenced in, nor out-buildings of any description, and but one district has made any attempt to give the school-house a proper ventilation. But there is a spirit of progress among the people, and I am looking for a change in these matters soon. The rate bill is not generally resorted to. The boarding-round system has not been abandoned. Teachers' wages—especially ladies—are very low, but slowly advancing. The board of supervisors have fixed my salary at \$3 50 per day for 125 days service per year; which, although not liberal, is not entirely unfair, considering the partially developed condition of the county.

I have only to add that the people throughout the county have extended to me the most cordial hospitality, and tendered me all the assistance in their power; all of which encourages me to believe that the new system of county superintendency will bring good results to this rapidly growing portion of the State.

HILLSDALE COUNTY—Rev. E. W. CHILDS, SUP'T.

In accordance with the law, I make the following report of my work for Hillsdale county:

The number of schools visited, about 150; teachers examined, 228; certificates granted, 172. The school-houses are in much need of repair, very few of them being kept in good condition. There is need of their being fenced in, that cattle and swine may be kept away. I found but few really good houses in the county; most of them are wretchedly seated. Few are furnished with outline maps, word cards, or apparatus of any kind. There are not near black-boards enough. Still, I think there is improvement in this respect, though it may be very slow. Among the teachers I find a great want of thoroughness in teaching. They rest satisfied if scholars can give rules and work examples, though they may not be able to give reasons for much of their work. They go over too much ground; the ambition seeming to be to get the scholar over the book. In very few instances was I able to get any of the school board into the school with me. Parents and officers need to visit the schools more, to encourage both teacher and scholars.

I have thus spent nearly all my time during summer and all in visiting schools and examining teachers. I questioned scholars; talked with teachers privately, urging more thoroughness, better order, &c., doing what I could this first term to lift up the schools of the county to a higher grade. I tried to make the examinations more thorough than usual, refusing certificates to about one-fourth of the candidates, hoping by this

means to stir up teachers to better preparation for their work. I should have been glad to do much more than I have done, but have endeavored to do the best I could under the circumstances. Hillsdale, Jonesville and Osseo are putting up fine school buildings.

While there is much to do to lift the schools to the position they should occupy, I think there is steady improvement.

HURON COUNTY—C. B. COTTRELL, SUP'T.

I found the schools, as in most all newly settled counties, very backward, and mostly all supplied with every conceivable variety of text-book, inexperienced teachers, and a large majority of the people had little faith in the "new school system." Some of the teachers, and particularly those who had always succeeded in obtaining a two year's certificate before the board of school inspectors, and who upon a regular examination could not tell the difference between a vowel and a consonant, or a decimal from a common fraction, found the most fault. But the more the people become acquainted with the object, design, and practice of this present system, the better are they satisfied with it. In fact, I have no complaints now whatever. It has evidently created a strife, or emulation, among the candidates for teachers in this county, which is proving to be very beneficial to themselves, as well as to our schools. I have had occasion to re-examine two candidates, who, according to the strict letter of the law, were not entitled to a third grade certificate at their first, whilst at their last examination they were thoroughly competent and qualified for a second grade.

Since the commencement of my term of office I have visited twenty schools, examined twenty-five applicants, and granted twenty certificates; five of the second grade and fifteen of the third; all, with the exception of two of the applicants are females.

Out of twenty-seven district school-houses at present in the county, sixteen are frame, and eleven are log buildings. None

are well ventilated, nor provided with either globes, outline maps, or other suitable apparatus, and but eleven are supplied with black-boards.

I have, through the medium of the school inspectors, introduced Wilson's series of readers and spellers into several of the schools, and wherever introduced they have given universal satisfaction, and been highly appreciated by both teachers and pupils. As to mathematical and other works that I am striving to introduce, I might mention Davies' course of mathematics, Prof. Sill's grammar, Monteith's geography, and Mitchell's or Pelton's outline maps. As to our libraries, I am sorry to say, that some of them are in a deplorable condition; the books being soiled, tattered, torn and scattered indiscriminately, and no record of them kept; others, however, take more interest in the matter, and to some of these I will briefly allude: Sebewaing has a well regulated library, stored with the choicest of reading matter, and Grant, (a newly organized township,) at their last election, voted two hundred dollars for the establishment of a library; whilst other towns, since the introduction of the new law, are making every effort to add to, and improve their libraries.

In conclusion I beg to say, that the new system is a perfect success, and I for one, am satisfied that it is a decided improvement on the old, when incompetent teachers were examined by a still more incompetent board of school inspectors; in fact, I am cognizant of instances where teachers were not examined at all, but were granted certificates according as they boasted of their literary attainments. I am personally acquainted, also, with other instances where the entire examination consisted of reading a few lines in a newspaper, and writing their own certificate, which doubtless the Hon. Board felt themselves incapable of doing. But under the present system we already have unmistakable evidence that "old things are fast passing away, and all (school) things are becoming new." Our literary day is dawning, and in a few more years we hope to send pupils to the State schools to compete with those from older counties.

INGHAM COUNTY—Geo. W. Brown, Sup't.

The whole number of schools in Ingham County is 136. Number of children between the ages of five and twenty, 7,011; whole number attending school, 6,612. I have visited 104 schools. Of this number I have found 33 supplied with good houses, well arranged, and in good condition. Very few are surrounded with sufficient grounds, suitably improved. Many houses are upon lots wholly unfit for school purposes. Forty-eight houses are not furnished with out-houses. Very few are supplied with fences, and of these, many are in a very dilapidated condition. Fifty-seven schools have outline maps; 93 are supplied with black-boards, many of which are unfit for use; most of the schools are without apparatus; with few exceptions, there is little interest manifested in the management of the schools. Of the teachers employed, all save three are females. A few are well qualified, laboring with much zeal to benefit their pupils, thus honoring their vocation; many are without any well arranged system of management. Many are trying to adopt better methods of instruction and government, thus giving promise of much improvement in the future management of the school. The teachers of this county have evinced their appreciation of State Institutes, by giving the one held at Mason a larger attendance than was given at any other place. All seemed much interested, and many believe themselves to have been much benefited. Allow me to suggest the propriety of permanently locating one of the Institutes,—to be held spring and fall—at Lansing.

I have examined 163 candidates. Of these, 128 received certificates, as follows: Of the first grade, 6; of the second, 50; of the third, 72. Some of these would have been rejected, but from fear of closing some of the schools.

The libraries are in very bad condition. In many of them no record is kept, and in consequence, many books are not returned; in others, the money that should replenish them, is devoted to teachers' wages. What should be done to make the libraries what they were intended to be, is an important question. I

have advised that the books be collected as far as practicable, catalogues be made, and a correct record be kept of books taken out; and that the money hereafter be appropriated to its proper use.

Of school-books there is a great multiplicity. What can be done to secure uniformity? School Boards neglect to specify what books shall be used.

ISABELLA COUNTY—ALBERT FOX, SUP'T.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS, SCHOOL-HOUSES, AND THEIR CONDITION.

The organized territory of the county is divided into twenty-nine school districts, (including fractional,) several of which have been but recently formed, and as yet have not erected school-houses, nor held terms of school.

The number of school-houses is eighteen—three frame and fifteen of logs. Of the frame houses, two are very good ones; the one at Mount Pleasant, valued at \$500, is well built, convenient and comfortably furnished, surrounded with a substantial fence, and supplied with a good well, and proper out-houses; the one in District No. 4, of Coe township, valued at \$250, is represented as being a very well built, comfortable house. The third frame is a mere shell, without proper seats, furniture or conveniences of any kind.

Of the log school-houses, not more than two or three are properly seated, finished or furnished, and generally no attention whatever has been paid to their surroundings. Many of them wear more the appearance of "claim shanties," than of institutions of learning, requiring thorough and extensive repairs to render them in any tolerable degree comfortable or convenient. In some cases I have observed an utter neglect of neatness and cleanliness in the school rooms; an evil for the most part attributable to the neglect, as I am informed, of school officers, in furnishing the necessary utensils. A very few of these log houses are well built, well furnished and well kept.

CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

During the summer, schools have been taught in fourteen districts; of these I have visited twelve, and have found them generally better than I had anticipated; with few exceptions they are quiet and orderly, and exhibited a fair degree of advancement, considering the disadvantages under which they must necessarily labor in so new and thinly settled a county. The schools were, for the most part small, and composed of small pupils, of whom the larger portion have had very few educational privileges; the districts are, many of them new and but thinly settled, with a population generally, far from being wealthy; teachers of experience and ability can rarely be secured, nor could the districts generally afford to employ them were they obtainable; hence we must necessarily make the best of such material as we have, and as we have but three or four professional teachers in the county, the demand is chiefly supplied by young persons who consent to teach a term or two for the sake of having a school, or because they are temporarily without more profitable employment; yet with the wonderful adaptability of the Yankee mind, they generally take up the routine of school-room duties quite readily, and in most instances their pupils show a fair degree of progress in the lower English branches.

NO. OF TEACHERS EXAMINED AND CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

Since entering upon my duties I have examined sixteen teachers, of whom but two received certificates of the first grade, ten of the second, and four of the third. In granting a large proportion of these, I have been compelled to construe the statute very liberally, reference being had to the necessities of the county and the *natural* tact and ability of the candidate, rather than to his readiness and perfection in examination; provided always, that he be generally well informed and thoroughly conversant with the leading principles of those branches he is expected to teach.

I have deemed it impracticable to attempt to hold any Teach-

ers' Institutes or Conventions this year, and none have been held. During the present season I have contented myself with calling the attention of the people, as far as possible, to the deficiencies in our schools and school-houses, and to the necessity of more active measures for their support and improvement, and am gratified at observing an increased interest and liberality manifested. The prospect is already brightening, and I hope at no distant day to see the schools of this county in a prosperous and healthy condition.

JACKSON COUNTY—A. B. DARRAGH, SUP'T.

The average condition of the schools, during the summer, has, I regret to report, been far below the desired standard. In perhaps forty per cent. of the schools, thorough instruction was imparted and admirable discipline maintained by earnest, zealous, hard-working teachers. The pupils were interested, and the whole school evidently in earnest. The recitations were prompt and well conducted, and whatever was done was done thoroughly.

One fact connected with the better class of schools is significant and worthy of special notice. It is this: that the best schools could show on their records the largest number of visits by patrons and school officers. The school is, and in a great measure must be, a sure index to the enthusiasm and interest of the district in educational matters.

In fully sixty per cent. of the schools, however, there existed unmistakable evidence of numerous and serious defects—defects so serious, in some instances, as to render their attendance an injury rather than a benefit to these young minds daily receiving impressions which are to endure throughout all time. Nor is it all surprising that such should be the case when we take into consideration the qualifications of the teachers in many of our schools, and the undoubted reason for their employment. Education, ability to teach, natural tact, and a thorough preparation for the work, have been too little, and

local influences too much regarded. Able and experienced teachers have had no chance in districts where the competition has been wholly with reference to the price, and, as a natural consequence, have been driven from the profession. The following figures show the facts more forcibly than anything else, which could be offered: Of the whole number of teachers employed during the summer, as nearly as could be ascertained, thirty-four per cent. had had no previous experience, twenty-nine per cent. had taught less than one year, and but nineteen per cent. have had an experience of five years or more. Of the latter class a little over sixty-three per cent. are employed in the graded schools, thus leaving in the ungraded schools but about six per cent. of the whole number, or about nine per cent. of those teaching in ungraded schools, who have had an experience of five years or over. A still lower percentage than this, even, have read any books on teaching, or given the subject of teaching any special study.

But poorly qualified teachers, although a prominent cause, is not the only cause of defective work in our schools. Two or three of the more important of these deserve especial attention, and not the least evil is the lack of

UNIFORMITY IN TEXT BOOKS.

Teachers everywhere complain of this evil, and with good cause; for school officers are generally very negligent in the performance of their duty in this respect. This will be seen from the fact that in but twenty-three of the schools of the county are the books uniform, or apparently adopted by any authority whatever.

In one school, where the whole number of pupils recorded was twenty-two, the works of six different authors were used in the study of arithmetic, and thirty different recitations were heard per day. The average number of recitations heard per day in each school is about twenty-five, giving less than thirteen minutes for each recitation. The amount of interest which can be created, and instruction imparted in that length

of time, is small indeed. This fact, more than any other, has caused our teachers to adopt a lifeless and uninteresting mode of teaching, which may, perhaps, be called "keeping school," but does not deserve the name of teaching. No enlargements upon the subjects, no practical application, no thorough explanations, are possible under such circumstances; and our boys and girls go "through the book," as it is called, without knowing the practical bearing of a single principle it contains. The impression is quite general that it is an economical arrangement to have this diversity of text books, while the fact is patent, that true economy, both of time, and money actually expended, demands uniformity in each school.

Another cause of defective work in our schools, is the lack of proper apparatus, of which mention is made in another part of this report. A more active display of

INTEREST IN THE SCHOOLS,

on the part of the people, would do much toward elevating the standard of the same. The people everywhere express themselves as deeply interested in the subject of education, and I am well assured that they are really so; but it cannot be denied that there is a *seeming* indifference, which is almost as injurious in its effects as the *genuine article*.

It has been asserted by many, who are competent judges, that the standard of teachers and of schools was never as high in this county, as at the present time; and all seem to be well pleased with the new order of things. Although the increased educational qualification of the teachers has, by diminishing the competition, correspondingly increased the compensation, I have yet to hear of the first complaint because of it. Teachers have been readily employed at an increase of at least twenty per cent. over wages paid last winter.

HOUSES.

About seventy per cent. of our school-houses are substantial and well-constructed frame or brick buildings, and many of those recently erected, are models of comfort, convenience and

taste. Whatever has been done in this direction during the past few years, has been well done. Of the one hundred and fifty-seven school-houses in the county, three have been built during the year; two of which are substantial brick buildings and one frame, all of which are commodious and well supplied with suitable furniture. Five others are in process of erection, four of which are to be of brick, and one a frame building. Money was voted at the last annual meeting for the erection of a new building for the graded school at Parma, to contain four departments. The union district at Brooklyn voted money for the erection of a similar building, and the union district in the village of Napoleon, is to erect a brick building capable of accommodating three departments. In the city of Jackson, union district No. 1 voted at their annual meeting, the sum of \$6,000, for the erection of a new ward school in the First Ward, and union district No. 17 have on hand a building fund amounting to something over \$6,000. These facts speak in language not to be mistaken, of the hopeful future of the common schools of Jackson county. Still, a truthful report of the real condition of the schools throughout the whole county, necessitates the statement that many of the best constructed and most costly district school-houses, have become so badly out of repair, and their furniture so marred and disfigured, as to present anything but an attractive and cheerful appearance. In addition to the inconvenience and discomfort incident to such surroundings, they render it a difficult task indeed, for the most faithful teacher to impress upon the minds of her pupils the habits of neatness, order and system; and we have yet to learn that examples of such absolute disorder tend to make either good housekeepers or successful farmers, or in fact, competent business men in any capacity. Too little importance is generally given to the appearance and general arrangement of the school-house, by those who have the matter under control. The most noticeable error in the construction of the houses, is the absence of any suitable provision for

VENTILATION.

There are but nine school-houses in the county, in which any adequate provision has been made in this direction. The result is that the life and interest of the school is materially affected, and the health of the pupils and teacher endangered, either by a poisonous atmosphere, or exposure occasioned by open doors and windows.

Another serious evil is improper seating and desks; no provision being made in the majority of cases, for the comfort of the smaller pupils. The schools are sadly deficient in regard to

APPARATUS;

only four in the county being well supplied, while one hundred and twelve are wholly without any aid to instruction, save the blackboard, and this is often too limited in extent, or inconveniently situated, to be of much practical benefit. Forty-four schools are supplied with outline maps; but unfortunately the teachers have, in most cases, been unwilling or unable to use them, and they are, therefore, either laid aside in some corner, substituted for window curtains, or otherwise misused and mutilated.

VISITATIONS, EXAMINATIONS, ETC.

Of the one hundred and fifty-five school districts in the county, ninety-four have been visited by the County Superintendent, in addition to nineteen districts visited where schools were not in session. The total number of visits made, is one hundred and thirty-one; the average time spent in the school, at each visit, being two and one-fourth hours. Fifty-two different examinations have been held, at which two hundred persons have presented themselves for examination. Of this number twenty-three have received first grade certificates, forty-six second grade, sixty-nine third grade, and sixty-two applicants have been refused certificates. Although of the whole number teaching during the summer, there were eight "total failures," it has been necessary to annul but one certificate. The average age of teachers has been twenty-one and

one-fifth years. Nine have attended the State Normal School, and six hold Normal Diplomas. But eighteen teachers have attended a State Teachers' Institute, and forty-five a county Institute. One county Teachers' Institute has been held. It continued in session five days, and was quite well attended, the number recorded being fifty-two. But three stated educational meetings have been held, and these were called by the school officers for the discussion of the question of the uniformity of text books and other topics of importance in connection with the schools. At the close of each examination, however, the opportunity has been improved, to a greater or less extent, according to the number present, the interest manifested and other circumstances, to have an interchange of opinion as to the methods of teaching.

CONDUCTING RECITATIONS, SCHOOL DISCIPLINE, ETC., ETC.

In conclusion, I take pleasure in testifying to the uniform hospitality and kindness which have welcomed me in every part of the county, and from the encouragement already received at the hands of the many friends of education, I shall continue the work, but just begun, with increased confidence, trusting an enlightened public opinion to judge of the results.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY—DANIEL PUTNAM, SUP'T.

CONDITION OF SCHOOLS IN THE COUNTY.

I have found a few very good schools; a large number of ordinary ones, and some very poor ones. As a whole, the schools are very far below the position which they ought to occupy, but exhibit signs of improvement.

THE SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The houses are in much the same condition as the schools, but a very excellent spirit is beginning to be manifested in a large number of districts. Several very good houses have been recently built, and a number more will be erected during the next year.

SUMMARY OF LABOR PERFORMED.

I have examined one hundred and forty-seven persons for teaching; have given eighteen certificates of the first grade; sixty-five of the second, and fifty-eight of the third; in all, one hundred and forty-one. In a few cases the same person has received two certificates—one of the third grade in the spring, and one of another grade at the fall examinations.

I have visited about eighty schools during the summer; have attended one Institute, and issued two numbers of a County School Journal, besides performing a great variety of incidental and miscellaneous labor.

INTEREST AMONG THE PEOPLE.

In only a few districts have I found much interest manifested in the condition and character of the school. Most of the schools receive few visits from school officers or parents. I believe, however, that the interest in many parts of the county is increasing.

KENT COUNTY—C. C. BICKNELL, SUP'T.**MONTHLY REPORTS.**

Soon after I commenced visiting schools, I issued blanks for monthly reports, requesting the teachers to fill out these blanks and forward them to me at the end of each month; a synopsis of which has been published in the county papers. Every successful teacher has approved of this arrangement, many saying "It has added half to the interest of my school."

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

A Teachers' Institute was held at Grand Rapids, in October, attended by one hundred and fifty live teachers, who seemed, by the great interest manifested, to appreciate the instruction given.

The advantages of a State and County Institute were combined, as we were favored with the able lectures of the State

Superintendent and Prof. Welch. Prof. Strong rendered much valuable assistance in arranging for, and conducting the Institute, and the exercises were enlivened by singing, led in the attractive manner peculiar to Mr. Gaylord Holt.

EXAMINATIONS.

I have held sixteen public examinations, at which two hundred and forty-one candidates were examined, of whom two hundred and eighteen received certificates. Fifteen have received certificates at private examinations. Forty-eight of the first grade, ninety-four of the second, and ninety-one of the third grade, making two hundred and thirty-three certificates granted.

It has been my aim to adhere to a rigid system in all the examinations, which I think tends to discourage those who lack the necessary energy to fit themselves for teaching, and increase the compensation of those who are really interested in the work.

TEACHERS' WAGES.

It gives me much satisfaction to report great improvement in this respect as regards female teachers. Many of the districts have this fall acted upon the principle that a first class female teacher is preferable to a second rate male. The idea that of two teachers of equal ability, one should work for half the compensation the other receives because one is a woman and the other is a man is fast losing currency. Good female teachers will receive in country schools for the winter from twenty-five to forty-five dollars per month.

THE ANNUAL DISTRICT MEETING

Furnished a favorable opportunity for addressing the patrons of the schools in their respective districts.

My circular to the district meeting,

1. (School Law.) Notices some of the important improvements in the school code by the last Legislature.
2. (School Taxes.) Earnestly urges the raising of a liberal

amount for school and incidental expenses, and the burial of the rate bill as an abomination to be tolerated no longer.

3. (School Books.) Calls attention to the demand for uniformity in each district and recommends a liberal supply of slates.

4. (School-Houses.) Recommends building and repairing where needed.

5. (Out-Houses.) Urges immediate attention to suitable provisions in this respect.

6. (School Yards.) Suggests an inclosure with shade and ornamental trees.

7. (Black Boards and Maps.) Reminds the voters that in many districts an appropriation is needed in this direction.

8. (School Register.) Suggests that each district be supplied.

9. (Employment of Teachers.) Commends the course pursued by some districts in employing teachers by the year, and recommends the adoption of this plan as far as practicable.

10. (Division of School Terms.) Proposes three terms instead of two, and vacation during haying, harvesting and winter holidays.

11. (Saturday Schools.) Calls attention to the testimony of educated men against Saturday schools.

Favorable responses have been received to these suggestions; most of the school districts having adopted them as far as practicable.

A number of districts in this county cannot make their schools free under the present provision of the school law, hence the demand for

FURTHER LEGISLATION.

1. The objectionable feature just referred to would be removed by repealing section 140, and so amending section 151 of the Primary School Law as to make it apply to all public schools.

2. Some law inducing a more regular attendance upon the schools; perhaps authorizing school officers to decide who are

entitled to excuses for staying away, and by making parents pay a fine for keeping their children out of school without permission from the proper officer. Does any one complain that such a law would not be democratic? Is it more democratic to educate a portion of the children at the expense of all, than to compel the attendance of all the children? If the support is compulsory, should the attendance be voluntary?

There are other points I would notice, but for the length of this report.

There are those in our State who, when an amendment to our school code is proposed, refer to the high terms of praise which educators in other States have used when speaking of the "model school system of Michigan." They, viewing the colossal monument from afar, see only the capstone, the State University, and exclaim, "behold how beautiful," overlooking the deformity there may be in the foundation work of the structure—the people's college.

The number of schools visited is 127.

I must not close this report without expressing my gratitude to those earnest school men who have rendered valuable assistance by their kind encouragement and coöperation.

Confident that some advancement has been made in the right direction during the past season, we pledge ourselves, by God's blessing, in that direction to push forward.

KEWEENAW COUNTY—JAMES PRYOR, SUP'T.

In submitting the following report for the county of Keweenaw, I would state in the first place, that the county Board of Supervisors limited the whole number of days for visiting schools, examining teachers, and all other official duties to be performed by the County Superintendent, inclusive, to forty days per annum.

I have made the circuit of the county once during the past six months, and visited each of the principal schools, and dis-

cover a very fair interest in the cause of education manifested by the different school boards of the townships.

Have granted four first grade certificates, three second grade, and two third grade, to teachers engaged in our schools.

We have a very competent set of teachers engaged through the county, giving general satisfaction in the discharge of their duty. They each and all labor under many difficulties, arising in a great measure from the want of an uniform set of text-books through the county. This I have tried to obviate, but have not fully succeeded.

The text-books mostly in use are as follows:

Spelling Books—Sanders' and Town's.

Readers—Sanders' Union series, and McGuffey's.

Arithmetics—Davies', Robinson's, and Ray's; also Greenleaf's.

Algebras—Robinson's.

Geographies—Monteith's series, and Cornell's outline maps.

Grammars—Clark's.

Writing Books—Spencerian.

Natural Philosophy—Quackenbos.

These constitute the general books in use in the county. The annual reports from the various districts just forwarded, will give you all the necessary information regarding the statistics of each school.

LAPEER COUNTY—Rev. Wm. T. BARTLE, SUP'T.

This report is not full. We have 17 towns, 114 schools, and six new districts organized. Of these schools three are graded. Four school-houses have been built. Have not visited any schools in towns of Goodland, Dryden and Almont; only a part in Hadley, Imlay, Metamora, and Attica. Visited 67 school-houses; found 57 schools in session. At three had the company of the Director, and at one the entire District Board—in all, officers and patrons, eight persons. The school-houses are in various stages of repair; some good houses—generally, a need of better buildings. Twenty-two of the sixty-seven are

unfit for school purposes; three are temporary, one built of slabs, one of upright plank, eighteen of logs, the rest frame. Eighteen have sufficient grounds, six some improvement of grounds, one only, trees set out. But 16 of the 67 have any shade on or near the grounds, one preparing to fence, one three sides fenced, one an apology for a fence, five with good and substantial fences. Thirty-eight have no out-houses; three-fifths of the rest defective or insufficient ones. Twenty-two are well arranged as to seats and desks; eight have good black-boards properly placed; six are destitute of that important article. For the rest, the boards are too small, too high, or difficult of access; some unused for want of marking material and incompetency of teachers. There is great need of uniformity in school books, and better classification of scholars. In seventeen schools the books are uniform; in thirty the Bible is read, and in four there is singing also, as part of the opening or closing exercises. Of the 62 teachers engaged in these 57 schools, some are of the right sort, others neither well qualified nor apt to teach. The chief and common deficiencies are in orthography, reading and writing. Eight had read books on teaching, three attended a normal school. None held State certificates or Normal diplomas. Fifty-seven are females, three males. Twenty had taught less than one year, and twenty had no previous experience.

Examinations have been held (either Spring or Fall) in all the towns, except one, in way and manner prescribed by act providing for the office of County Superintendents. There have been seventeen examinations besides these. Total number examined, 120; certificates granted, 103, viz: three of the first grade, forty-two of the second, and fifty-eight of the third.

Of libraries I can only say that they are in a sad condition, and that there is generally great indifference and neglect on this subject. I have no definite statistics on this matter, save those in annual reports of school inspectors.

We have had no county or town Institutes; had a State Teacher's Institute, which was well attended. Aside from this,

I have given three lectures on schools and education, in as many different towns.

LEELANAW COUNTY—O. MOFFATT, SUP'T.

I beg leave to report that the whole number of school districts in Leelanaw county is thirty-five, a part of which have been organized during the past season.

During the month of June I was engaged two weeks in visiting the schools in the several townships, rendering such assistance as I found necessary, in organizing districts, examining teachers, &c.

As a rule, the school-houses are composed of logs, but are generally quite large, neat and commodious. At the villages of Northport, Leland and Glen Arbor, I found good frame buildings. At the village of Northport, the district made provision at the late annual meeting, to raise \$1,500 for the purpose of erecting a new house the ensuing season. Said district numbers 145 scholars, between the ages of five and twenty, and made provisions for a free school for the ensuing year, voting a tax of two dollars upon the scholar, for that purpose.

No Institutes have been held, owing to the late date at which instruction was received from your department.

I have granted two first-class certificates, one second-class certificate, and twenty-two third-class certificates, during the past season.

Summer schools have been taught in seventeen districts in the county.

Leelanaw county, you are aware, is a new county, including a large Indian Reservation, and a majority of the land entered in the county, has been taken under the provision of the Homestead Act, and is not as yet taxable. Hence you will perceive our means for providing for schools are limited. Still the citizens of the county manifest a great and laudable interest in the matter of education and school affairs; and we hope soon to be able to make a better showing, and are confident we shall.

LENAWEE COUNTY—C. T. BATTEMAN, SUP'T.

There are about two hundred districts in this county, six of which contain graded schools, viz: Tecumseh, Clinton, Blissfield, Palmyra, Clayton and Morenci. There are also two independent union schools, viz: Adrian and Hudson. These union and graded schools are all in a very prosperous condition. The school buildings in Adrian, Hudson, Tecumseh and Clinton, are beautiful and substantial structures. There are but few good school-houses in the country districts. Many of them are without fences, wells, or wood-houses. The outhouses are very often in a neglected condition, and in some few cases entirely wanting. The grounds are frequently insufficient, and but few are well improved. The buildings are generally ventilated by the windows. Some have good furniture, while others are destitute of everything but an old stove and uncomfortable straight backed seats. I have found but very little apparatus except in the graded schools. The people seem, however, to be waking up to the necessity of putting up better buildings. Quite a number of school-houses have been erected during the past year, and there is a prospect of a still larger number being built the coming year.

I have visited thus far, about one hundred and sixty schools. They are generally in a prosperous condition—better than I expected to find them. There are, however, some poor schools. Wherever the people take an interest in educational matters, I have generally found good schools. Apathy, cheap teachers and poor schools are most frequently found in the same district. A few of the weaker districts have only three months school in the year, but a large majority have at least six. The schools are mostly well classified and the books uniform, nevertheless, considerable improvement is needed in this direction. I have been able to spend about half a day in each school. Some few schools have been visited twice. The time spent in each has been mainly devoted to noting the progress of pupils, examination of classes, remarks for the encouragement of schools, and in some cases advice to teachers in regard to

methods of teaching and government. A County Institute was held at Adrian College during the last week of August. The average attendance was about thirty-five teachers. Although the attendance was small, there was considerable interest manifested by those present. A teachers' class for reviews and normal training was organized September 9th, and remained in session until October 3d. About thirty-five teachers also attended this class. Up to the present time I have granted six first grade certificates, one hundred and forty-four second grade certificates, and thirty-six third grade certificates. The district libraries do not seem to be of much use. Many of them are gradually running down, while others barely maintain their numbers good. The town libraries are most of them in good condition.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY—ISAAC W. BUSH, SUP'R.

The whole number of school districts in this county is 130, and there are 6,454 children between the ages of five and twenty, making an average of about fifty pupils to each school. And yet the average number that have attended school during the last year is only about forty, and the daily average is much less, showing that even in Michigan there are quite a large proportion of our children growing up in ignorance. Why, in Howell, where the school is free to all, during the whole year, only about 5-7 of the children have attended school, and the remainder permitted by their parents to run at large, showing that there is but little interest taken in the common schools, by many of those persons who should be most interested.

The school-houses of this county are many of them poor, and destitute of the comforts necessary to make them attractive to the young, and this evil should be done away with at once, by the building of new and comfortable buildings, and I am most happy to say that there are some fine improvements of that kind going on in this county. The new school buildings in

the villages of Brighton and Hartland, are fine improvements, and real ornaments to those places. There are some fine school-houses being built in the rural districts. I noticed two good ones in the town of Tyrone. The good citizens of Howell have voted a tax of \$20,000 to build a new union school-house, which will be built during the next year. H. C. Briggs, the Director of the Howell union school, is entitled to much credit for his earnest exertions in favor of the new building. Let the friends of education everywhere unite in favor of such improvements and they will follow.

I did not visit many of the summer schools, but those that I did visit, were but poorly attended, and but little interest manifested in them by either pupils or parents. It is my intention to visit every school in this county during the winter, and do what I can to enlist the patrons of the schools in the great cause of education.

The text-books most common in the schools of this county, are Parker and Watson's and Sanders' spellers and readers; Spencer's writing books; Clark's, Sill's, and Wells' grammars; Davies' and Robinson's mathematics; Monteith's and McNally's geographies; Peck's Ganot's philosophy; Wood's botany; Warren's physical geography. There are, however, many other books used to some extent in this county.

I have inspected 124 teachers, and granted certificates as follows, viz: 7 first-grade, 70 second-grade, and 30 third-grade, and refused 17 candidates. I am well satisfied that I should have refused many more, but for the fear of closing many of the schools, and thus do the county a greater injustice than I should by granting certificates to some persons with a good character, but deficient in some of the branches they might be called upon to teach.

The Board of Supervisors allowed me four dollars a day, and authorized me to do as much as I thought the interest of the county demanded.

MACOMB COUNTY—D. B. BRIGGS, SUP'T.

In compliance with your request, I transmit a brief statement, covering the points upon which you solicit information in your circular of October 21st, 1867:

Number of public schools in the county, 112; number of private and select schools, 9; number of graded or union schools (employing two teachers or more), 9; number of districts failing to sustain a school during the past summer, 7; whole number of days devoted to official work, from May 1st to Nov. 1st, 1867, 128; number of different schools, including private or select, visited, 106; whole number of visitations made, 132; number of days given to said visitations, 94; whole number examined for teachers' certificates, 120; number having had experience in teaching, 98; whole number having received certificates, 102.

No. of 1st Grade Certificates granted,.....	16
No. of 2d " " "	51
No. of 3d " " "	35
Total,.....	102

In the fourteen townships of this county, there are (as computed in the school inspectors, reports for the present year) eight thousand nine hundred and forty-three (8,943), children between the ages of 5 and 20 years, who are being educated in one hundred and twelve district schools. Nine of these schools have departments requiring in all, twenty-two additional teachers. From this it appears that the whole number of teachers demanded for the simultaneous operation of all the schools, is one hundred and thirty-four.

PRIVATE, OR SELECT SCHOOLS.

Nine such schools have been in operation during the past summer. Five of the number are German Catholic and Lutheran, located in the townships of Erin, Chesterfield and Macomb. These schools continue ten months in the year, and are sustained by church fund or subscription, having an aggregate enrollment of 305 pupils. The remaining four schools

were found in the villages of Romeo, Mt. Clemens and New Baltimore. These were kept only for a short period after the other schools were closed, to provide means of instruction in addition to those of the public schools, and not as a substitute for them. Only 87 children were in daily attendance at these schools.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

It is painful to report, that in so old, populous and wealthy a county as this, so few commodious, comfortable and attractive school buildings are found. We have some fine, substantial houses, erected within a few years past, to which class a few have been added the present year, creditable to the districts in which they are located. But very many of the school buildings throughout the county are sadly neglected, badly located, uninclosed, (standing on the corner of some ten or twenty acre lot, fenced out to the highway instead of being fenced in,) improperly seated, entirely behind the ability of the districts to furnish, and behind the age in which we live. The fear of taxation, together with prospective changes in the boundaries of districts, prevents any move in the direction of improvement; and perhaps a want of real interest contributes towards the same result. Some desirable changes, however, are in contemplation, and another year will doubtless record advancement.

The districts might easily, by taking a public-spirited course and pursuing it for a few years, provide good houses, without subjecting them to any excessive and onerous expense. This subject has been earnestly commended to the attention of many of them, and they have been asked to take upon it wise and generous action. Good school buildings do not of themselves make good schools; but they are an important means to this great end, and without them the difficulties of good instruction and of good discipline in our schools, are greatly increased.

SCHOOL VISITATION.

In my visits to the schools during the past summer, for the purpose of observing the order and discipline secured, the

system of management adopted, the instruction given, the mode of communicating it, &c., I could but notice the *hindrances* and *drawbacks* which were retarding the progress of the scholars, and embarrassing earnest, faithful teachers, in their work. On completing my circuit of visitation, a circular making direct allusion to these hindrances and drawbacks, was addressed to the officers of every school district in the county, in the hope that the views embodied therein, would be presented and favorably considered at the approaching annual district meetings. It is very gratifying to report that responses have been received to most of the circulars sent out, showing that direct and commendable action was had in many of the districts to relieve their schools of existing and growing discouragements. What are some of these discouragements? *Lack of school visitation, frequent change of teachers, want of uniformity of books, no aids to instruction furnished.* It is the universal complaint of our teachers, and it is substantiated by my own observation, that visits to the school-room by the parents, and even school officers, are almost unknown. The teachers have gone daily to their solitary task, and either labored conscientiously on in the path of duty, thankful could they but get their pupils into the school-room; or, seeing no one seemingly caring whether they be faithful or not, neglect their charge, endeavoring to accomplish just enough to pass away the time, and receive their compensation. Could they have seen the eyes of their patrons upon them, while engaged in their work, what encouragement and incitement to exertion would have grown out of it; and the importance that the children would have attached to these visits, and the advantages they would have derived from them, who could calculate?

The progress of education in our schools is retarded also by a too *frequent change of teachers*. It is the custom in most of our districts to change teachers nearly every term. This subject should be more thoroughly considered than it ever yet has been. In every department of business we recognize the evil of frequent change. So it should be in the case of schools.

Our districts are needlessly (in many cases) suffering a great loss of money and education. School officers, when employing teachers, should have reference to the question, if they may not be obtained for a succession of terms, provided they give satisfaction. A teacher, between whom and the school there is a mutual acquaintance, has many important advantages over a change. He is familiar with the natural characteristics of his scholars, and this is a cardinal point in successful school teaching; he knows their proficiency, and is prepared to carry the school forward with rapid progress from the day of its commencement. But if a new teacher comes with each new term, the scholars are often alternately pushed forward and pulled backwards, according to the different views of different teachers, and the scholar is worried and discouraged by such treatment.

Our schools are also laboring under a great disadvantage from a want of uniformity in text-books, as also from a shameful destitution of necessary aids to instruction. In my circular addressed to the district officers, their attention was called to that provision of the primary school law which makes it obligatory upon them to prescribe a list of text-books to be used. The decision respecting the books that shall be used, rightfully and naturally falls upon them, and the necessity of the decision was urged to prevent a needless multiplicity of classes, to lead off the desire of some parents, that their children may read from "old almanacs," because they happen to have them in the house, to check the whims of the new teacher, and thereby save a burden of expense to the district, and above all, to secure steady and continued progress in the schools. It was also urged, that the schools be supplied with the necessary "aids to instruction,"—as outline maps for the study of geography, an unabridged dictionary, illustrated charts for beginners in reading, and black-boards *larger than a hand-slate* which shall be easy to reach and pleasant to use. The urging was coupled with the assurance that no investment of a like amount for any

other purpose by the district, could bring surer and richer returns.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

The regular appointments, as prescribed by law, for the examination of teachers, were made for the several townships, and occurred during the month of October. These examinations were well attended in most of the townships. The patrons and friends of the schools were cordially invited to be present. The attendance of the school officers of both township and districts was asked for the afternoon, that a friendly interview might be had for consultation in regard to the schools. The following method of securing uniformity in the examination of teachers, was adhered to:

1. Each examination commenced at 9 o'clock A. M., and continued five hours; the last hour being devoted to a free talk on "methods of teaching," school government, discipline, &c.
2. All applicants were required to engage in both a written and oral examination.
3. At least ten questions upon each branch of study were submitted, in both oral and written examinations, aside from questions relating to the "theory and practice of teaching."
4. Applicants for a *third* grade certificate were required to answer correctly, in form and in fact, at least sixty per cent. of the questions asked; for a *second* grade certificate, at least seventy per cent., and for a *first* grade certificate, at least eighty per cent.

No certificate of the *first* grade was granted to any person who failed to meet the above condition, or did not comply with that provision of law requiring the applicant to present satisfactory evidence of having taught at least one year in the State with approved ability and success.

This system of examination, if adhered to, and judiciously managed, is destined to work much improvement in our schools. It must sift out the more incompetent teachers, and at the same time arouse a laudable spirit of emulation among those

receiving certificates, that will prompt them to improve their qualifications by all available means.

INSTITUTES.

No Institutes were held in the county during the fall. In consulting the wishes and convenience of our teachers, several of the most active requested that they be postponed until after the Holidays. This will give me an opportunity while visiting the schools early in the winter, to urge upon each teacher the importance of attending them; that they may enjoy a brief and convenient opportunity of learning and comparing the most improved methods of instruction, and promote among themselves, a degree of professional enthusiasm and generous emulation. Teachers should come to value the Institutes, not so much for the amount of instruction given, as for the impulse imparted in the work of self-improvement, and the culture of the teaching capacity. Whenever any teacher tires in the work of self-culture, he should, to borrow a military phrase, be at once relieved from his post.

TOWNSHIP SYSTEM.

At the risk of being considered as exceeding the limit of my duties, I will venture a few suggestions in regard to the township system. It is my firm conviction that many of the difficulties which now beset our schools, would be overcome by substituting the township, for the *district* system. It seems necessary to the highest efficiency of our schools, that there be such an alteration of the present district system, as shall bring them under the immediate care of the township, to be administered by it in its corporate capacity. It is very evident that equal privileges cannot be enjoyed under the present system. The advantages of not a few children are often not half so great as those of others not far distant. The plan of graded schools under the direct administration of the township, would give the greatest equality in the amount of schooling, to all the children. It would be a saving of expense, by

producing more equality in the number of scholars in each school, and in some cases, diminishing the number of schools. It would equalize the expense of supporting the schools and of building suitable school-houses, and of keeping them in repair. Every section of the township would claim an appropriate and well furnished school-house, and the claim would be promptly met, without the delays and heated debates of numerous district meetings. The schools are impaired and sometimes destroyed, by those broils and contentions which are frequently provoked in the erection and location of school-houses. If a house is to be built, it will be too costly for some, and not enough so for others. If one is to be located, it will be too near some, and too far from others; and thus the mutual good feeling and coöperation of parents which the success of the school demands, is interrupted and taken from it. We have striking proofs of this statement, in our county. It may not be possible under any system, to locate school-houses so as equally to accommodate all. This is not expected. But if the township manages this matter in its corporate capacity, as it does all its other business, and intrusts these great interests of education to wise and disinterested men, all will be more likely to acquiesce, in a good spirit, in the democratic principle of the greatest good to the greatest number. The township taking possession of all the school-houses, would provide equally good ones for all sections. The present miserable condition of many of the school buildings shows the inadequacy of the district system—or, at least, a palpable neglect of duty somewhere. As the case now is with the districts, some will have tolerably good buildings, while others will have poor ones. It is often the case that in some of the districts, rich and penurious men who either have no children to educate, or who are more interested in money schemes than in schools, so influence the action of the districts, as to make them continue their miserable apologies for school-houses. In this way, those families who would desire to have good and suitable houses, are made to suffer. Under the township graded system, longer, as well

as better schools would be kept, with the same money that is now paid for instruction in the township. Much of the money now appropriated is wasted upon the promiscuous masses that are brought together in our schools. The district system compels us to pay as much to support a school of twenty, as of fifty, and as much to teach the youngest as the oldest scholars. Who can say that this is money prudently expended? By the new system, the younger and less advanced scholars would be brought under the tuition of females, in winter as well as summer, with one-half the expense of male teachers. And the system that brings younger scholars under the charge of female instructors, confessedly better adapted to draw out their minds and mould their characters than the sterner sex, and which places the older and more advanced under the requisite tuition and control of males, must evidently promote the discipline of schools, and consequently their far higher progress and efficiency. This statement is fully substantiated in the history of our union schools throughout the State. It is to be hoped that enlightened views on this subject will be entertained by our fellow-citizens generally, and not let that prejudice govern them which favors an existing system because it is old, and has answered tolerably well a demand of the past.

MASON COUNTY—FRED. J. DOWLAND, SUP'T.

There are but six townships in this county, three of which are quite unsettled and have no school-houses; the few settlers are so scattered that no school district is as yet organized. The other three districts have eleven school-houses, *in toto*; a few of these are very comfortable and commodious, while others are as yet non-inviting to pupils. The inhabitants owning little or no property—many being but squatters, and so very poor that education among them is as yet in its infancy. Three months is the general length of each school term.

I have been able to do but little as yet, in my official capacity,

but intend making a thorough investigation of all business in this county pertaining to educational matters, this fall and winter, commencing on the 12th inst., which is the first day of the fall examination of candidates for this county.

I examined six candidates for summer schools last June, but granted to neither of them higher than a third grade certificate; incompetent for anything higher; others held certificates from inspectors, valid for the summer term.

The people in general manifest a great interest in educational matters, and are anxiously looking forward to the time when they will be better able to raise the standard of education.

MECOSTA COUNTY.—Z. W. SHEPHERD, SUP'T.

CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

Some of them are newly organized districts, and, owing to paucity of population and means, a number of districts were compelled to have inferior schools or none at all, choosing the former in each case. There is a general disposition to keep pace with the advancement and progression of the age, and several schools and teachers will compare favorably with the best in much older communities.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

We regret to be compelled to report a very great deficiency in this respect. Many hindrances have operated against the interests of the schools, the greatest of which are the large tracts of pine, canal and railroad lands in many parts of the county, preventing the settlements from becoming compact. There are some things, however, which might have been remedied, and are being remedied by a few districts, viz: commodious and convenient grounds. There is not one at present as it should be in this respect—generally small patches of ground a few feet larger than the school-house, no play-grounds, only as they trespass on the adjoining lands. But few provided with out-buildings. None properly furnished. Nor is there a school-

house provided with any school apparatus. A few districts this year voted the apparatus tax permitted by law. Much allowance should be made in view of the newly settled state of the county, its isolated condition from railroad or public thoroughfares.

STATISTICS OF SUPERINTENDENCY.

Number of teachers examined, 35, as follows: 1st grade, 4; 2d grade, 17; 3d grade, 13; rejected, 1.

Number of schools visited by Superintendent, 20; five times accompanied by school officers, remainder alone.

Have uniformly met with a favorable reception from both teacher and pupils. A general satisfaction is manifested by the people with the system of the County Superintendency.

CONVENTION.

Held a Teachers' Convention in the month of September of three days' duration, which was pronounced by all the teachers present a very profitable one, and all expressed a desire to have it become a permanent institution.

I hope that this rather unfavorable report may be much improved each succeeding year in the future.

MIDLAND COUNTY—E. P. JENNINGS, SUP'T.

The number of districts, with the number of scholars in each, in the county of Midland, you have learned from the reports received from the districts.

The people seem to feel interested in the success of the schools, but on account of delinquent taxes, imperfect district records, and the incorrect accounts kept by officers who have charge of funds provided by law to be raised for the support of schools in this county, the schools are not so efficient as they otherwise would be.

Twelve teachers have been examined, and certificates granted to ten of them.

Ten schools have been visited. The defects of directors' and inspectors' reports we will endeavor to remedy in future. No Institutes or conventions have been held in the county.

MONROE COUNTY—CHARLES TOLL, SUP'T.

By the requirements of the department, as communicated to me through your circular, I make the following statement of the condition of the schools of Monroe county, and facts incidentally connected with them; and in doing so, will endeavor to observe your injunction of brevity. The time allotted to me by the board of supervisors for the work of the year being so limited, I deemed it unadvisable to make a general visitation of the summer schools; consequently this report will be meager in much that would be of interest. The following statement is submitted:

HOUSES.

Whole number in county, 115; number of frame, 82; number of brick, 16; number of stone, 3; number of log, 14; number built during the year, 9; number unfit for use, 38; number having no privy, 37; number with sufficient grounds, 42; number with grounds suitably improved, 6; number well ventilated, 9.

FURNITURE.

Number with suitable furniture, 46; number with insufficient furniture, 69; number with injured furniture, 60; number supplied with suitable furniture during the year, 14; number supplied with unsuitable furniture during the year, 8.

APPARATUS.

Number well supplied with apparatus, 2; number wholly without apparatus, 105; number supplied during the year, 1; number having outline maps, 36.

SCHOOLS.

Whole number of schools, 106; number graded, 5; number

graded during the year, 0; number well classified, 16; number in which the books are uniform, 13; number in which the bible is read, 84.

TEACHERS.

Number of males employed, 52; number of females employed, 107; average age of teachers, (estimated,) 27; number who have had no previous experience, 17; number who have taught less than one year, 21; number who have taught more than five years, 17; number who have attended a Normal school, 3; number who have read any books on teaching, 30; number teaching who hold Normal Diplomas, 1; number teaching who hold State certificates, 0; number of total failures, 11.

Number of teachers who have attended a State Institute, 64.

Number of educational meetings held by county superintendent in the county, 12.

LIBRARIES.

Number of district libraries, 8; number of volumes in same, 500; number of town and city libraries, 12; number of volumes in same, 5,370.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Number of private ungraded schools in county, 6; number of academies and seminaries in county, 2; number of pupils attending both classes of schools, 215; estimated amount received from pupils by such schools, \$3,530; number of teachers employed, 17.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Of these we have every extreme. Many crazy old veterans are tottering to the ground; they are an offense to the sight and an outrage to young humanity. The desks, in many instances, are arranged around the wall, and consist of boards supported by pins driven into it, and the seats are movable benches without backs. The desks thus arranged, often at an improper height and inclination, give scholars an unnatural position in writing; and the seats, relative to the different sizes of the

pupils, are too high or too low. In their distorted and uncomfortable position the restless *infantry* unconsciously beleaguer the wall with their feet, until the "deadly breach" is made. This "bad ventilation," with rattling door and windows as auxiliary, is often the cause of disease with its consequences. In some localities the people are entirely oblivious to the necessity of providing comfort, or even protection, to their children when attending school. While the rooms are too open in some instances, in others they are close, small, dark and crowded—destroying health and lives by suffocation in a foetid atmosphere. The almost universal faults, in a better class of houses than those referred to, are bad ventilation, a want of proper gradation of the furniture to suit the pupils of all sizes, of suitable recitation seats and sufficient black-board surface. One or more of the following appurtenances are also wanting: A bucket for water, and cup, a shovel and evaporating dish for stove, wash basin, towels and a clock. In many districts, however, the march of improvement is setting in, and the primitive houses are being replaced by substantial modern ones. Petersburg, a place containing a number of fine residences, stores and a church, and a people that are intelligent, enterprising and progressive, barely escape reproach; they having recently raised \$5,000 for a school building, which is much needed. The same spirit predominates in other localities, and new school-houses have already been erected, some of them large, convenient, pleasantly situated, with interior appointments good. But there is a lack of discernment in many instances, in architectural taste, and in the exterior surroundings, as out-houses, fences, and ornamentation of grounds. If the subject of constructing school-houses could be placed in the hands of a county architect or contractor, and the object contemplated by the adoption of such a plan could be attained, we would be amply compensated in the superior facilities offered children during the period of their mental and physical growth and expansion. By making the place where their childhood is spent agreeable and attractive, their finer sensibilities and tastes will

become strengthened, and in their maturer life the retrospect will be ever pleasing.

SCHOOLS.

The schools in the county are almost wholly without apparatus, and comparatively few have outline maps, none may be said to be "well supplied." The latter particularly are a necessity that no school can afford to be deprived of; geography cannot be successfully taught without them. Maps, globes, charts and geometrical figures should be in every school; they are the working tools of the teacher's profession.

At the present time I will not attempt to give the actual status of the schools in the several townships; there are many things that I am inclined to allude to I withhold for the present. That there is a want of educational progress in various localities, is apparent. This is attributable to incapacity, absence of proper supervision, and misdirected economy on the part of school officers. Their disqualification is shown in connection with their official reports, many of which, on account of their own incapacity, are made up by a next friend, and there are instances where the original and duplicate, although both are sworn to, do not compare in important particulars. A report is executed by one who *purports* to be a director, when there had been an omission to elect one at the annual meeting; another is "subscribed and sworn to this — day of September, 1867, before my wife;" under what constitutional qualification does not appear.

Many district officers exercise a penurious policy by employing a teacher but a few weeks during the year, and paying the price for an ignorant instead of an intelligent one; and it generally results in getting one "worthy of his hire." Then there is another class of economists, who rent their school-houses to families in the summer, and find it difficult to get possession in time for fall schools.

These instances, and others not enumerated, that impede the harmony and general progress of education, may be considered

exceptional to a very considerable extent. There are among the school officers of this county many competent and energetic men—men with willing hearts, who are ready to coöperate with me in all measures calculated to promote the interests of the schools. They are generous in sustaining a school the greatest length of time practicable, and in paying wages to teachers that secure competency. To show the amount expended for tuition per each scholar that attended school, under the corporate agencies of the city of Monroe, and in the several townships, the last year, I make the following statements: City of Monroe, \$5 69; Ash, \$2 50; Bedford, \$2 77; Exeter, \$2 00; Erie, \$2 70; Frenchtown, \$1 95; Ida, \$1 82; London, \$2 43; Lasalle, \$2 32; Monroe, \$3 66; Milan, \$1 91; Raisinville, \$3 25; Summerfield, \$1 87; Whiteford, \$2 79.

The attendance at the union school, in the city of Monroe, has been unusually large the last year. This was due to the plan adopted by the trustees, of uniting with it the private or church schools. Although the experiment was temporary—it now being amicably discontinued—it was beneficial to our educational interests to a very great extent. It has resulted in a superior classification and gradation in all the schools, and in establishing a uniformity of text-books. If such results could in any way be attained throughout the county, it would open a new era of prosperity in our schools.

LIBRARIES.

Most of the libraries are in a neglected condition. Books are damaged, lost, and sets are broken. Some present a well-arranged and neat appearance, with the exception of an undue accumulation of dust; in such instances the librarian generally inquires what is to be done with the library money when they have books enough. Much of the fine money goes into the primary school fund in violation of the provision of law which requires that it shall be used for "no other purpose" than the purchase of books. In this connection I will mention that there has been a culpable neglect on the part of several magistrates in

making returns to the county and city treasurers of fine money that has gone into their hands, and which belongs to the library fund. The statute requires them to "pay it over to the county treasurer within thirty days after the receipt thereof." I here give a full abstract from the county and city treasurers' books, of fines paid in for two years past, as follows:

	1866. P'D Co. Tr.	1866. P'D City Tr.	1867. P'D Co. Tr.	1867. P'D City Tr.
Esquire Rother,.....	\$305 00	\$170 23	\$40 00	\$84 00
Esquire Anderson,.....	105 00	.....	.....	.....
Esquire Prentice,.....	43 50	35 00	.....	.....
Esquire Babcock,.....	28 00	.....	.....	.....
Esquire Palmer,.....	.....	.....	1 00	.....
Esquire West,.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....

It is a little singular that Esquire Rother, alone, pays into the library fund over double the amount of all the other magistrates, when it is known that he does but his average proportion of the penal business done throughout the county.

EXAMINATIONS.

I have had 12 public examinations, and 15 private ones. There were one hundred and thirty-three applicants examined; eighty-eight were females, and forty-five males. Twenty-six received first grade certificates, sixty-two second grade, and thirty-four third grade, and eleven were rejected. There are many who did not attend the public examinations and are making constant application for special ones. This is one of the greatest difficulties I have had to contend with, and which I will endeavor to remedy in the future. Not to look upon it in the light of a trespass upon my private time that I have to devote to other pursuits, it is positively impossible to make such examinations thorough and satisfactory. My examinations have been written and oral, chiefly the former. I have been extremely indulgent in granting certificates, and believe that many who have received them are impressed with a sense of their own deficiencies, and that they will enter zealously upon the work of self-improvement, and be prepared at a

future time, to take an honorable position among the educators of our county.

I believe when the educational wants of the people are known, and the best plans are considered and devised for supplying them, that there will be a full acquiescence on their part in all the appliances contemplated by the new law creating my office, that tends to the desired result. If I receive assistance and coöperation on the part of those immediately interested in our schools, I shall expect at another time to report better school-houses, more efficiency on the part of officers, and better methods of instruction.

MONTCALM COUNTY—J. F. COVEL, SUP'T.

There are in Montcalm county, 87 school districts, some of which are unreported by their officers, and of this number 63 have been visited by the County Superintendent.

One State and two County Institutes have been held, and the number attending the same who received certificates of membership and attendance, is 100. There has also been held with adjoining counties, two joint celebrations which were well attended.

Examinations have been held at the close of each Institute, and at different times, at central points throughout the county. I have also held a round of fall examinations in the different townships, besides examining many at my office. The whole number of candidates examined thus far, is 127, of which 80 have received certificates, as follows: three of the first grade, twenty-seven of the second, and fifty of the third. I am sorry to add that, out of the whole number of professed teachers that I have met in my visitations, and at Institutes and examinations, only three were taking an educational journal, and eleven only claimed to have studied any work upon teaching. I will further add that many of this number have since subscribed for the *Michigan Teacher*, and many also have provided

themselves with suitable works for instruction in their profession.

There are 75 school buildings in the county, 32 of which are frame; 38 are of logs, and the remainder board, or log shanties. Some of the districts not provided with a house, have used other buildings for school purposes. The school buildings, for the most, are well located for convenience in attending school; the grounds generally liberal in size, dry and naturally pleasant; but little attention is paid to fencing and beautifying the grounds, and too little to the building and keeping in repair out-houses of any kind—many are wholly without them. In erecting school-houses, we think too little care and attention has been paid to arranging the inside conveniently for school purposes. But few have black-boards enough, and many are without any, and with no suitable place to put one; but few are arranged with a seat suitable for recitations, and many are poorly seated throughout, when we take into consideration the health, convenience and comfort of the pupils, especially the smaller ones. The seats are too high, the desks too high and too far off, in many cases even for the larger pupils.

I have not seen one house properly ventilated and furnished with globes, maps, charts, numeral frames, &c.—nearly all are without apparatus of any kind, and not a few are *improperly ventilated*.

About thirty lectures of a general character, relative to school interests, have been given in different parts of the county, which have been well attended and earnestly listened to.

I have found the schools in most cases, in a condition most admirably fitted for improvement, and the people generally awake to this truth, and ready to assist in the reform. I have been cordially received throughout the county, and the interest manifested by the school officers and patrons encourages not a little, and bespeaks improvements and success in the future.

The people of Greenville, Stanton and Bloomer, deserve special commendation for the very generous and attentive man-

ner in which they provided homes, free of charge, for the lecturers and members of the Institute held at those places."

I will only add that the board of supervisors fixed my pay at \$4 per day, without limiting my time, and that we have reason to hope for the best results in the future.

MUSKEGON COUNTY—DAVID McLAUGHLIN, SUP'T.

Herewith I submit a report of my work as County Superintendent of Schools for Muskegon county. The office being new and the time of entering upon the duties thereof leaving really but two months to visit the schools; for most of the schools have vacation during July and August; I can give but little information not found in the tabular statement of the inspectors. I have visited nine townships for the purpose of holding examination of teachers. In several of these townships no one made application for certificates although due notice had been given—the idea prevailing among the teachers that the certificates held by them were good for the time for which they were given by the inspectors.

Number of first grade certificates granted, 9; second grade, 9; third grade, 11; number of applicants found unqualified, 8; total, 37. Number who held State certificate, 1. Number of schools visited, 14. Number of frame buildings, 11. Number of log buildings, 3. These buildings are well located, with ample grounds, but no attention has been given to their improvement. The furniture in five of these school-houses is not good; in the other nine it is good. Three of the five had no blackboard, and only five of the fourteen had outline maps, and only one well supplied with apparatus. In several districts water has to be carried from a quarter to half a mile.

Four of the above mentioned houses have been built during the year and two of them have been furnished with suitable furniture.

Teachers generally complain of the neglect of the district

officers in not visiting the schools. In my visits I have met eight patrons of the schools and three officers. In seven of the schools visited, the Bible is read at the opening of the school in the morning.

In all the townships and districts visited, the citizens invariably express a willingness to do all in their power to advance the cause of education. One district in the township of Woodland deserves special notice. With a school population of only thirteen, the trustees have offered to pay seven dollars per week for a good and experienced teacher. Such a spirit as these men manifest is worthy of emulation. The patrons of this district are few, and none of them rich, but it is just as one of them remarked to me, "money paid out in that way is like putting it out at interest."

The teachers uniformly seemed interested in their work, and respected by their pupils, and the patrons with whom I conversed, generally expressed themselves as being pleased with the labors of the teachers and the progress of the children.

The above and foregoing is a succinct statement of my labors and observations.

With this new school year, has begun new labors and a more thorough scouting of the condition and management of the schools of the county. The Supervisors having just closed their regular session, decided that two meetings per year should be held in each township in the county, for examination, and two visits should be made to each school during the year. The work can now be laid off with something like system, and I trust the result will prove beneficial and not in vain.

NEWAYGO COUNTY—Neil L. Downie, Sup't.

I have the satisfaction of being able to report, that the interest of common school education in Newaygo county, has not only kept pace with, but has in some respects considerably advanced on that of former years. I find a greater desire and

a stronger determination existing among school boards and parents generally, to secure the services of competent teachers, than at any former period. The willingness of school officers this year, above previous ones, to remunerate competent teachers for their services, may be mentioned as a strong proof of the progress of common school education in this county. Teachers' salaries have advanced from 15 to 20 per cent., and yet the supply is not equal to the demand.

The general condition of the school-houses in this county is good. A fine union school-house has been erected this year in the village of Newaygo. Its size on the ground is 64x40 feet; height, 28 feet posts; built of good material, with a hall nine feet wide in the centre, and one lobby for clothes, a library room 24x9 feet, &c., leaving three school rooms and a lecture room, each 40x26 feet, 12 feet high in the clear, and properly ventilated. The estimated value of the school-house, out-buildings, and the site on which it stands, consisting of three and one-fourth acres, is \$7,000. This building is an ornament and a credit to the place.

The number and character of the school-houses recently built, and the preparations that are making for building in different parts of the county, during the ensuing year, clearly evince that the mass of the people are becoming more anxious and willing to contribute to the comfort and convenience of teachers and pupils.

A Teachers' Institute was held in the village of Newaygo this fall, which continued five days, closing with an examination of teachers. The attendance was very creditable to the teachers and the community, and the evening lectures and discussions by Rev. Mr. Springstein, of Croton, Shephard, of Mecosta, and Col. Standish and Judge Howell, of Newaygo, called out a crowded house. Another Institute will be held sometime in the spring.

I have granted 2 first grade, 12 second grade, and 22 third grade certificates, to 36 teachers. It is very much regretted that all those engaged in the noble occupation of teaching, do

not first attend and avail themselves of the benefits and advantages of our excellent State Normal School, at Ypsilanti.

OCEANA COUNTY—J. BOYNTON, SUP'T.

This, my first report, will be a very brief one. It was not deemed advisable for me to undertake to visit the schools until after the meeting of the supervisors.

TEACHERS EXAMINED AND CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

Forty-four examined; granted certificates to 34, as follows: first grade, 6; second grade, 17; third grade 11. The examinations for this autumn are not yet completed, owing to the fact that many of the districts have not obtained teachers for the winter schools.

CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

They are all very backward, but are gradually improving. Our schools suffer very much from the neglect of the district officers to prescribe text books for their schools. I visited one school during the summer in which there were eleven classes in practical arithmetic. I think this evil will be remedied by another spring. It would be impossible for me to give you the list of books that are used. The best I can do is to say, the entire catalogue published in the last thirty years. The most of the boards are now prescribing text books.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Generally very inferior, but there are some exceptions. There are but 13 frame school-houses in the county. Six of these are very good; the balance are inferior. In the village of Pentwater a good union school building is to be erected in the spring of 1868. Several more good houses will be erected within the next twelve months.

INTEREST IN SCHOOLS.

In this regard, there has been a marked improvement in the last six months. The people generally are waking up to the

importance of popular education, and seem desirous that their common schools should become what the law anticipates they will be.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Our first is to convene December 30th, at Pentwater.

am to commence during this month, and visit as soon as possible, every school in the county. Wherever practicable, I intend to make educational addresses to the people, in the evenings. I think by another autumn, you will see a marked improvement in school matters in Oceana county.

OAKLAND COUNTY—CHARLES HURD, SUP'T.

While the wisdom in establishing the office of County Superintendent was very much questioned by some, and a few narrow-minded persons looked upon it *only* as an asylum for office seekers, the majority hailed it as an auspicious era in the history of our common schools. Nearly all with whom I have conversed throughout the county have expressed themselves as highly gratified with the establishment of the office, and believe it to be just what is needed to raise the standard of education in our common schools.

This county, as you well know, is the largest in the State, comprising twenty-five townships. I have not been able to visit all the schools, and therefore cannot give the exact number, but, as nearly as can be ascertained, there are two hundred and thirty. I have visited one hundred and thirty-five schools, consisting of *all* the schools in fifteen townships, and a few schools in several others.

I have held twenty-eight regular and several special examinations, and have examined 255 teachers, granting 209 certificates, as follows: 19 first grade; 101 second grade; 89 third grade.

Hoping to facilitate the winter's work somewhat, during the

season of good roads I visited the towns most remote. I have worked nearly every day, and have traveled about 3,000 miles.

Only one Teachers' Institute has been held, but I have made arrangements for holding a series of them in various parts of the county.

The examinations have proved that there are not enough *well qualified* teachers to take charge of the schools; that many of them have taught for years, and, content with their *partial* qualification, have not kept pace with the progress made in methods of imparting instruction. These are mostly failures. Others there are who, in consequence of the meagre salary received for teaching, have been unable to properly qualify themselves. These are anxious to receive instruction; and I believe this can be imparted in no other way so universally and successfully, as by holding Teachers' Institutes; for these, properly, conducted will afford them the *practical* instruction so much needed. Hence, I expect to do my most effective work at these Institutes.

There are many excellent schools in the county, but more that are hardly worthy the name. The reason of all this seems to be, that persons with little or no education could obtain certificates, and school boards would employ them because they would teach so *very cheap!* The people, however, have not, as a general thing, countenanced such proceedings, and have frequently requested me to make my examinations rigid.

There are very many good school-houses, and a large number also that are not fit for use. Many fine buildings are being erected this year, which reflect great credit upon the districts in which they are situated. Indeed, there seems to be a waking up in this direction, and people are beginning to realize that in order to have good schools, commodious houses are necessary. The most serious faults, however, are the improper seating and ventilation of the buildings. In this respect, also, I am happy to note signs of reform.

Among the school-buildings now in process of erection, may be mentioned one at Holly, at a cost of \$25,000; another at

Birmingham, costing \$12,000; and a third at New Hudson, costing \$7,000. In the country, quite a large number of brick buildings have been erected, costing from \$1,200 to \$2,000.

In the 135 districts that I have visited, there are 113 frame, 11 stone, 4 brick and 5 log houses. Of this number, only 57 are in a good condition; 59 are not fit for use, and the rest need much repairing. The schools in the city of Pontiac and in the village of Birmingham, are not included in this number.

The whole number of pupils attending these schools during the summer was 3,979; the average attendance, 2,846. Of this number there were 1,732 boys, and 2,247 girls. The average amount of wages paid each teacher per week, was \$3 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Board of Supervisors made my compensation \$4 per day for 300 days.

I cannot close without putting upon record my hearty approval of the new system. It has met thus far the most sanguine expectations of its friends, and is destined to make our common schools in *deed* what they are in *name*—the *real* educators of the people.

SAGINAW COUNTY—Rev. J. S. GOODMAN, SUP'T.

I have the honor to submit the following report of work performed during the six months closing with October 31st, 1867:

I find that there are in Saginaw county, as reported by the township inspectors, 93 districts. The true number is, as I believe, a little more than this—some four or five not being reported. Of these I have visited the greater part, though, as my record has had reference rather to the schools in actual progress, than to districts which I reached after the schools had closed, I cannot give the precise number. I have examined seventy-one teachers, and have given four first grade certificates, four second grade, and sixty third grade. In three cases certificates have been refused. There are in the county

about one hundred and twenty public schools, including those in East Saginaw and Saginaw City. Of these I have visited seventy-one, and hope during the winter to visit, or re-visit the entire number. It is my settled purpose to visit every school at least twice a year. In some of the more sparsely settled portions of the county, I find it impossible to visit more than one or two schools per day. Indeed, I have deemed it necessary to spend about half a day in each school, that I may learn as much as possible of its workings and condition.

At the date of this report (November 1st), we are holding a County Teachers' Institute, in East Saginaw, at which about sixty teachers are present, and in conducting which I am greatly assisted by Profs. Estabrook, Ewing and Truesdale, Rev. L. C. York, county superintendent of Genesee, and Dr. Jerome, of Saginaw City. Steps have also been taken towards the formation of a Saginaw Valley Teachers' Association.

So far as the interests of the great work of education are concerned, while there is great room for advancement, there is still ground for encouragement. The general condition of the school-houses, while not all that could be desired, is still better than I expected to find it. The majority are tolerably commodious and comfortable. The great lack is in the direction of school furniture and educational apparatus. Few of our school-houses are provided with facilities for teaching—many have no black-boards; some have them, but so small or so worn as to be of little service. So far as outline maps, numerical frames, or globes are concerned, their presence are like angel's visits, few and far between. In some of the school-houses there is not even a chair for the teacher—much less, a spare one for any visitant who may chance to stray along. The greatest difficulty in the successful prosecution of our educational work—greater, as I conceive, than all others combined, is the irregularity of attendance on the part of the scholars. I do not believe we shall have, or can have good schools until something is done to check this evil. On commencing to visit

the schools of this county, I took the number enrolled and then asked the teacher for the average attendance. After a time, however, it occurred to me that it would be better to note the actual attendance upon the day of my visit. I pursued this course in thirty-three schools, with the following results: Scholars enrolled, 967; present, 446, or about forty-six per cent. In our city schools the average is much higher; though if we estimate the entire number of children between the ages of five and twenty ever there, it is far too small. In East Saginaw it does not exceed fifty-five per cent. The result of my investigations in this direction, has led me to believe that we shall fall far below the highest degree of progress in our educational work, just so long as this state of things exists. Hence, I have everywhere advocated the passage of two laws—one making all the public schools ~~free~~, and the other making attendance at school (some school) compulsory. I would have no man compelled, by poverty, to debar his child of an education—and no man allowed, on account of meanness, to prevent his child from being educated. In presenting these views, I have been surprised to find how general their acceptance, especially by school officers, and all who seem really interested in educational work. With the general principles, all, so far as I have found, agree. The only fear is lest there may be some difficulty in arranging the details of a compulsory law.

Another branch of this work, and one whose results are far less satisfactory, is that which pertains to the township, or district libraries. With a few exceptions, the whole thing is almost a failure. In some towns they have township libraries; in others, district libraries. Almost everywhere the books are in bad order, and very few can be found. In some districts no books have been purchased for years, the money having been used for other purposes—and I have heard of one district where they sold the books to pay the teachers wages. What can be done to make the system effective, and the libraries a power for good in the work of education, I have yet to learn.

Some very creditable school-houses have been either com-

menced or completed during the past summer. In Saginaw City one is in progress of erection, said to be unsurpassed, if indeed, it is equaled in the State. Its cost, when finished and furnished, will fall little short of \$100,000 00. In East Saginaw, a ward school-house is also building, at a cost of some \$18,000 or \$20,000. In Carrollton a very comfortable frame school-house has been completed, and is to be used for the winter school. At Bridgeport, a brick school-house is to be finished about the last of the year, while district No. 1, in the township of Saginaw, has nearly completed a very comfortable brick house.

In conclusion, allow me to add that I have everywhere been received with the greatest cordiality; and that, while the new system has been attended with some slight inconveniences, there seems to be a growing conviction that it only needs a little time to enable it to work out results in the highest degree beneficial to the educational interests of our beloved State.

SANILAC COUNTY—C. S. Nims, SUP'T.

The schools of this county are generally backward, corresponding usually to the newness of the country. Still, the school-house is the first public improvement made by settlers, and generally a commendable interest is felt in the success of the schools, and much pains taken to promote their interest by voting money for their support, and exercising care and judgment in the selection of teachers. In others little interest is felt, and no pains taken to secure schools for a longer period than is absolutely necessary to secure the school money.

The houses are generally poor. There are three very good brick school-houses, forty-four frame, and twenty-seven log houses in the county. The log houses are bad and miserably furnished. The frame houses are mainly cheap structures, made without any regard to taste or comfort. Some, however, in the older towns are quite neat and comfortable. There is a

tendency to improvement in the erection of suitable buildings to accommodate the growing wants of the community. In a few instances, private houses are used for school purposes.

I have examined forty-eight candidates; rejected two; granted eight certificates of the first class, twenty-four of the second, and fourteen of the third class. The teachers generally indicate an adaptation to their business, and tolerably good qualifications. We have not more than half a dozen schools in the county, that the second grade of teachers are not capable of teaching.

I have visited forty-four schools, and found twelve school-houses closed when I made my tour. There are 82 schools in the county and 78 school districts. I was not able to visit the whole county during the summer term, having only about two months in which to do it.

I found the people *generally* ready to favor the new system of County Superintendency, but in the newer towns, some fears have been expressed, that it would work such a change in the qualifications required of a teacher, that none but the higher priced teachers could get certificates, and the school-houses in the poorer districts must be closed by reason of their inability to pay the wages demanded. Had I strenuously insisted on reexamination of the teachers I found in the school-houses in my visits this summer, I am satisfied that half of the districts would have been without schools the balance of the summer, for I found many persons engaged in teaching that could not have passed the shadow of an examination. I preferred, however, to let them go on as they were, until I had had an opportunity to canvass the county and ascertain the wants and requirements of each particular district. Many of these poor teachers have either given up the business, or concluded that a little more schooling in their own case is necessary before they attempt to pass an examination in the unheard of studies required by the County Superintendent.

The libraries are in a deplorable condition. In most cases the library money is merged with the other school money, in

such a manner that it is impossible to ascertain what proportion belongs to the library fund, and it is usually used for general school purposes, or becomes lost before it comes to the disbursing officers. In very few instances have any additions been made to the township or district libraries, for years.

I have held no Institutes as yet, owing to the fact that I have been unable to procure the necessary assistance, but intend to do so as early as practicable.

I have endeavored to secure the organization of a Teachers' Association, but as yet without success. I hope to accomplish it the coming winter.

The county is comparatively new, the roads superlatively bad, and the population so scattered throughout the county that the visiting part of my duties is anything but pleasant. I have traveled over six hundred miles, principally on foot, in accomplishing the little I have been enabled to do thus far.

After the present system has had a fair trial, I am satisfied that the people will heartily endorse it. Objections melt away as they see its practical workings, and the expense, the great bugbear, is not felt, it being in fact not much more than under the old system.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY—T. C. GARNER, SUP'T.

In the introduction of any new work for public good, or in the inauguration of any radical change in a system of long standing, many embarrassments must be expected, and numerous difficulties encountered. For the overcoming of these, the assistance and advice of those most experienced is greatly needed. The office of county superintendent of schools, to me, has not been free from embarrassment; yet, the several supervisors and township clerks have all willingly given me what aid they could, to make the new law efficient and popular.

Since the first of June last, I have visited most of the schools in each township, comprising about eight-ninths of all

the schools in the county. I take pleasure in being able to say that, with a few exceptions, the teachers were earnest and faithful. Many of them labor under great disadvantages, in school-rooms poorly ventilated, destitute of everything necessary for a successful and attractive school; yet, with a truly commendable zeal, and real love for the avocation of teaching, we find them striving to make their respective schools the pride of their patrons and pupils.

The number of schools visited by me is 91; whole number of school-houses in the county is 104. Of these, 5 are brick, 72 frame, and 28 are log. Of the frame buildings, 34 are in good condition; 27 need to be thoroughly repaired. Some of them should have new floors and ceilings, and most new furniture, and eleven are too dilapidated for use, and will soon give place to better ones.

Of the log houses, ten are in good repair, and well seated. Eleven need repairing and more comfortable seats than slab benches without backs, and seven ought to be abandoned, as they are too dilapidated to be made tenable. Poor districts cannot afford to throw away their money by trying to keep up schools in such houses. The brick houses are in very good repair, and seated with regard to comfort and health.

There have been built during the year, two frame, two brick, and one log houses, all well seated. Only twelve school-houses in the county are fenced; many others have ample grounds, and if fenced properly, and shade trees set out, would be very attractive. Six schools have globes; two are supplied with Pelton's outline maps, two have Cornell's, and eight are supplied with Mitchell's. Thirty-one districts are supplied with Webster's Unabridged Dictionary; these and the outline maps have not been properly taken care of by the teachers and pupils. Twenty-three schools have books entirely uniform, and eighteen uniform with the exception of arithmetics; thirteen uniform except geographies; twenty-nine others uniform in readers only, and seven without any uniformity at all, having at least a part of two series in each branch taught; thus

lessening one-half, the advantages that might be gained if the books were all uniform. These seven districts are limited in regard to means, and can ill afford to thus throw away one-half of the benefits which the school law places within their grasp. I earnestly hope that every school board in the county will see to it, that the books are entirely uniform in their respective districts.

Forty-one districts are supplied with Adams' system of school records. Thirty-one districts have good black-boards; thirty-eight have very imperfect ones, or those entirely too small for practical use; twenty-two have none. Number of districts without out-buildings, twenty-nine; with out-buildings, sixty-one; with those too dilapidated for use, eleven.

Whole number of teachers examined, one hundred and fifty-nine; number of certificates granted, one hundred and nineteen. Of these seven were of the first grade, six of the second, and 106 of the third. Number refused certificates, forty. The examinations have been mostly written. Of the number holding certificates, thirty-nine are males and sixty-four females. All but seven have had previous experience in teaching.

There are five graded schools in the county; one at Laingsburgh with two departments; one at Vernon, and one at North Newberg, each having two departments, both of which schools need new buildings before they can be really prosperous. The union school at Byron, in charge of Prof. Hughs, is in a very flourishing condition. A new building has been erected on the same site with the main edifice, and is occupied by the primary department.

The enterprising people of Owosso city are erecting a truly magnificent union school edifice in front of the old building, but entirely detached from it. It is built on the same general plan as the Coldwater union, and will be completed in time to be occupied at the commencement of the next school year. Prof. A. Hardy took charge of the school in September last, and with the aid of an excellent corps of assistants, is rapidly winning for it a deserved popularity. The impetus which he

has given to educational affairs in the city, shows preëminently that he is the right man in the right place.

The new union school-house at Corunna, is all completed except seating the chapel. It is three stories in height, besides the basement, and is seated for six hundred and thirty pupils, exclusive of the chapel, which can be occupied by the high school department when necessary. The number of resident and non-resident pupils in attendance is much larger than any previous year. The school is well supplied with apparatus and a good reference library. Thirty-four teachers have been supplied to the county from this school for the present winter.

The school libraries of the county, I find universally neglected. Nothing except torn fragments can be found. School boards and friends of education, all admit the necessity of sound and wholesome literature to aid the youthful mind, and perfect a healthy moral and mental development. I am fully satisfied that if our school libraries were properly fostered, it would elevate the educational standard of this county, at least one hundred per cent. Our present library system is in very many respects, excellent, but if there were some adequate, regular means provided and rigidly enforced by law, and in no case left to the option of districts, would it not replenish, and render efficient our now dilapidated libraries? If there is not some effectual means secured for their support, they will soon be numbered with the "things that were."

Under the present system, a much higher grade of scholarship is expected of candidates for teachers than formerly. To secure this, some provisions for normal classes must be afforded in our best union schools. The full supply of competent teachers for all our primary schools, necessitates that some means be afforded for a more extended course of instruction than can be given at a County Teachers' Institute, of a few days continuance. It is needed to dissipate the impression that "any one can teach a primary school." Then, with a firm, undeviating policy in the granting of certificates, we may soon hope to realize rich fruitage by the present change in our school system.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY—JOHN C. CLARK, SUP'T.

There are in the county of St. Clair 142 school districts and 145 school-houses. There are four union schools, two having been formed during the past year. The schools generally are not of so high a grade as I hoped to find them, though there are many that would do credit to any town in the State. Apart from the union schools, I find them almost destitute of apparatus; only one, I think, being furnished with a globe, but three or four with outline maps, and none with charts, numeral frames, &c.

I observed during my visits in the summer, that badly arranged school-houses, incompetent teachers, irregularity of attendance, too great a variety of text-books, and the failure on the part of parents to provide their children with proper books, or in some instances even with any, were the causes that generally interfered with the success of the schools. Especially have I met with much complaint from teachers, in regard to irregularity and want of books on the part of the children. There has not been much advancement made in school architecture. The school-houses may be divided into three classes: good, poor, and very poor. Not more than one in eight belongs to the first class, and can be called really suitable for the purpose for which it was designed. Of the rest, the arrangement of the seats, the mode of ventilation, the conveniences for warming, and, in some cases, the site of the building, are particularly objectionable. There is, however, progress in this direction.

Several new school-houses have been built during the year; one of them a union school building, and in other districts the people contemplate remodeling their present houses, or erecting new ones. And, although for a while, we shall have to contend with unsuitable school-houses, poor schools and incompetent teachers, because there are districts so poor that they must have such or none at all, yet as every improvement in schools, or school buildings, suggests improvement somewhere else, it is easy to look forward to the time when the unsightly school-

houses and poor schools of to-day shall have passed away forever.

The proportion of good teachers is larger than that of good school-houses. Yet I find in many of them a serious lack of culture and want of preparation for the duties of their profession. They are content with too limited an education, and the feeling is too prevalent, both among teachers and those who employ them, that small acquirements will answer to teach a district school. This class of teachers is being gradually dropped from our roll, and there will be fewer of them next year, than there have been this.

During the summer, I visited 109 schools, some having closed before I reached them. I purpose, the coming winter, to revisit these, and visit those I did not see in the summer.

There are twenty-three towns in this county. I have held public examinations in fourteen of them this fall, usually meeting the teachers of two towns together. I have also held other appointments for the examination of teachers. I have granted 101 certificates, as follows: three of the first grade, twelve of the second, and eighty-six of the third. There have been no Teachers' Institutes or Conventions held in the county this year. I intended calling three of one or the other, but found I should be unable to attend them, and so deferred it.

The board of supervisors, at their annual meeting, fixed my compensation at \$5 00 per day, and my period of labor at from 225 to 250 days. I have merely to add that, in my visits to the schools throughout the county, I have been everywhere cordially received, and that the improvements recently made, and still in contemplation, indicate an increasing interest in the cause of common school education.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY—Rev. Chas. M. TEMPLE, SUP'T.

In making a report of service rendered as County Superintendent, I have to say, that I commenced the duties of the

office soon after the first of May. I visited the summer schools as far as practicable, but found the territory of the county much more extensive than I had supposed, and consequently the labor of visiting the schools very arduous. I was not able to visit all the summer schools, but have made 100 visits; there being about 130 schools in the county. Most of the schools I found in a prosperous condition. The school-houses, as a whole, are very commendable. There are eight union schools in the county that are doing a good work for the cause of education.

We held inspections for the fall schools the last week in August, in four different places, by linking four towns together, thus accommodating the sixteen townships of the county. We held inspections for the winter schools, the last week in October, and the first week in November, by linking two townships together. These inspections were thinly attended, and a large number of the applicants poorly qualified. Since then there has been a large number of individual applicants for inspection, whose scholarship has averaged higher than those present at the regular inspection days.

In all, I have granted 8 first grade certificates; 28 second grade certificates; and 112 third-grade certificates. It is evident that the standard of scholarship is not as high as desirable.

As the law creating the office of County Superintendent requires that the Superintendent shall promote by Institutes, the cause of education, I accordingly held one County Institute at Sturgis, the first week in October. It was largely attended; nearly 100 teachers were present, and all the exercises, it was thought, passed off to the improvement and satisfaction of those who attended; and I am very confident that County Institutes may be an efficient aid in the cause of education.

TUSCOLA COUNTY—J. D. LEWIS, SUP'T.

Prevented from entering upon the discharge of my duties as Superintendent of schools for the county of Tuscola, until about the first of July, being till nearly that date, retained in charge of the Vassar union school, I am not able to report as fully the condition of the schools of the county, as is perhaps desirable. I will, however, proceed according to my ability.

The number of schools in the county is eighty-nine, and of these, three-fourths have log houses, which are generally very poorly furnished, and are always more or less uncomfortable. Nearly all these are supplied with long, rudely constructed desks, at which the pupils sit, upon benches of like length, movable, and without backs. A pail and stove are usually supplied, but beyond these, nothing is found except an occasional black-board, small, and almost useless. Sometimes a temporary structure of rough boards is met with—available only for summer use. These things are unavoidable as incident to pioneer life, and in many instances, can only be regarded with great favor, as creditable marks of a sorely burdened people, to educate their children. Time will give place to better accommodations.

The remaining buildings are frame, some of which are little or no better than many of the log houses. Many, however, are large, commodious, and well constructed, with improved desks and seats, high between ceilings, supplied with large black-boards painted upon the walls, with rooms and hooks for clothes, desks for teachers, good stoves and pipe and arrangements for ventilation. The buildings of this class are well painted inside and out, and usually have a plat of ground embracing from three-fourths of an acre to two acres. A few good buildings have been erected the past season.

ORNAMENTING.

I know of but a single instance in the county where any attempt has been made at ornamenting school grounds, and that a feeble display on the grounds of the Vassar union school.

Too frequently our wealthiest districts, possessing fine houses, have failed even to inclose their lots with a fence of any description.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

During the fall, two graded schools have been organized; one at Centerville, and one at Tuscola, and an attempt to organize a third was made at Unionville, which failed through failure to comply with the law. The attempt will be renewed next fall, no doubt, with better success.

At Centerville, vigorous movements are already on foot to construct a house, the dimensions of which are to be 40 by 60 feet, two stories high, with four large rooms, two above and two below. It is the purpose of the citizens to complete this by spring.

The Vassar union school, at present under the charge of Prof. S. A. Hill, formerly of Birmingham, in this State, is in a flourishing condition, and generally offers all the facilities for instruction requisite in a preparatory course. One of the great needs of this school is apparatus, with which, as yet, it is very scantily supplied. It usually secures a liberal attendance of pupils from all parts of the county.

THE SCHOOLS.

The schools themselves are generally in a backward condition. Usually they have been under the charge of female teachers, possessing a low grade of qualifications, such as people oppressed with the heavy burdens of clearing up a new country, were able to employ. More money is being appropriated for the ensuing winter schools, which are being placed under the supervision of a better class of teachers generally. In portions of the county an earnest feeling is manifest by the people in behalf of education, and there appears to be a firm purpose to furnish better educational advantages to the young, and no doubt this will be accomplished, as fast as the increasing wealth of the communities will enable them to sustain the additional expense. Thus far, however, in the largest part of our

territory, little has been done beyond organizing, erecting a poor house, and employing a cheap teacher, which is the best the people were able to do. The school books throughout the county are very uniform. Sanders' series of readers, Sanders' speller, Thompson's practical arithmetic, Davies' and Thompson's mental arithmetic, Sill's grammar and Mitchell's geographies, are almost universally in use. Sometimes Clark's grammar and McNally's geographies are found, and outside of the Vassar union school, the studies mentioned above are the only ones found to be taught in the past summer schools, excepting in one school, algebra, and in another, orthography.

The schools are almost entirely without apparatus. A few maps in two or three, a single numerical frame, and a set of Spencerian charts, is all that can be mentioned. Not a globe, or set of blocks, or instruments of any kind, for illustration in any science, can be found. An appropriation made a short time since, by the Vassar union school, for the purchase of a limited amount of mathematical and philosophical apparatus, is a step which we trust will be followed up with good results.

LIBRARIES.

Libraries are almost entirely disregarded. In most townships, and in some districts, a poor, deserted, dilapidated concern is found, called a library, consisting of a few volumes of torn, and badly defaced books. Not even the little advantage offered by our laws to this means of education, seems at all to be appreciated or used by the people; and during the past few years, scarcely a dollar has been expended either to institute new, or to replenish old libraries. They are, indeed, rapidly fading away.

INSTITUTE.

An Institute was held at Vassar during the middle week in October, for the benefit of the teachers of the county. Forty-one were enrolled and attended regularly during the week. The exercises of the Institute were conducted by myself and Prof. S. N. Hill, whose services were valuable, and contributed

largely to make the Convention a success. A good interest was manifest; and a beneficial influence went out, which is already being felt, to the advantage of our schools. It is the purpose to hold two Institutes in the county each year.

CERTIFICATES.

I have granted seventy-five certificates of qualification to teachers, and have examined about one hundred applicants. Not enough teachers have taken license to supply all the schools of the county, and as a consequence, some districts will be without a winter school, notwithstanding better wages are offered than has ever before been commanded.

VAN BUREN COUNTY—C. F. R. BELLows, SUP'T.

Being prevented by the duties which devolved upon me as principal of the Decatur graded school, from engaging in the work of county Superintendent, to any great extent, until the middle of July, my report will necessarily be brief. Before the closing of the summer schools I was able to visit but few more than the schools of two townships. In respect to the condition of the schools of Van Buren county, but little could be said upon anything wherein they peculiarly differ from the schools of the county generally, throughout the State. We find the usual diversity of condition of preparation among our teachers for the solemn responsibilities which devolve upon them—the usual heterogeneity of text-books, the common lack of the appliances which the best success of our schools demands, and to some extent that apathy among the pupils which may justly be attributed to the imperfections of the old system. But at the same time there is, perhaps, no county in the State, where the majority of the people are characterized by a larger generosity in providing the means of education. The villages of Paw Paw, Decatur, South Haven and Mattawan, have each a flourishing graded school. Breedsville, Bangor, Lawrence, Keeler, Hartford, Bloomingdale and Lawton are rapidly mov-

ing in the same direction; and I doubt not that within two years, Van Buren county will point you with pride to at least ten graded schools, with complete academic courses of study, and with full corps of well trained, professional teachers. In the country districts, a large number of tasty and commodious school-houses have already taken the places of the little, low and unattractive ones first provided; and a still larger number are in contemplation of building during the coming year. The importance of an elevation of the standard of qualification of teachers, is universally admitted, both by the teachers and the people, and general sympathy for, and confidence in the new system, cordially manifested. An earnest County Teachers' Association, and also Township Associations, in most of the townships, have already been organized. In the department of inspecting teachers, my work has necessarily been limited. During the summer it was confined to the few who, from not having expected to teach, had not availed themselves of the opportunity to obtain their certificates of the township board. Of these, there were only thirteen.

Such is an outline of my work as Superintendent, up to Sept 1st, when the schools of the county having generally closed, I was obliged to return from my field and devote myself to laying out plans of operation for the fall and winter. I immediately arranged and circulated notices of a series of nine Institutes, of two or three days each, at the most eligible points in the county. While making the circuit of the county, visiting the places where I had made appointments of Institutes, and arranging preliminaries to a successful campaign, I received an invitation to the field where I am now laboring. [Prof. of Mathematics in the Normal School.] I was thus obliged to leave my plans to be executed by another. I was able to attend in person but three of the Institutes, but am happy to state that each appointment was fulfilled by Mr. E. A. Blackman, whom I was so fortunate as to obtain to represent me at these meetings, and who subsequently became my successor. There are now many who are happy to bear witness to the able

manner in which the work of the Superintendency is being performed. I trust that from him will come what my report must necessarily under the circumstances, lack of that roundness of completion which I would have desired.

WASHTENAW COUNTY—Rev. JOHN D. PIERCE, SUP'T.

I have the honor to report that the school inspectors have made returns from 163 districts. Nine are graded schools. The one at Ann Arbor employs twenty-eight teachers; Ypsilanti, nineteen; Dexter, six; Chelsea, four; Manchester, seven; the two in York township, six; and the one in Dexter township, two. Here, then, are seventy-six teachers in nine schools.

Manchester has just completed a fine house at an expence of \$21,000. The people of Saline are preparing to do likewise. The union and graded schools have already large and commodious buildings. In other parts of the county we have quite a number of houses that are an honor to their respective districts. Many are of the ordinary type. While they may be called respectable, they are not what they should be. Others are not worthy the name of school-house. The great fault is in the seating—seats too high for children. Some are badly located, having no shade; standing at corners of highways so as to have the benefit of all the mud on two sides, in wet weather, and of dust when it is dry; seemingly so arranged as to make the location the most unlovely spot in the district. I have yet found none destitute of out-houses, pail, cup and broom.

Adding the union and graded schools to the single districts, the county requires an educational force of 230 teachers to keep them all in working order. To them is committed, for the time being, the training of 12,826 children and youth. No lead or line can sound or measure its importance to them. How preposterous, then, and even cruel and wicked, to put into the school room incompetent teachers. It must not be

done. The waste of money is not to be compared with the loss of time to the rising generation.

I have held the past season, two County Teachers' Institutes, both of which were as successful as could have been expected. I was aided by Prof. W. Payne, two days; by Prof. S. S. Babcock, ten days; and by Miss S. Pierce, of the union seminary, ten days; and by Prof. Goodison, of the State Normal School, and by others. I avail myself of this opportunity to express my high appreciation of their services, and to say that if all occupying such positions would thus labor, it would aid greatly in fitting teachers for their duties.

I have visited eighty-one districts in the eastern part of the county, and fifteen rooms of the graded schools. I deem it proper to say that the inspectors have failed to note many of the visits that have been made. I have held thirty-eight examinations at different times and places; six of which were for individual cases. The balance numbered from two to nineteen; 207 applicants have been examined—to these I have given forty-one first grade certificates, eighty-seven second, and fifty-five third grade, making 183 certificates of all grades given.

I have heard a vast deal the past twenty years, of progress, and new methods of teaching, and accordingly have been greatly surprised to find such lamentable deficiency among so many of our teachers. When we had no maps, something like forty years ago, I asked a candidate to locate China. "I believe it is to be found somewhere in Mexico," was the answer. I did not think this could be equaled at this day. But I have had within the past eight weeks, Venezuela bounded on the north by the Mediterranean sea; also bounded on the south and west by Rio Janeiro, and again on the east by Morocco. Michigan bounded on the west by "West-conson." The torrid zone located between the Arctic and Antarctic circles, and twenty miles in width. Mount Hecla given as one of the three highest mountain peaks. The river Po among the ten largest rivers on the globe.

Others have proved themselves deficient in grammar; while they could repeat some of the newly-coined terms that have been introduced, they seemed to have no definite idea of the relation of one word to another, or of one part of a sentence to the other parts, or even how to analyze the simplest sentence.

But the greatest deficiency has been in spelling. Equator has been spelled "Euquater;" "indiggative" for indicative; "etermologer," for etymology; "god," for good; "gon," for gone; "layed," for laid. Any number of similar errors might be cited, having had as many as sixteen mis-spelled words on a single page of common paper, and all the numbers below in many other cases. While there may be no honor in spelling correctly, it is a discredit not to be able to do it. It has been said that the old men do not spell any better than the younger class. It is a sufficient answer to say, that the old had not one-third the opportunity in time or means, that the young have had; besides being out of the habit of writing to any extent for some time. But why is it so? It is the legitimate result of the course pursued during a number of years past. The good old spelling book gave place to a set of inferior books. Then the practice of spelling a few words from the reading lesson was adopted, and all interest in spelling ceased. There is hence no system, no method in teaching this branch. The elementary spelling book was constructed on the principle of classification, and gave rules for spelling, which greatly aided both teacher and pupil, not only in spelling but also in pronunciation. And there can be no doubt that this book, ten million copies of which have been sold, has done more to preserve uniformity in this respect, than all other causes combined. But as this book may be regarded as out of date, old fogy, let us have DeWolfe's new speller, which is constructed on the same principle and contains more than the elementary. It is just what we need in all our schools. So sensible have the faculty of Yale College become of the wretched spelling of the times, that they now require an examination in spelling, as well as in some other primary branches. The time was when many

a child from ten to twelve, could spell every word in the elementary spelling book. How is it now? Is it not a day of hobbies? We have had the grammar hobby, with a set of new illogical terms; the defining hobby; the object lesson hobby; the drawing and map-drawing hobby, and various others; and now we have a new one coming into vogue, and it too, must have its run. I may add the peculiarity of the leading hobby-riders is—they all have books to sell. These things have a relative importance, but they should not be allowed to crowd out weightier matters. I have had before me the past season an illustration of the importance of the State Normal School, and also of the higher grade of union schools. Nearly all the applicants from these schools I have given first grade, and a good share of those who have received second grade certificates, have attended, more or less, some one of them.

In my first report, Jan. 1837, I affirmed the principle that the property of the State should be holden for the education of every child in it. Its good order and safety require it. Of this there can be no doubt. There are in our cities and villages a class of boys with no schooling except what they get in the streets, and this is fast training them either for the House of Correction or the State Prison. Is it not, hence, the duty of the State, to provide in some form, for their education?

In regard to compensation, I have to say that the supervisors of this county did all that they consistently could; allowing five dollars per day for 300 days, and fifty for stationery, and providing a room for an office, and it was done unanimously.

WAYNE COUNTY—L. R. BROWN, SUP'T.

I herewith present a synopsis of my labor since the assembling of the Convention at Jackson in May last. I have visited 60 schools, the majority of which were very well conducted so far as I could observe, and from what information I could obtain from the officers of the schools in their respective districts.

I have endeavored to encourage both teachers and pupils in their relations to each other, and feel now that the more effulgent beams of the great educational luminary will warm, refresh and strengthen the drooping spirits of the friends of education as it rises in its majesty, dispensing light and heat, cheering the masses on to the high position they were destined to fill by their Creator.

Some of the schools the people may well be proud of—but generally they are medium in teachers, pupils and attendance. Some, I am sorry to say, in my judgment, are worse than useless.

The school-buildings, grounds and fixtures, all compare favorably with the interest in the school—where there is interest the outside appearance and comfort of the place with its surroundings, all, all speak in language not to be misunderstood, and *vice versa*.

I have examined 135 teachers, who have generally acquitted themselves very creditably—however, there is room for improvement among all, or nearly so.

I have granted 100 certificates, graded as follows, to wit: 12 certificates of first grade; 61 certificates of second grade, and 27 third grade, or discretionary.

I have found it impossible to meet the strict requirements of the law and your instructions—but have endeavored to be as thorough as I could consistently with my conscience, the wants of the people, &c., with your instructions before me. There is a want of thoroughness in teaching, and a want of adaptation with many to teach, to impart instruction. This, I apprehend, is produced by the indifference of school officers in employing those who will teach the greatest length of time for the least money—without any regard or scarcely any, how or what they teach, or whether they teach at all—only so they spend their time with the children at the school-house. This is a crying evil, and can be very much remedied by the frequent visits of district officers during the school term.

There seems to be an increasing interest on the part of the

active friends of education, to see the present plan and system of county superintendents succeed; they seem to see prospectively, the interests of education very much improved through this channel, and are quite sanguine of its availability, especially in the rural districts. I have traveled, in the discharge of my official duties, 1,000 miles, on horseback; have written 346 letters on official business, and 50 pages of notes, statistics, &c., connected with schools.

Within the townships I have visited, there are now in progress of erection, two large, fine school buildings; one at Flat Rock, township of Brownstown, at a public cost of \$8,000. One at Bellville, township of Van Buren, at a cost of about \$6,000, both similar to the plan No. 5, of school laws of 1864, built substantial and after the improved method of construction, ventilation, arrangement and finish. These are capable of seating about 300 pupils each, and will be complete on or before January, 1868.

At the city of Wyandotte there are ominous signs of good—they have had, and are still having, preliminary meetings to pave the way for a first class union school at a cost of from \$25,000 to \$35,000. At their request I was present with them at one of these meetings on the 7th inst., and can say of my own knowledge, the people of Wyandotte have noble, generous hearts and open purses, and will no doubt ere long erect an educational monument for the youth of that young and thriving city second to none in the State. God speed them in their work and labor of love, "that the rising generation may rise up and call them blessed, and children unborn shall cherish their memory."

There are several district school-houses being erected in the county, and others undergoing repairs. I had thought to find some fault, but will defer questions for discussion, suggestions, &c., to our convention, which I suppose will soon assemble.

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS.

The educational funds of the State, permanently invested, so that the interest only can ever be used, appear from the books of the Auditor General and the Land Office, on the 30th of November, 1867, to be \$2,925,643 99. This is \$145,351 26 more than was reported the last previous year. The several funds stand as follows:

Primary School Fund, 7 per cent.,	\$2,149,350 15
" " " 5 " "	151,824 15
	—————
	\$2,301,174 30
University Fund, 7 per cent.,.....	557,833 00
Normal School Fund, 6 per cent.,.....	66,636 69
	—————
Total,	\$2,925,643 99
	—————
Increase of Primary School Fund,.....	\$ 126,148 88
" " University Fund,.....	18,562 38
" " Normal School Fund,	640 00
	—————
Total,.....	\$ 145,351 26

The 7 per cent. Primary School Fund, is from the sale of Primary School Lands, granted by the General Government, upon the admission of the State into the Union. These lands are now not far from half sold. They can be had for four dollars per acre; one-fourth of the purchase money down, the balance payable at the pleasure of the purchaser; the lands being forfeited to the State, on any failure to pay 7 per cent. interest, annually. All money paid upon the principal is made a permanent loan to the State. The Fund from Swamp Lands also remains in the hands of the State, and upon which 5 per cent. is paid.

All the interest from the State and from purchasers, is apportioned in May of each year, to the districts reporting three or more months legal school for the previous year, according to the number of residents between five and twenty years of age. The amount apportioned in May last, was \$143,787 59, or 45

cents per child. But the population of the State is increasing faster than the fund; and while such is the case, the amount per child must continue to diminish. In 1850, it was 34 cents per child; in 1853, it was 36 cents; in 1856 and 1857, it was 53 cents. It has since varied from 42 to 50 cents. Supposing it to amount now to 50 cents, it would require a section to be sold for every increase of three hundred and fifty-eight children, to keep the apportionment at that point. To keep the amount *per capita*, up with the increase of children for two years past, would require the sale of the entire school section (or equal to that amount) in one hundred and eleven townships. This, however, is an extreme case; as we can hardly expect the children of school ages to average an increase of nearly twenty thousand per annum, as in the past two years.

The University lands granted by the General Government, amounting to 48,000 acres, have all been sold, with the exception of a few hundred acres of little value. The Fund shows that the amount realized from them averages about ten dollars per acre. The price for the last twenty-five years has been \$12 per acre. These were selected lands, and generally, of course, of good quality. The Primary School lands were the 16th section of each township, whether swamp, lake, or otherwise. But a very large portion is equal to any selected land. It is difficult to perceive the policy of selling the whole at four dollars per acre, when the University lands all sold readily at an average of ten! What would be thought of an individual who should advertise that he had a million acres of land in all parts of the State, the best for sale at four dollars per acre, and the poorest for no less? We have known Primary School lands to be purchased by speculators, who had "posted" themselves in regard to localities, at four dollars per acre, for which within twelve months, they refused to take forty. "Land sharks," as they are sometimes called, are on the watch to get hold of the best of the School lands, just in advance of population, which they know will increase their value from two to ten fold. These watchers sometimes find School lands already thus en-

hanced, while others are not aware that they are for sale. Not a small amount of School lands have been sold for four dollars per acre, when at the time, the standing timber alone was worth from twenty to fifty dollars. But four dollars was all the State asked, and the first discoverer took the prize. We once knew two men to race about a hundred miles by "horse power" to secure a tract. The victor had got his title just as the other arrived. Could there have been competition, either would have given twenty dollars an acre. But the State asked only four dollars, and swift-legs won.

Would not a due regard to the School Fund dictate that a new system for the sale of school lands should be adopted? We have shown above, that population must be expected to increase faster than the fund; and it is not improbable that eventually it may fall as low as thirty cents per annum for each child,—if the present system is continued. Previous to the fixing of a uniform price, the lands were first offered at public auction; and at that early day they thus realized from six to ten dollars an acre. The only reason we can perceive for the low uniform price, was to simplify the business and crowd the lands into market.

I will not attempt to point out the best system to be adopted. In various ways the present system might be improved; it could not well be made worse. In each township the land might be withheld from sale until appraised by competent officers; or it might be offered at public auction in the several townships or counties as fast as expedient in different localities, with a minimum price; or it might be held at a fixed price—say ten or twelve dollars per acre—in which case, when in any county the best lands are sold, the price can be diminished from time to time, as deemed expedient in that county. Fully believing that it is not even now too late to secure to the School Fund a million dollars more than it will ever have under the present system, the attention of the friends of the primary schools is called to the subject.

The following statement will show more particularly the amount and increase for the past year, of the several funds:

PRIMARY SCHOOL FUND.

Amount realized from Primary School Lands, de-	
ducting forfeitures,.....	\$ 112,955 44
For lands previously sold,.....	2,036,894 71
	<hr/>
Total amount, Nov. 30, 1867,.....	\$2,149,350 15
Of this, the State holds,.....	1,381,166 07
In the hands of purchasers,.....	<u>768,184 08</u>
	<hr/>
Total fund drawing 7 per cent.,.....	\$2,149,350 15
The fund from Swamp Lands, on the 30th Nov.,	
1867, drawing 5 per cent.,.....	151,824 15
	<hr/>
Total School Fund,.....	<u>\$2,301,174 80</u>
	<hr/>
Total income for the past year,	\$ 156,628 81
The amount apportioned the past year, was	143,787 59

UNIVERSITY FUND.

Principal due from purchasers,.....	\$ 158,865 40
In the hands of the State,.....	898,967 59
	<hr/>
Total drawing 7 per cent.,.....	<u>\$ 557,832 99</u>
	<hr/>
Income for the past year,.....	\$ 39,708 40

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

Due from purchasers,.....	\$ 22,934 74
In the hands of the State,.....	43,701 95
	<hr/>
Total, drawing 6 per cent.,.....	<u>\$ 66,636 69</u>
	<hr/>
Income for the past year.....	\$ 4,615 91
Appropriation by the Legislature,	10,000 00
	<hr/>
Total,	<u>\$ 14,615 91</u>

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Unexpected delays have occurred in bringing the College lands into market, and the Institution has still no available endowment. It is hoped that the lands can be offered for sale during the coming year, so that the College will not much longer have to depend entirely upon appropriations for its support.

The appropriation for 1867 and 1868, was \$20,000 for each year.

REFORM SCHOOL.

The appropriations for the support of the Reform School for 1867 and 1868, are as follows:

For payment of arrearages,.....	\$ 16,000
For building improvements,.....	31,000
For current expenses for two years,.....	70,000
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	\$117,000

INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND BLIND.

The appropriations for the support of this school for the unfortunate, for 1867 and 1868, are as follows:

For payment of arrearages,.....	\$ 17,000
For completing and furnishing west wing, &c.,.....	50,000
For current expenses for 1867 and 1868,.....	55,000

STATISTICS OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The preparation and compilation of the school reports requires a large amount of labor, on the part both of school officers and this Department. Blanks are furnished to the school officers, and directors make their reports to the town clerks. These are compiled by the school inspectors, with such corrections as they can produce, and forwarded to this office, where they are reviewed, and compared with the directors' reports, (a copy of which is sent here,) district by district, and such further corrections made as may be. But numerous as the errors may be, and dry as mere figures are, the statistics

are all important, for a variety of reasons; and it is believed that in the aggregate result, they are in most of the items, not far from the truth. For instance, in the aggregate reports of 4,744 directors, of primary school money received, the total sum differs but \$870 34 from the amount apportioned, viz: \$143,787 59. Not all, however, come as near as this. The amount of money reported on hand at the close of 1866 was \$22,829 83 more than was reported on hand at the commencement of 1867. That amount would seem to have disappeared in an incredibly short space of time.

Some errors doubtless occur from inability of school officers; but far more it is believed, from mere negligence. The grossest errors sometimes occur in the reports of large districts, whose funds count by thousands, and whose officers are known to be "business men." Some of the errors, or blunders, made by directors, are as follows:

Many make no report of the library.

One director, under the head "Number of school-houses constructed of brick," evidently inserts the number of brick used in the building.

Districts with less than fifty children are reported as "graded."

Several reports give the whole number attending school as under five or over twenty years of age.

Multitudes appear to count twice all the pupils attending two terms; making the number attending school much more than all the children in the district; and not a few fail to report any attendance at all.

Books purchased are reported, but no library.

School-houses are valued at much less than was expended upon them during the year.

Teachers are reported as partly paid, and no indebtedness.

Not more than half report the same amount on hand at the commencement of 1867 that was reported on hand at the close of 1866.

The "amount on hand" is carried out as indebtedness, and indebtedness is frequently included in amount paid.

The "average attendance" is so often incorrect, that we attach very little importance to the result.

Money paid for district records is reported as paid for library books.

Not more than half report anything under the head, "value of teacher's board."

Some fail to make any financial report, some fail to separate the several funds, many fail to make their account balance, &c.

Among the reliable figures, is the number of children in the district; these returns being made under oath.

The next step brings us to the errors made by the Inspectors. Some of these we discover on the very face, some by comparison with the directors' reports, and some from a knowledge furnished by data in this office. Some of these errors are:

A failure to copy some of the figures from the directors' reports; copying figures into wrong columns; reporting fractional districts whose houses are in other townships; copying the amount "paid to teachers" under the head of "wages for the year," though expressly cautioned against it in a note under the heading; copying the name of the old director instead of "director for the ensuing year," and writing names it is impossible to decipher; reporting one teacher employed for two terms as two teachers; giving merely the length of school where the blank calls for the aggregate time taught by all the teachers employed; reporting books in district libraries as township library; reporting all the schools as private, or select schools," &c.

That some mistakes should occur in statistics, in the preparation of which nearly twelve thousand school officers have a hand, is not surprising; but that they might be reduced seventy-five per cent. is doubtless true; and numerous as they are, they are not half as many as they were a few years since. These remarks are made not for the purpose of censure; but with the hope that school officers will be more impressed with the importance of more care in keeping their records, and in

making out their reports. And after what has been said, a caution may be due to the reader, not to feel that the following statistics are so unreliable as to be valueless, for some of the items are perfectly reliable; and as regards the worst, they approximate so near to the truth in the aggregate that the general condition of things is pretty well understood.

DETAILS.

The number of counties from which reports have been received for 1867, is fifty-eight. This is the same number as last year, though the reports from Chippewa have failed this year, in the place of Delta, last year. There are in the State, some sixteen other counties, most of them without inhabitants.

The number of townships and cities is 774; an increase of forty-nine. This increase is nearly all in the new counties, and shows the rapid progress of settlement in the State.

The number of districts reported is 4,744; an increase of 119. The inspectors report 182 new districts organized. This discrepancy indicates that more districts failed to report than in 1866; though in some cases two districts may have been made into one new one.

The number of children between five and twenty years of age is 338,244; an increase of 17,108. This shows conclusively, a population in the State, of over one million. If this increase continues till 1870, we shall find by the next Federal census, a population of not less than 1,150,000.

The number reported attending school is 243,161. This is a loss of over three thousand; but it is one of the peculiarly unreliable items; many districts giving the number of all who attended the winter term, added to all who attended the summer term—thus counting many twice; and on the other hand, over two hundred districts reporting no attendance. But assuming it to be an approximation to the truth, deducting 6,422 of the number who were under five or over twenty years of age, and adding 10,703 reported in 257 private schools, we have in the State, 90,802 persons between five and twenty years of age, who attended no school.

The average time of attendance of pupils is reported at 3 and 3-10ths months—the most unreliable item in the statistics.

The length of the schools is one of the most correct items; indeed, it may be taken, like the census, to be absolutely correct. The average is six and two-tenths months. This has been the average for each of the four past years, and has not been exceeded in any former year. But this hardly makes a fair exhibit of the amount of school privileges. The average is obtained by districts, without reference to the number of pupils. The large districts have schools perhaps twice the length of those in the small districts. Suppose a school with 1,000 scholars and nine months school, and another with 50 scholars and three months school. The average will be six months school. This would only represent 1,050 scholars six months, or 6,300 months schooling; when in fact, it was nine times 1,000, and three times 50; or 9,150 months. This shows how the actual amount of instruction is apparently diminished by the method of obtaining the average. That such is the case, is shown in the fact that in the 182 townships with less than 200 children each, and in the aggregate 16,284, the average length of the schools was but four and eight-tenths months; while in the remainder of the districts, with 321,960 children, the average was six and seven-tenths months. The difference may be shown as follows:

16,284 children, 4.8 months—total months,.....	78,163
321,960 " 6.7 " " "	2,157,132
<hr/>	
Total months of school privilege,.....	2,235,295
By the general average is shown:	
338,244 children, 6.2 months—only.....	2,038,184
<hr/>	
Difference,.....	197,111
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Thus we see that, by a very partial separation of the smaller districts from the larger, the actual number of months of school privilege is increased 197,111 months; equal to six months school for 32,856 children.

Again, the statistical table of the graded schools, on the next page, shows that almost one-third of the children of the State are in these districts; where the average is *eight and eighty-five hundredths* months.

These comparisons lead to the belief that, if the population of the districts is taken into the account, the average amount of school privileges is not less than seven to seven and a-half months for all.

Only 1,472 district, and 183 township libraries are reported; having, in all, 140,439 volumes. This is a loss of 3,197, though 8,353 new books were added, which latter were 1,081 less than in 1866. But perhaps the less there is said, the better, about libraries, till some adequate provision is made for their support. But one county now has such means. In Wayne county the receipts from fines keep the libraries in such a condition that public interest in them is kept alive. In that county there are reported 3,918 volumes added to the libraries during the year. This was forty-six per cent. of all the additions made in the State. The books in the libraries number 26,532; or nineteen per cent. of all in the State. The amount paid for books during the year was \$5,231 78, or about 50 per cent. of the whole paid in the State. This shows, almost to a demonstration, why the school libraries are so generally going to ruin. When the district system was adopted, all reliable means of support was taken away, and district and township libraries alike, simply starved.

The number of school-houses reported, built of stone, is 73; an increase of six; of brick, 375; an increase of 46; of wood, 3,509; an increase of 133; of logs, 665; a decrease of 58. The valuation put upon the whole, is \$3,361,567 00; an increase of \$506,577 00. There are forty-four districts reporting buildings worth over ten thousand dollars each, and of the above, the 179 graded districts report \$1,829,250 00.

The number of graded schools reported, is 179; an increase of 24. The following table of statistics of the graded schools may be examined with interest:

GRADED SCHOOLS.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

It should be remarked that the cost of tuition for each pupil per month in the last column, is estimated for the whole number of children for the whole time. If but half of the children went to school, and that half but half the time, the amount per scholar for the time he was in school would be four times that shown in the table.

The foregoing table shows some facts of interest. In 179 districts are included almost one-third of the children of the State. In these schools 68 per cent. are reported attending school—in the State at large, the proportion is 72 per cent. These few districts own over half of the school-house property, and expended \$1,005,014 49; (including the amount on hand,) which lacks less than five hundred dollars of being half the total expenditures in the State. The amount paid teachers was 39 per cent. of the whole. While the other schools averaged about six months, at an expense for teachers, of \$2 71 per child, these districts had eight and eighty-five hundredths months, at only \$3 63 per child, although the wages paid teachers was at least double. In these schools the tuition was 41 cents per month for each child in the districts, while in the State at large it was 44 cents. This illustrates the economy of large schools, and the bad policy of cutting the townships into small districts, any farther than is absolutely necessary.

The county superintendents entered upon their duties on the first of May, and, of course had only the summer schools to visit during the year. Some of them deemed it best to reserve most of the time allowed them by the supervisors, for the coming winter schools; and made few visits. There are, however, 2,484 visits reported. This is a little more than half the districts in the State. Probably nearly every school will be visited the coming winter.

No report has ever before been made of the number of visits to the schools by the directors. In the blanks for the directors' reports for 1867, a column was left for that purpose; and 7,432 visits are recorded. This gives equal to one visit to all the schools, and two visits to six-tenths; or not far from one

visit for each school term. The director is emphatically the guardian and executive of the district. In a great portion of the districts they have considerable labor, and often actual expense, in securing teachers, for which they get no pay in money. Great credit is due them for their general faithfulness; but I cannot fail to remind them that a slight addition to their work, by a more constant oversight of the schools, (and by more carefully keeping their records,) would greatly increase the efficiency of all their labor of love.

The number of male teachers employed was 2,007; an increase of 320; and the number of females, 7,377; a decrease of 118. The number of months taught by females, however, was 29,729; an increase of 487 months; showing an increased length of their terms. The number of months taught by males was 7,681; an increase of 1,362. The actual amount of teaching in the primary schools in the State, is thus shown to be equal to a single teacher 37,410 months, or $3,117\frac{1}{2}$ years. This may aid us to some proper conception of the real magnitude of the work in which we are engaged.

The wages of male teachers amounted to \$338,208 84; and of females, \$579,052 67; the former, an increase of \$64,426 65, and the latter of \$40,876 89. Total wages, \$917,261 51. Total increase, \$105,303 54. The average per month was, to males, \$44 03; an increase of fifty cents per month. To females, the average wages was \$19 48 per month; an increase of \$1 04; or over five and a-half per cent.

The cash wages of the teachers was, as stated above, \$917,261 51; but in estimating the cost of education, the board of a large portion should be taken into the account. For some years directors have been requested to report the estimated value of the board of teachers boarding around the district, as a part of their wages; but so large a portion—a majority even,—have failed to report, that the statistics obtained are valueless. Only a little over a hundred thousand dollars is reported. One director says—"the farmers raise most of their provisions, and don't put any value upon teach-

ers' board." Well, there may be some teachers whom we should be happy to "board for their company;" but while the farmer can get fourteen dollars per barrel for his wheat, made into flour, sixty to eighty dollars for the cow that furnishes his butter, or two to four shillings per pound for the butter, &c., it costs him something when he boards a teacher. If we assume that four-fifths of the teachers "board around"—or that one-fifth of the months' teaching was by teachers boarding themselves—and estimate the board of the former at ten dollars per month, (certainly an estimate low enough for the poorest fare,) the aggregate will be \$299,280. We cannot see why this is not a legitimate item of expense to be included in the account; making the cost of teaching, per year, \$1,216,-541 51; or an average of \$32 52 per month for all the teachers employed.

FINANCES.

The funds reported on hand at the commencement of the year, amounted to \$192,602 02. Less than half of the districts report the same amount on hand at the commencement of the year, that was reported on hand at the close of the previous year. The aggregate shows a loss of about twelve per cent., while the treasuries were passing over that "point of time."

The receipts reported from the two-mill tax amounted to \$287,967 63; a loss of \$852 43.

The receipts from Primary School Fund, are reported at \$142,913 25. This is \$874 34 less than was apportioned from this office.

The aggregate of rate-bills was \$107,170 91. This is probably very nearly correct. It is \$4,019 84 more than in the preceding year; but the increase is very much less proportionately, than the increase of wages. Comparatively therefore, it is a decrease. The number of districts having rate-bills, was 2,480; or 108 more than half. Still it was twenty-three less than the previous year. May it grow small by rapid degrees and beautifully less, until its proportions are perfected in annihilation.

The tuition from non-resident scholars was \$21,557 22; a diminution of \$1,170 80.

The amount raised by district taxes for teachers wages, was \$332,842 13, or about 99 cents per scholar; an increase of \$98,072 92.

The aggregate of other district taxes is reported at \$541,462 06; an increase of \$142,142 96.

A column was prepared in the blanks for a report of the amount received from the tax on dogs. A large number of directors report that this was not kept separate from other funds, and what they received is reported under some other head. The receipts were reported, however, in 2,199 districts—not quite half—amounting to \$25,812 92. But two districts reported the tax in Wayne county; and in eighteen smaller counties there were none. Allowing that two-thirds of the tax was reported, which we think may not be far from the truth, it shows 38,719 dogs taxed in the State—a little more than one dog to ten children!

The "catch-all" column of "Raised from all other sources," almost doubles since last year. This is made up of moneys received from loans, from fines, and from incidental causes; with perhaps a fourth or third part which should have been included under some other head; and amounts to \$331,082 65.

The foregoing items are designed to include all the resources of the districts. In getting the grand total, the totals of each district are added, and amount to \$2,011,236 01. This is an increase of \$423,797 01. It would be hard to believe that the people of the State of Michigan are losing their interest in education, while they are increasing their means for Primary schools twenty-one per cent. in a single year; and the whole increase by voluntarily increased self taxation; for the public moneys were reported at about seven thousand dollars less than the previous year—though being probably about the same in fact.

The amount paid to male teachers was \$336,054 98; an increase of \$68,514 98; and to females, \$572,234 52; an increase

of \$48,017 57. Total paid, \$908,289 50; total increase, \$116,532 55. Of this increase, \$98,028 76 was made up by increased district taxes for that object alone. The amount paid to teachers is reported \$8,972 01 less than the full amount of their wages; which deficiency is supposed to appear in the indebtedness.

The amount paid for building purposes is another gratifying evidence, alike of our financial ability and our interest in education. It was no less than \$572,234 52; and this may be relied upon as nearly accurate. A reference to the last column of the table next following, will show the increase to be \$205,816 59; and the bare increase, more than the whole amount for many years (and we think ever) paid in one year until the last two.

The amount paid for all other purposes was \$287,701 66; an increase of \$68,205 62.

The amount of funds on hand at the close of the year, was \$808,156 00; an increase of \$87,724 65. Debts are reported in 1,423 districts, amounting in the aggregate, to \$439,476 38; an increase of \$203,690 12. The principal part of the debt is for moneys loaned for building purposes.

The following tabular statement shows the progress made in some of the more important details of Primary School affairs:

YEAR.	Whole No. of Children in Districts	No. of Schools	No. of Male Teachers	No. of Female Teachers	No. of Students	Avg. No.	No. of Wages Paid	No. of Wages Received	No. of Wages Received for Building Purposes
1857,	216,923	162,986	2,131	4,005	5.7	\$426,190 28	\$121,040 14	\$3	
1858,	237,010	173,504	2,236	4,006	6.0	442,236 51	116,000 00	1	
1859,	237,541	168,750	2,444	4,058	5.9	436,521 27	104,579 20	1	
1860,	246,934	192,937	2,598	5,344	6.2	457,286 50	67,484 88	1	
1861,	254,638	202,604	2,826	6,485	6.1	500,068 68	56,400 20	1	
1862,	261,258	207,323	2,890	6,968	6.0	491,208 64	43,202 70	1	
1863,	272,730	215,579	1,910	6,906	6.1	618,062 02	41,300 64		
1864,	260,772	215,756	1,816	7,080	6.2	501,204 58	50,302 64	1	
1865,	291,607	228,629	1,236	7,406	6.2	720,261 66	90,664 00	1	
1866,	321,135	246,947	1,617	7,425	6.2	811,968 37	108,151 07	3	
1867,	338,244	242,161	2,007	7,377	6.2	917,261 51	107,170 91	4	
Gain,	17,105	220 .....	....	....	....	\$108,302 14	\$4,019 24	\$300,016 50	

The following is the amount of primary school money apportioned in May last, and the number of children in districts reporting three or more months school in 1866, in the several counties:

COUNTIES.	Children.	Amount.
Allegan,	8,051	\$3,623 95
Alpena,	289	121 05
Antrim,	177	79 65
Barry,	6,519	2,983 55
Bay,	2,377	1,069 65
Berrien,	10,738	4,832 10
Branch,	8,229	3,703 05
Calhoun,	10,724	4,840 98
Cass,	6,769	3,077 25
Cheboygan,	221	99 45
Chippewa,	424	190 80
Clinton,	6,754	3,054 02
Eaton,	7,256	3,265 20
Emmet,	77	34 65
Genesee,	9,091	4,090 95
Grand Traverse,	984	442 80
Gratiot,	3,168	1,425 60
Hillsdale,	10,563	4,753 35
Houghton,	2,510	1,129 50
Huron,	1,495	672 75
Ingham,	7,180	3,231 00
Ionia,	8,008	3,603 60
Iosco,	132	59 40
Isabella,	690	310 50
Jackson,	9,704	4,366 80
Kalamazoo,	9,770	4,396 50
Kent,	13,702	6,165 90
Keweenaw,	1,460	737 96
Lapeer,	6,275	2,827 43
Leelanaw,	615	284 57
Lenawee,	13,577	6,109 65
Livingston,	6,298	2,834 10
Mackinac,	624	280 80
Macomb,	8,865	3,989 25
Manistee,	568	255 60
Manitou,	279	173 85
Marquette,	1,603	721 85
Mason,	268	120 60
Macosta,	673	302 85
Menominee,	177	79 65
Midland,	474	213 30
Monroe,	9,096	4,093 20
Montcalm,	2,674	1,203 30
Muskegon,	2,356	1,060 20
Newaygo,	1,441	648 45
Oakland,	12,943	5,824 35
Oceana,	922	414 90
Ontonagon,	1,593	716 85
Ottawa,	6,763	3,043 85

COUNTIES.	Children.	Amount.
Saginaw,.....	8,479	\$3,815 55
Sanilac,	4,175	1,878 75
Shiawassee,	5,740	2,583 00
St. Clair,.....	11,806	5,339 84
St. Joseph,	8,429	3,793 05
Tuscola,	3,220	1,449 00
Van Buren,	7,945	3,597 79
Washtenaw,.....	12,112	5,450 49
Wayne,.....	31,937	14,371 65
Total,.....	318,969	\$143,787 59

The following is a condensed statement of the statistics:

No. of Counties,.....	58
" Townships,	774
" Districts,.....	4,744
" new districts organized,.....	182
" meetings of Inspectors,	2,554
" " " in 1863,.....	3,494
" children,	338,244
" attending school,.....	243,161
" " " under five or over twenty years of age,	6,422
No. of private schools,.....	257
" pupils in same,.....	10,703
Average months attendance of pupils, (unreliable)	3.3
" length of schools—months,.....	6.2
No. of districts having rate-bill,.....	2,480
" " in debt,.....	1,423
" township libraries,	181
" district libraries,.....	1,472
" volumes in all,	140,469
" " added during the year,.....	8,353
" stone school-houses,.....	73
" brick " " 	375
" wood " " 	8,569
" log " " 	685

No. of graded school districts,.....	179
" children in same,.....	100,701
Average length of said schools—months,.....	8.85
No. of visits by County Supts.—summer term,....	2,484
" " Directors—in the year,.....	7,432
" male teachers,	2,007
" female teachers,.....	7,377
" months taught by male teachers,.....	7,681
" " " female teachers,.....	29,729
Average wages per month—males,.....\$	44 03
" " " females,.....	19 48
Amount paid for library books,.....	12,158 90
Receipts from fines,.....	10,976 21
Amount voted at town meetings for libraries,....	2,211 27
" paid Inspectors,.....	6,463 41
" " " in 1866,.....	10,205 18
Value of school-houses in the State,.....	3,381,567 00
" " " 179 graded sch'l districts, 1,829,250 00	
Wages of male teachers,.....\$	338,208 84
" female teachers,.....	579,052 67
	<u>917,261 51</u>

RECEIPTS FOR 1867.

On hand at commencement of year,.....\$	192,602 02
Two-mill tax,.....	287,967 63
Primary School Fund,.....	142,913 25
Rate-bills,	107,170 91
Tuition of non-resident scholars,.....	21,557 22
District taxes to pay teachers,.....	332,842 13
Other district taxes,.....	541,462 06
Tax on dogs,.....	25,812 92
From all other sources,.....	331,082 65
Total,	<u>\$2,011,286 01</u>

EXPENDITURES FOR 1867.

Paid male teachers,.....	\$336,054 98
“ female teachers,.....	572,284 52
	—————
	908,289 50
Paid for building purposes,.....	545,487 30
Paid for all other purposes,	287,701 66
Amount on hand at close of year,.....	303,156 00
	—————
	\$2,011,025 83
Expense of board as above estimated,.....	299,280 00
	—————
Total,.....	\$2,310,305 83

From this, however, should be deducted the amount of funds on hand; and we have as the *actual expenditures* by the districts—not including the expense of inspectors, or county superintendents, or sums paid for township libraries—a little over two million dollars; or a trifle less than six dollars for each child of school age; or, if the board of teachers, which farmers “don’t make any account of,” (?) is not included, about five dollars. It might also be said that nearly a hundred and fifty thousand dollars of primary school money should be deducted from the “expense,” since that is a fund and not a tax; also, over half a million paid for buildings, since that is a permanent investment; and at most, only the interest should be reckoned. But taking the subject in its worst aspect in regard to cost, one thing is plain: no other system has ever yet been devised, and we do not believe can be, by which education can be brought within the means of the masses at so small expense.

True, the cost of primary school education in the aggregate, is great. An equal expense for each child in all the States, will amount to over eighty millions per annum. Yet, several vices might be named, each of which costs the nation more than this. And if vice costs so much, shall we expect, while “vice is in the majority” in the world, that virtue and knowledge can be had without price? During the rebellion, the

entire nation spent probably eight thousand millions of dollars. This would support the schools, at the highest above estimate, one hundred years. Yet we did not think of suffering a dismemberment of the nation because of the expense in money, or the untold greater expense of life. And we may no more yield to the demon of Ignorance than to the spirit of Rebellion. We fought the rebellion to sustain a free Republic. Vain, vain were our success, if we do not see to it, that the people are educated! For proof of this, we have only to look at almost every other nation that has attempted to be a Republic, since earth's history began. And in almost every case, their failure is plainly to be seen in their ignorance, mental and moral. Where is poor Mexico to-day? When the deluded tool of the "nephew of his uncle" fell, men said, "Mexico now will have rest; and a united people, taught wisdom by their past sad experience, will forthwith organize a stable government." The writer of these lines shared no such fond anticipations. Like causes produce like effects. The same causes that have ever heretofore kept Mexico in a state of revolution and anarchy still exist; and she is now hardly more fit for a Republican government than is Spain or Turkey. Until education and virtue, as controlling influences, take the place of ignorance and superstition, it will make little difference whether the people of Mexico contend with demagogues from abroad or at home. Let us abandon the cause of education—universal education—and in one or two generations, the few will be educated, the masses ignorant; and then, the greater our numbers, and the vaster our material resources, the more terrible will be the conflicts between the dupes of demagogues, rival factions, and aspirants for power.

Education then, who can doubt, is worth all it costs; and we may as well—aye better—begrudge the food for our children's bodies than for their minds. Let us, therefore, as parents, as patriots, as christians—and even upon selfish considerations, if higher motives are not sufficient—see to it that nothing within the compass of our powers, shall be left undone to carry for-

ward an enterprise so necessary, so hopeful; remembering that the millenium has not yet come, and the war must last while our race are born to a heritage of infant weakness and ignorance.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The following is the list of the spring and autumn series of Institutes held during the past year:

At Eaton Rapids, commencing March 25th.

At Monroe,	"	April 1st.
At St. Johns,	"	" 8th.
At Schoolcraft,	"	August 19th.
At Mason,	"	" 26th.
At Pontiac,	"	September 2d.
At Howell,	"	" 2d.
At Greenville,	"	" 9th.
At Ionia,	"	" 16th.
At Grand Rapids,	"	" 30th.
At Lapeer,	"	October 14th.

Both the spring and autumn series of Institutes were of unusual interest. A large number of earnest teachers were in attendance, who gave the closest attention to the various exercises, and by their general deportment showed that they were anxious to perfect themselves in the various branches they might be required to teach, and also to become familiar with the science and art of teaching.

The remark was frequently made by those lecturers who have been long in the field, that they never attended a more successful series of Institutes than those of the last year.

The county Superintendents have already commenced to hold county institutes. These have proved very successful. The three or four held in Washtenaw county under the supervision of the county Superintendent, assisted by a corps of experienced teachers, were highly appreciated. Those held in Jackson, St. Joseph, Allegan, and other counties, gave equal satisfaction.

In those counties in which it was difficult to obtain assistance, meetings were held from one to three days, the time being occupied by the Superintendent in the discussion of topics of special interest to the teachers, and in examinations.

During the coming year the Superintendents propose to hold one or more Institutes in each of their respective counties.

The influence for good upon the teachers, of these gatherings, cannot be over-estimated. New purposes and new resolves are excited in reference to their work, and the instruction they receive enables them to successfully accomplish what they thus resolve to do.

It is extremely gratifying to see the interest, and oftentimes we may well say the enthusiasm, which is manifested by the teachers thus assembled. It gives most flattering promise in regard to the future of the public schools of the State.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

The University has enjoyed its usual prosperity during the past year. The number of its students has been increased, and its funds have been enlarged.

By an act of the last Legislature, a tax of one-twentieth of a mill was imposed upon the taxable property of the State for the benefit of the University, which amounts the present year, to \$15,398 30. This amount, however, cannot be claimed by the University, except upon conditions such as the Regents have not as yet felt at liberty to comply with.

It will be seen by the report of the Treasurer, that the estimated expenses for the coming year are in excess of the income by several thousand dollars, unless the amount raised by the one-twentieth of a mill tax, can be made available. The University should not be allowed to suffer from a lack of means. It certainly will be no credit to the State to permit it to become crippled in any of its departments for such a cause. Every facility should be furnished those who have the care and responsibility of its management. Such salaries should be paid as will retain the ablest men in the faculty. Already are calls

coming from other States with proffers of salaries so much greater than are now received, that the question of resignation is seriously entertained by some. Indeed, two members of the board of instruction have already left.

The labor of a Professor is "worth what it will fetch," as well as that of other men, and this class of men do not often commit the folly of not accepting an increase of salary when it is offered. And why should they? After spending years in preparation, at a large expense, they surely ought to receive a compensation equal to that paid a competent book-keeper or salesman, in the large mercantile houses.

If the same policy is pursued in the future as has been in the past, no one should be at all surprised at frequent changes, not only in the faculty of the University, but in the schools generally throughout the State.

SUMMARY OF FACULTY AND STUDENTS.

Number of Instructors,.....	31
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SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND THE ARTS.

Seniors,	37
Juniors,.....	46
Sophomores,.....	72
Freshmen,.....	99
In mining and engineering,.....	5
In selected studies,.....	41
In Higher Chemistry,.....	35
 Total,.....	 385
Medicine and Surgery,.....	525

LAW.

Seniors,	153
Juniors,.....	242
Total in all departments,.....	1,255

GRADUATES IN 1867.

Mining Engineering,.....	2
Civil Engineering,.....	6
Bachelor of Science,.....	10
Bachelor of Arts,.....	27
Master of Science,.....	6
Master of Arts,.....	6
Doctor of Medicine,.....	82
Bachelor of Law,.....	146
LL. D., Honorary,.....	1
 Total,.....	 286

SUMMARY OF TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total of receipts,.....	\$66,909 14
" expenses,.....	58,847 99
 Balance in the treasury,.....	 \$ 8,061 15
Estimated expenses for the coming year, \$70,438 48.	

KALAMAZOO COLLEGE.

The affairs of this College have been usually prosperous during the past year, notwithstanding the severe loss it suffered in the resignation of its President, Hon. J. M. Gregory; a loss felt not only by the College, but also by the State, as his resignation of his position here was made in order that he might accept the Presidency of the Industrial College of Illinois. The State has thus lost an able and earnest Educator, as well as Kalamazoo College a President of extended reputation and influence.

The report of the acting President represents the College to have received an increase to its permanent funds during the year, with a prospect of a much larger addition to its endowment at no distant date. The number of students is also shown to be quite equal to the number reported last year.

SUMMARY OF FACULTY AND STUDENTS.

Number of Instructors,.....	11
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NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

Seniors,	6
Juniors,.....	10
Sophomores,	14
Freshmen,.....	81
	— 61

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Seniors,	30
Juniors,.....	57
	— 87
Total males,.....	148

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Seniors,.....	5
Juniors,.....	4
Sophomores,	9
Freshmen,.....	18
	— 36

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Seniors,	26
Juniors,.....	8
	— 34
Total females,.....	70
Whole number,.....	218

OLIVET COLLEGE.

It will be seen, by reference to the report of the President, that the "material" strength of the College is steadily increasing. The number of its students increases as the means of accommodation are enlarged. The endowment fund continues to be augmented by additional donations. The officers of the

College, as well as all its friends, have been especially gratified by the munificent gift of \$25,000, by a benevolent gentleman of New York City.* The following is the summary of teachers and students for the past year:

FACULTY.

No. of Instructors,.....	12
Assistant teachers,.....	7

STUDENTS.

College Department,.....	19
Scientific Department,.....	22
Preparatory Department, (Classical course,)	64
" " (English course,)	135
Ladies' Course,.....	23
Elective Studies,.....	5
Preparatory Course,.....	91
 Total,	 359

HILSDALE COLLEGE.

The very brief report from the President furnishes the following, respecting the condition of the College:

FACULTY.

No. of Instructors,.....	14
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STUDENTS.

Seniors,	14
Juniors,	16
Sophomores,	28
Freshmen,.....	44
Classical Preparatory,.....	29
English Preparatory,.....	186
 Total gentlemen,.....	 317

*Since this Report went to press, a donation of \$25,000 has been made by a gentleman in Montcalm county, in this State.

LADIES' COURSE.

Seniors,	9
Juniors,	6
Second Year,.....	14
First Year,.....	31
Preparatory,.....	94
 Total ladies,.....	 <u>154</u>
 Whole number,.....	 <u>471</u>

HOPE COLLEGE.

The report of the President of Hope College, at Holland, Ottawa county, shows that this Institution is making healthy progress. It has four departments: Theological, Collegiate, Preparatory and Publishing; and in all, eighty-nine students; among whom are young men from six different States. Hope College will have the best wishes of all good men.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The report of the President represents the condition of this College as in a high degree prosperous. The number of students in attendance is limited because of the want of accommodation.

Of those who make application for admission, a much greater number are refused for want of room, than are admitted.

Only about one hundred can be accommodated, but several hundred applications for admission are annually made. It is very much to be regretted that additional accommodations cannot at once be furnished, so that the number of students may be largely increased. Triple the number now in attendance could be taught, and with but little additional expense.

A plan for a new College edifice has been prepared, which will, when completed, furnish rooms for about one hundred more students.

Every year the faculty of the College are modifying the course of study so as to make it more and more distinctive. The preparatory class, which has been thus far a necessity, will soon be abandoned, as there are applications enough from those who are prepared to enter at once upon the college course, to fill every available room. We can but feel gratified with the success of the College thus far. No one familiar with the work it is doing can for a moment doubt its value to the agricultural interests of the State.

The number of Instructors,.....	7
The number of Students—Seniors,.....	5
Juniors,.....	10
Sophomores,.....	18
Freshmen,.....	33
Select Course,.....	7
Preparatory Class,.....	24
<hr/>	
Total,	104

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Several changes have occurred in the Board of Instruction during the year. Prof. E. L. Ripley has resigned the chair of Mathematics to take the Principalship of the Normal School of Missouri. Mrs. E. L. Ripley also resigned the position of Preceptress to take the like position in the school in Missouri. Their places have both been filled; Prof. C. F. R. Bellows taking the chair of Mathematics, and Miss Ruth Hoppin receiving the appointment of Preceptress.

The chairs of Languages and Natural Science are still vacant, instruction being given in these departments by temporary teachers.

Notwithstanding these changes, although calculated to diminish the interest in the school for the time being, its prosperity is now greater than at any previous time since the war.

The following is a summary of the present Faculty and Students:

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

No. of Instructors,.....	10
No. of Pupils, Winter Term, 1866-7,.....	192
" " Summer Term, 1867,.....	142
" " Fall Term, 1867,.....	240
" " Graduates,.....	12

EXPERIMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

No. of Students from the <i>Normal</i> Department acting as Teachers in the Experimental Department,.....	69
No. of Pupils, Winter Term, 1866-7,.....	72
" " Summer Term, 1867,.....	84
" " Fall Term, 1867,.....	106

UNION SCHOOLS.

Too much can hardly be said in praise of the union schools of the State. Both the amount of the educational work done in them, and the admirable manner in which it is done, testify to their value.

A thing to be especially noticed is the simplicity of their organization; requiring but little machinery to manage them. The system of reports, showing the attendance, the deportment and the standing of each pupil, and all those particulars important to be known, is reduced to a form so simple, that it requires comparatively little time to keep the record, and so carefully are the blank forms prepared, that there is very little liability to make mistakes. Records thus kept furnish statistics so accurate that they command universal confidence.

In many schools, the systems of records have been so complicated, that it was a severe task to keep them, and constant

care was required to prevent mistakes, so serious as to render the report valueless.

I cannot refrain from mentioning as examples of the admirable system of general school records found in the State, the system of reports adopted by the school board of Detroit, and used in the schools of that city. It may well be called a model system. The same may be said of the system of statistics kept in the schools at Grand Rapids. I would by no means single these out as preëminently superior to others, but as examples of most admirable systems of securing trustworthy school statistics. There are many other schools in the State whose entire management is worthy of mention.

Special attention should be called to one kind of work now done by the union schools; that is, the training of teachers for the primary schools. Hundreds of teachers are annually receiving all the training they ever get, in these schools. This training in many instances is of the very best kind, and is of immense value both to them as teachers and to their pupils. The great difficulty is, the time given to this special work is from necessity too short. Classes are formed for teachers both in spring and autumn, and from four to six weeks are devoted to a special course of instruction. Many of those engaged in teaching find time to attend but a single term. But little can be done in so limited a period, in comparison with what is needed. Yet instruction is given in the branches to be taught, and hints as to the organization of schools and their management, which enables these teachers to do comparatively good work in the schools which would otherwise have been very miserable.

Nearly ten thousand teachers are now employed in the schools of the State; an army of themselves, of no moderate dimensions. These are, however, but the officers of the "Grand Army" of three hundred and thirty-eight thousand children and youth now enumerated in our school list, as requiring school privileges. It is a question of serious moment how this host of teachers are to be trained for their work.

Although we have no definite statistics to determine the number of new teachers added to the list every year, we may safely write it thousands. Whence do they come? The University, the Colleges, and the Normal School, furnish but a fraction of them. The Union Schools, in the aggregate, give their hundreds. The remainder are but graduates of the Primary Schools, and it is to be feared that many of these are from the shorter course.

In many of the States the attempt is made to supply, in part, the teachers needed, by establishing Normal Schools. The demand in this State could not easily be supplied in this way. There is, however, a method that looks entirely practicable, and one that would involve but little expense comparatively, that would give ample opportunity for teachers to prepare themselves thoroughly for their work. That plan would be to form a Normal Department in every Union School that is under the supervision of competent and permanent instructors. The course of instruction in this department should be sufficiently extended to meet the demand of any of our Primary Schools, together with so much of the study of the theory and practice of teaching as would enable them to conduct a Primary School intelligently and successfully. This would be almost equivalent to creating a hundred Normal Schools at once. For the work which a score of Normal Schools would do if organized, would not differ widely from what would be done in the Union Schools. With this arrangement the Normal School could at once so arrange its course of study, as to attempt nothing but professional work. This is the legitimate sphere of this school. This is the kind of work which it was intended to do. But as things now are, it is compelled to do a large preparatory work. The Normal School should be purely a training school. Its course should be confined to two years. No students should be admitted to the course except they be found fully prepared to do so, after a most thorough examination. It is believed that if this plan could be adopted, it would be but a few years before we should be graduating not less than two hundred thoroughly-

trained teachers annually from the Normal School. There seems to be no other practicable way of supplying the constantly increasing demand for primary teachers. This is not only an increasing, but an imperative demand, if our schools shall prove at all successful.

With an arrangement by which thoroughly competent teachers could be placed over the schools of the State, what might we not expect from them. It is difficult to restrain the imagination in sketching the future. With the rate of increase for the last two years, as shown by the reports sent to this department, there will be within the next five years, not much less than five hundred thousand that ought to be found in the public schools. If these schools can be under the direction of thoroughly trained teachers, what a multitude of educated men and women would be constantly coming upon the stage of action, assuming the duties and responsibilities of citizens, rendering the State rich not merely in material wealth, but in intelligence and Christian virtue. The prosperity of such a State is real, and the condition of its citizens most enviable.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The erection of large and beautiful school buildings has become well nigh a passion with the people, one would think, from the earnestness with which so many of the towns enter upon the work. A larger number of school buildings worth from \$15,000 to \$30,000 have been erected during the past year than in any one year before. Several edifices are now in process of completion which will cost from \$50,000 to \$75,000. Notwithstanding the immense outlay in erecting the various structures devoted to school purposes, the demand for accommodations is by no means met. In the city of Detroit only 28 per cent. of the children attend the public schools. More than one thousand were sent home who went to the various schools at their opening last autumn, there being no place for them. This is but a small part of those who would have been there, had they not known that it was entirely useless to make the ap-

plication. It is true there are many private schools in the city, but only 41 per cent. of the children are found in both the public and private schools. Detroit is not the only city of the State straightened for accommodations for those wishing to attend the public schools.

All are striving to meet the demand for school accommodations, and it is hoped they will be able to do so before many years. Thus far, however, they have failed; for notwithstanding the most vigorous efforts made, and the large number of school rooms prepared, the rapid increase in population has out-run the large preparations, and to-day they are as far from meeting the clamorous demand for places in the schools, as at any previous time. We would not have the increase in population less, for it has ever been the policy of the State to encourage immigration; but with this immense increase in numbers, there must be a corresponding increase in interest and effort to meet the educational wants of so great a people, or the State will suffer loss.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

The Sabbath Schools are influencing the educational interests of the State in no small degree. And since these schools are doing so much to disseminate truth, and to increase knowledge among the people, and since their moral power is so great over the children and youth, training them to habits of virtuous thought and action, it is entirely appropriate that a statement of what they are doing should be incorporated in this report.

A short report from the General Agent will be found in the Appendix, giving a brief statement of what is being done by the Sabbath School work in different parts of the State.

An effort will be made the coming year to secure as complete statistics as it is possible to get of the entire number in attendance upon the Sabbath Schools, and other facts which have an important bearing upon the educational interests of the State.

ORAMEL HOSFORD.

APPENDIX.



UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

To the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Michigan:

In presenting the annual exhibit of the condition of the University for the year ending June 26, 1867, it is the source of much satisfaction to the Board of Regents, that they are enabled to report the constantly increasing prosperity of that Institution; and it is considered by them a subject for congratulation, that it continues to have such clear and decisive proofs of possessing the public confidence. They feel gratified in the belief that this confidence is fully deserved; inasmuch as the University has never employed its facilities for the accomplishment of the purposes for which it was established, with more efficiency than at the present time, nor, apparently, has it ever attained, at any former period of its history, to its present measure of success.

All the Departments, during the year just closed, have worked in perfect harmony with each other, and have all, without exception, participated in the general prosperity.

A summary of the students belonging to the University is given in the accompanying report of the President, by which it will be seen that the whole number in attendance, during the past year, is 1255; of whom 335 are enrolled in the Department of Science, Literature, and the Arts; 525 in the Department of Medicine; and 395 in the Department of Law. From these students, a large number of whom are from other States, there has been received from matriculation fees, annual fees fo

incidental expenses, and the amount paid for diplomas, the total sum of \$20,086. It will be seen that from this source, the University is deriving a very considerable revenue. A discrimination is made in the charge of fees for matriculation and incidental expenses, in favor of students from our own State; much the larger portion of the above is received from abroad. Thus while the students from other States contribute to the reputation and standing of the University, by lifting it from a sphere merely provincial to one that is national, they also add a very large item to its material support.

Upon the recommendation of the Faculty of the Literary Department, a new course of study has been added to that Department, and the other courses in it have been revised, in order to furnish that variety of selection in the numerous studies taught, which seems to be demanded of an Institution, which proposes to be a University as well in fact, as in name. The criticisms which hitherto have been made concerning this feature of the University, have been of the most favorable character. Eminent educators have, with almost entire unanimity, commended the aim of giving a course of instruction so broad, and with such a wide range of elective studies, that the requirements of all may be met, who wish to pursue the higher branches of education. It is the desire of the Board, and the purpose of the Faculty, that while the purely literary and classical course of study shall receive full attention, there shall also be furnished the most ample facilities for the preparation of young men for the various industrial and practical pursuits of life.

The changes which have taken place in the Faculty of this Department, as also in that of Medicine, will be found mentioned in the report of the President.

For a full statement of the financial condition of the University, reference is made to the report of the finance committee, hereto annexed. A statement of the condition of the Museum and the additions made thereto, as also of the Library, will be found accompanying this report, respectively marked C and D.

It will be observed that no material change has been made in the financial condition of the Institution since the time of the last annual report. The actual receipts and expenditures have been nearly the same as then estimated, and it continues to be the fixed policy of the Board to increase the facilities of the University no further than it can be done in strict consistency with its financial safety.

During the course of the past year, questions of a delicate character, and upon which public opinion is much divided, have arisen for the consideration of the Board. For the full determination of these questions, time may be demanded; but as the University belongs to the people, and not only rests upon the people for its patronage, but depends upon them for its control and direction, there can be no doubt that the popular judgment, whatever the judgment may be, will be reflected in its management. While the Board freely recognize the fact that radical changes, on the one hand, need the most careful consideration; yet, if after such consideration they are found to be beneficial and wholesome, they should be made. In determining questions, however, of vital importance, they believe all will acknowledge that undue precipitancy is not desirable. The University is too deeply cherished by the people of the State, to be subjected to any indiscretion in its management, with impunity.

The Board therefore bespeak the favorable consideration of the friends of the University, until such a course shall be determined as shall be generally approved by all who may hold differing views upon the questions presented. It is their wish that the University, which has reached such a position of usefulness, and has attained to such a measure of success, may be entirely saved from any appearance of dissension and disturbance; and that a spirit of mutual conciliation and forbearance will be indulged by those who, whatever may be their opinion in respect to the policy to be pursued in its administration, are desirous that it shall continue to hold the proud place among

the Universities of the world which it has already begun to occupy.

Hereto is appended schedule marked "A," showing the number of Professors, Instructors, and other officers, with the compensation of each.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. D. GILBERT,
THOS. J. JOSLIN,
J. M. B. SILL,
J. EASTMAN JOHNSON,
JAS. A. SWEZY,
C. M. STOCKWELL,
E. C. WALKER,
GEORGE WILLARD.

ANN ARBOR, Sept. 24, 1867.

SCHEDULE "A."

The names of Professors, Instructors and other officers, and the compensation of each, are as follows:

Rev. Erastus O. Haven, D. D., LL. D., President of the University, and Professor of Logic and Political Economy; salary \$2,000.

Rev. George P. Williams, LL. D., Professor of Physics; salary, \$1,500.

Abram Sager, M. A., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; salary, \$1,000.

Silas H. Douglass, M. A., M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Pharmacy and Toxicology; salary, \$1,500.

Moses Gunn, M. A., M. D., Professor of Surgery; salary, \$1,000.

James R. Boise, M. A., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature; salary, \$1,500.

Alonzo B. Palmer, M. A., M. D., Professor of Pathology, the Practice of Medicine, and of Hygiene; salary, \$1,500.

Alexander Winchell, M. A., Professor of Geology, Zoölogy, and Botany; salary, \$1,500.

Corydon L. Ford, M. A., M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; salary, \$1,000.

Henry S. Frieze, M. A., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature; salary, \$1,500.

DeVolson Wood, C. E., M. A., Professor of Civil Engineering; salary, \$1,500.

Hon. James V. Campbell, Marshal Professor of Law; salary, \$1,000.

Hon. Charles L. Walker, Kent Professor of Law; salary, \$1,000.

Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, Jay Professor of Law; salary, \$1,000.

James C. Watson, M. A., Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory; salary, \$1,500.

Samuel G. Armor, M. A., M. D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine and Materia Medica; salary, \$1,000.

Edward P. Evans, Ph. D., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature; salary, \$1,500.

Rev. Lucius D. Chapin, M. A., Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy; salary, \$1,500.

Edward Olney, M. A., Professor of Mathematics; salary, \$1,500.

Rev. Andrew Ten Brook, M. A., Librarian; salary, \$1,500.

William Lewitt, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy; salary, \$1,000.

Adam K. Spence, M. A., Assistant Professor of Greek and French; salary, \$1,000.

Charles K. Adams, M. A., Assistant Professor of History and Latin; salary, \$1,000.

Allen J. Curtis, M. M., Assistant Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature; salary, \$1,000.

Albert B. Prescott, M. D., Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Lecturer on Organic Chemistry and Metallurgy, salary, \$1,000.

Ashley Pond, M. A., Fletcher Professor of Law; salary \$1,000.

George B. Merriman, M. A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics; salary \$1,000.

Stillman W. Robinson, C. E., Assistant in Civil Engineering; salary \$600.

John H. Burleson, Secretary and Steward; salary \$1,000.

Donald McIntyre, Treasurer.

Preston B. Rose, M. D., Assistant in Chemistry; salary \$300.

Willard B. Rising, B. A., Assistant in Chemistry; salary \$250.

John Carrington, Janitor; salary \$350.

Gregory Nagle, Janitor; salary \$175.
James Ottley, Janitor; salary \$400.
Robert Howard, Janitor; salary \$400.
W. J. English, Keeper of the Museum; salary \$150.
Silas H. Douglass, M. A., M. D., Dean and Secretary Medical Faculty; salary \$200.
Thos. D. Hubbard, B. L., Law-Librarian; salary \$110.
Edward L. Walter, Assistant in General Library; salary \$400.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan:

Pursuant to law, the Finance Committee of the Board submit the following account of the financial condition of the University at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, with an estimate of the probable receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1868.

RECEIPTS.

Balance July 1st, 1866.....	\$6,915 54
Received from State Treasurer.....	39,415 82
" " students fees.....	19,105 00
" " " diploma fees.....	981 00
" return money lent to place heating apparatus in Laboratory.....	350 00
" rent of Dwellings.....	104 15
" from Prof. Gunn, balance of unexpended ap- propriation	37 63
	<hr/>
	\$66,909 14

EXPENDITURES.

For Salaries.....	\$31,426 80
" 15 per cent. additional grant.....	3,316 86
" General Library.....	1,500 00
" Medical "	300 00
" Loan to Laboratory for heating apparatus....	350 00
" Law Library.....	500 00
" Repairs to the Observatory building.....	805 67
" Medical building warrants.....	1,354 84

For Interest on Medical warrants,.....	\$ 379 20
“ Law building warrants.....	3,574 55
“ Interest on Law building warrants.....	300 76
Contingent expenses, classified as follows:.....	15,040 53
For Grounds.....	\$ 800 00
“ Insurance.....	800 00
“ Postage.....	350 00
“ Regents' expenses.....	575 80
“ Visitors' “	81 75
“ Fuel and lights.....	3,800 00
“ Alterations and repairs.....	1,500 00
“ Printing minutes.....	82 54
“ Annual catalogues.....	1,354 58
“ Geological collections.....	100 00
“ Completing room in basement of Med- ical building.....	185 81
“ Ball grounds.....	100 00
“ Taxidermist	315 62
“ Care, arrangement and preservation of Museum.....	224 88
“ Three double windows in Laboratory,	25 00
“ Fitting up recitation rooms.....	605 09
“ Shelving in Law Library.....	278 04
“ Prizes for scholarships.....	75 00
“ Printing reports of President and Prof. Winchell.....	89 27
“ Medical Department.....	559 25
“ Advertising Medical Department....	150 00
“ “ Law “	125 00
“ Use of Dr. Ford's collections in Med- ical Museum.....	300 00
“ Other contingent expenses.....	2,963 90
“ Balance to new account.....	\$8,061 15
	<hr/>
	\$66,909 14

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1868.

Balance in the Treasury, July 1st, 1867,	\$8,061 15
Due from State Treasurer,	7,877 33
Interest on proceeds of University land sold,....	38,000 00
Rent of dwellings,.....	500 00
Students' fees and Diplomas,	16,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$70,438 48

ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1868.

For Salaries as now existing,.....	\$38,285 00
" Additional grant,.....	3,412 50
" Medical building warrants maturing during the year,.....	1,354 34
For interest on outstanding Medical building war- rants for one year,.....	284 41
For outstanding warrants for salaries,.....	462 50
" Reserve Fund.....	2,500 00
" Postage,.....	300 00
" Insurance,.....	1,200 00
" Fuel and lights,.....	4,000 00
" General library,.....	1,500 00
" Law "	300 00
" Medical "	200 00
" Grounds,.....	300 00
" Annual catalogues,	1,400 00
" Alteration and repairs,.....	1,500 00
" Regents and Visitors expenses,.....	500 00
" Other contingent expenses,.....	4,000 00
Balance,.....	8,939 73
	<hr/>
	\$70,438 48

The following list contains the numbers and amounts of the several warrants upon the Treasury for salaries, outstanding July 1, 1867:

No. 574 for \$375; No. 612 for \$87 50,.....	\$ 462 50
Outstanding Medical building warrants, maturing during the years 1867-8,.....	4,063 01
The reserved fund of the University amounts to..	14,100 00
Accrued interest,	1,372 00
	<hr/>
	\$15,472 00
	<hr/>

Invested in 11 Mich. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ct. bonds, due 1890,...	\$11,000 00
" " 31 Ann Arbor, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ct. bonds,	3,100 00
Cash in Treasury,.....	1,372 00
	<hr/>
	\$15,472 00
	<hr/>

This fund has accrued from a part of the avails of sales of University property in Detroit, and not from surplus receipts into the Treasury, as was charged at the last session of the Legislature by those who opposed a grant of aid to the University.

Hereto is appended the report of the Secretary marked A, showing the numbers and amounts of the warrants on the Treasurer issued during the year; also, the report of the Treasurer marked B, showing the numbers and amounts of the several warrants paid during the year, the items of receipts, and the sources from whence received.

While it appears from the above estimate of receipts and expenditures, that there will be in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year, the sum of \$8,939 73, we must remember that it is not a surplus from the transactions of the current year, but is about the amount remaining annually in the hands of the State Treasurer. The actual condition of the Treasury at the expiration of the current fiscal year, based on the estimated transactions of the year, will be about as follows:

UNIVERSITY.

Balance in Treasury July 1, 1867.....	\$8,061 15
Interest on proceeds of University lands sold....	38,000 00
Rent of Dwellings.....	500 00
Students' fees and diplomas.....	16,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$62,561 15
Disbursements as per estimates above made.....	61,498 75
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Probable surplus.....	\$1,062 40
	<hr/>

THOMAS D. GILBERT,
J. EASTMAN JOHNSON,
Committee.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Gentlemen of the Board of Regents:

During the year closing June 26, 1867, the University has had a larger number of students in each and all of its departments than ever before. The following is the summary, as given in the catalogue, published near the first of January; which might properly be enlarged, as a few students entered after that time, but in my annual reports, for convenience, and to avoid conflicting statements, I prefer to take the numbers published in the annual catalogue:

SUMMARY OF STUDENTS.

Department of Science, Literature and the Arts.

Seniors,	37
Juniors,	46
Sophomores,	72
Freshmen,	99
In Mining Engineering,.....	5
In Selected Studies,.....	41
In higher Chemistry,.....	35
 Total in Department,.....	 335

Department of Medicine and Surgery.

Students,.....	525
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Department of Law.

Seniors,.....	153
Juniors,.....	242

Total for the Department,.....	395
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Total in the University,.....	1255
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During the past year the following numbers have graduated: Mining Engineer, 2; Civil Engineer, 6; Bachelor of Science, 10; Bachelor of Arts, 27; Master of Science, 6; Master of Arts, 6; Doctor of Medicine, 82; Bachelor of Law, 146. The honorary degree of LL.D., has also been conferred upon one. Total, 286.

So large a number of young men—the largest attending any University in the country—have not been accommodated without difficulty. The recitation and lecture-rooms of the Literary Department have been in some instances inconveniently crowded, the passage ways and stair ways in the old building originally designed for dormitories, now used for recitation and lecture-rooms, are too narrow for the multitudes that pass and repass each other there. We have been compelled to divide some of the classes which are pursuing the same studies, into sections, thus increasing the labor of the instructors. But our greatest inconvenience arises from a want of a room on the University premises large enough to accommodate one-half of all the students together, so that it is never possible to hold a meeting of them all. Probably there is no other University in the country without a room large enough to accommodate its Faculty and students assembled together. It is impossible for us to assemble, even for religious worship, for the want of a place, but the members of each department, or a selected number, must meet by themselves.

The courses of study pursued in the Literary Department have been prospectively enlarged, as new demands have arisen. For several years the University has escaped all trouble from the chronic and seemingly interminable discussion between the defenders of classical and scientific learning, respectively, by liberally providing for both impartially, and by allowing each department to stand on its own merit.

In 1852 the University was largely remodeled by the State, and it was then enacted that "the Regents shall provide for the arrangement and selection of a course or courses of study, for such students as may not desire to pursue the usual colle-

giate course, in the Department of Science, Literature and the Arts, embracing the ancient languages, and to provide for the admission of such students without previous examination as to their attainments in said languages, and for granting such certificates at the expiration of such course or term of such students as may be appropriate to their respective attainments." The Scientific course was then established by the Regents, and has had now sixteen years of trial. In 1858 a course of study in Civil Engineering was established, and in 1864 a course in Mining Engineering. The result of these experiments has been very gratifying. The old time-honored Classical Course of Study, instead of being diminished and marred, as it would be if the demands for lessening the amount of the study of Latin and Greek were yielded to, and all the students were required to adhere to one course of study, is maintained and perfected according to the desires of its friends; and by the various provisions of parallel courses of study, the wishes of all parties are met.

It has been found by experiment that a still greater variety of study should be provided for, and therefore a new schedule has been drafted, to apply hereafter, providing for six parallel courses of study, denominated the Classical Course, the First Scientific Course, the Second Scientific Course, the Latin and Scientific Course, Civil Engineering, and Mining Engineering. It is the purpose of the University honestly to furnish to young men who complete the studies pursued at the High Schools in the State, opportunities to prosecute their studies further in any direction which they may choose. It is probably this characteristic—the breadth and liberality and impartiality of its courses of study, and at the same time the honesty with which it has maintained a proper scholarship by not admitting students too poorly prepared, or who could more properly pursue their studies in the Union Schools, and by insisting upon the maintenance of good scholarship in the several classes,—that has given to this Department of the University its high reputation. This reputation will be maintained, and in precise proportion

to the means at command will the University of Michigan meet the wants of the people.

Some changes have taken place in the Faculty of this Department. A. K. Spence, formerly Assistant Professor of Greek and French, is appointed Professor of the French Language and Literature. C. K. Adams, formerly Assistant Professor of History and Latin, is appointed Professor of History, and S. W. Robinson, formerly Assistant in Civil Engineering, is appointed Assistant Professor of Mining Engineering and Geodesy, and M. L. D'Ooge is appointed Assistant Professor of the Ancient Languages. Moses Coit Tyler also has been elected Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

The enlargement of the Astronomical Observatory is now going on, provided for by donations amounting to \$3,000 from liberal friends in Detroit, and an equal sum from the City of Ann Arbor, \$500 of which is to be expended for improvement of the streets. The Chemical Laboratory also has been enlarged, and nevertheless is not competent to accommodate the great number of students who wish to avail themselves of its excellent advantages.

The additions made to the Museum have been creditable, as will be seen by the Report to me by Prof. Winchell, and presented herewith. The improvements needed in this Department will be made, from time to time, as the means appropriated to its support, will allow.

The Department of Medicine and Surgery was, during the past year, more largely attended than ever before. Five hundred and twenty-five students attended the lectures, of whom eighty-two graduated as Doctors of Medicine. Though no formal literary examination of the candidates for matriculation was required, except a statement in writing of their previous studies, yet several applicants were rejected as unprepared. There can be no doubt that the honor of the Medical Profession would be guarded, and some of the best interests of the community promoted, if all the Medical Schools in our country would insist upon it, that no one should be recognized as a

Student of Medicine who has not passed a satisfactory examination in a certain specified course of scientific and literary study. A certain standard should be maintained, and then still greater advancement be encouraged. No rigidity of merely professional requirements can be a substitute for this. Proficiency in Professional Study, even if it were possible without a good literary and scientific foundation—and in some essential respects it is not possible—could not take the place of a thorough general preparation of the student by a liberal education. The University of Michigan will always be found ready to co-operate with others in this direction, and with or without co-operation will exert its influence to bring about this result.

At the close of this year Moses Gunn, M. D., Professor of Surgery, resigned his place, having been a member of the Faculty from its organization in 1848. The University is largely indebted to Dr. Gunn's skillful and earnest labors, and now parts with him with great regret. William W. Greene, M. D., has been elected in his place, Professor of Civil and Military Surgery. Dr. Greene graduated in the Medical Department of this University in 1845, and has enjoyed extensive experience in practice and as a Professor, and we are fortunate in being able to secure the services of one known to be fully competent for the post. William Lewitt, M. D., has also resigned his position as Demonstrator of Anatomy, a place which he has held with success and credit, since 1858. The great increase in the number of Students and in the work demanded has led to the appointment of Dr. Henry W. Cheever as Demonstrator of Anatomy, and Dr. A. G. Frothingham as Prosector of Surgery and Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, both of whom are graduates of this University.

The great and unparalleled prosperity of this Department, the undoubted good influence which it has had upon the Medical Profession the scores of graduates which it has sent out who have won high positions in the army and in all parts of the country, would render it inexcusable and suicidal to admit any radical changes into its constitution or mode of operation.

No such change has been contemplated, or could for a moment be thought of. When it was established it took at once the highest ground to secure a thorough preparation for the Profession, and to afford the best possible medical education. The only changes admissible are such as may be required, from time to time, to keep pace with, and lead in the advancement of science and practice at home and abroad.

The relation of the Department to a modification suggested by the Legislature of the State, will be considered in another part of this Report.

The Department of Law has been so regularly prosperous as to require but little attention. No changes have been made in the Faculty. Two of its Professors are Justices of the Supreme Court of the State, one Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit of Michigan, and the fourth a practicing Lawyer in Detroit. The instruction afforded is not only broad and comprehensive in theory, but preeminently practical. The large number of Students shows how the school is appreciated in all parts of the country. It is inconvenient to the Department that a large part of the building is employed for the General Library, and that the only Chapel for the University is the Law Lecture Room, which will accommodate only about five hundred persons. This is one of the embarrassments arising from the fact that the State of Michigan will not afford us adequate buildings. A sum of one hundred thousand dollars is imperatively needed to give us fair room to meet the demands of the University.

Having thus noted the three Departments of the University in order, I desire to submit some suggestions of a general character. In this Report I purposely omit all theoretical disquisitions upon educational questions, upon which discussion is so common and interminable, and confine attention to practical matters which our constituents, the people of the State, to whom the University belongs, ought to understand.

A respectful and earnest Memorial was presented by me, in accordance with the request of your Honorable Body, to the

Legislature of the State, at its last session. In this Memorial the wants of the University were set forth, and also the fact that only one hundred thousand dollars had ever been given to the University by the State, which was originally in the form of a loan, and upon which the University paid seven per cent. interest annually for many years, and also that the original price of many of the lands belonging to the University had been reduced by the State, so that in fact this aid has not ultimately added to its income, though it was a great advantage at the time. For this the State University is and always should be grateful. It was also shown that now, the day of preparation and of the laying of a foundation being past, the University, with its present reputation and success, is in a condition to make a most profitable use of additional aid. One thousand dollars now would be more immediately and permanently productive of good results than ten thousand dollars when the foundation was being laid. The action of many other States which are expending large sums in creating Universities, demonstrates that, had they the foundation to build upon which Michigan has, it would not be long before they would present Universities superior to anything yet seen in this country.

These representatives were respectfully listened to by the Legislature, and the Memorial was printed by their order. The Committees on Education most heartily and unanimously approved the request. The discussions generally evinced a gratifying interest in the institution. And yet some objections were made in discussion and are now occasionally repeated by a few persons.

It is intimated that the University is aspiring and endeavors to absorb or overshadow other institutions of learning. Nothing can be more false and unreasonable. That the University is prosperous of course is acknowledged. But is this a crime? Must it put itself into the position of a feeble, perishing thing to excite sympathy? It asks aid, not because it will perish, not even because it will positively retrograde without it, but because it is in a position to use well any additional resources,

because it needs more room and capital to use its reputation and opportunities for the greatest possible result, and because if not aided, other State Universities will soon surpass it.

It is not unfriendly to other institutions of learning in the State. It rejoices in their success. It thrives in the healthy spirit which itself and they together engender and encourage. It rejoices in their growth. They have their friends to depend upon, to whom shall it look but the State? If the question is put to it how it could use funds to accomplish certain ends, whether for agricultural education or any other purpose, of course it must make a *truthful* reply. No honest man desires to build up any institution except on a basis of truth, and it is my duty to state the facts.

It is also suggested that the expenditure of money by the State in the University is uncalled for, because its advantages are shared so largely by Students from other States. It is true that the University of Michigan, in common with the leading universities of Europe and America, attracts students from afar. The facts are, that out of the 1,255 reported in the last Catalogue, 373 were from Michigan, and 882 from other States. Now the amount of money received from the admission and annual fees of the students from abroad was \$15,960, while that received from Michigan students, was only \$3,745. Take away the money received from foreign students, and allow that the expense for buildings would be diminished one-third, and still the loss would be so great that not more than two-thirds of the present Faculty could be employed. The University would at once sink to such a grade that it could not command the present number of Michigan students. No benefit could result, in this liberal age, from degrading a University which was founded by a grant from the United States, to a limited local patronage, simply to avoid a little addition by the State to the noble boon granted by the nation. The discrimination between home and foreign students is now greater than I approve, but it has been forced upon us as a necessity, in order to meet current expenses. The thousands of young men

attracted hither from abroad, acquire a high estimation of Michigan. Many of them remain within the State, others wherever they go, spread its reputation, and to-day nothing within Michigan is mentioned so often and with so great commendation without, as our State University. Neither on moral nor pecuniary grounds should higher charges than at present be made to foreign students. Even now, but for them, our Departments of Medicine and Law could not be sustained. Higher charges would induce some of our young men to seek their education elsewhere.

The Legislature, after considering the matter, enacted a law granting to the University an income which should arise from a tax of one-twentieth of a mill on every dollar of the property taxed by the State. This tax of ten cents on two thousand dollars would amount at present to less than \$16,000 a year, which, though small, would by careful economy enable the University to build a Chapel, a fire-proof Library Building, and enlarge its library and museums, in the course of a few years. It would be a trifle to the State, and with it the University, now of no expense to the people, could not by any person be regarded as a burden.

But even this small grant was accompanied with a proviso, of such a nature as to render it doubtful whether the University can consistently accept it—notwithstanding its wants. This condition is that a Professor of Homeopathy be appointed in the Medical Department.

Hitherto it has been left to the Regents of the University, elected by the people, to establish the Courses of Study in the various Departments, and to appoint such Professors and Instructors as they shall deem best. In theory this duty in a State University is at best delicate, and requires sound judgment and great care. So various are the opinions entertained by different parties, that it might appear impossible to provide for thorough instruction in all the sciences, without offending portions of the people who entertain peculiar opinions on theological, political, philosophical, or scientific subjects. This

difficulty has been happily avoided, but should the practice be initiated of dividing this responsibility between the Regents who are elected for a long time and responsible for the management of the Institution, and successive Legislatures which are elected for a shorter time and burdened with various duties, and the most of whose members, from the nature of the case, have no personal intimacy with the University, serious conflict of opinion must arise that will peril and perhaps destroy the prosperity of this State Institution. On this principle alone, and without entering into the merits of this case in particular, it is a question of grave importance whether the University would not be safer—notwithstanding its necessities—to decline most respectfully to receive the boon on this condition. Is not this great State willing to grant aid to its University, and leave it to be managed solely by the Board of Regents, a permanent body, elected by the people, and entrusted with its care by the Constitution?

With regard to this specific condition, in particular, I could not investigate its merits without seeming at least to espouse the cause of a particular party. I must observe, however, that on prudential reasons alone it would be clearly impracticable to teach Homeopathy, in a manner satisfactory to its friends, in such a School of Medicine as ours, which espouses and teaches no exclusive theory, whether called Allopathy, Hydropathy, Eclecticism, or by any other name. This School teaches neither a conglomeration of conflicting theories, nor any one in particular, but aims, in accordance with the time-honored customs of the oldest Medical Schools, to teach the science or sciences, underlying or embraced in Medicine and Surgery. It does not and will not commit itself to teach that disease can, and must, and shall be cured only homeopathically, or allopathically, or by any other known process. It surveys or should survey all the accumulations of the past on this subject, all the ever-opening investigations of the present, and awaits the developments of the future. The only process by which any newly discovered method of treating disease can be

introduced into its instructions, is, by so commanding itself to attention by its reasonableness and success, as to command assent and its proper place in the established science of the Profession. This, it seems to me, is the only proper basis of the theories and practice to be taught by a State University.

It has been proposed by some persons interested in the subject that the Regents employ a Professor of Homeopathy, in accordance with the requirement of the law granting aid to the University, to give instruction elsewhere, or in a School independent of the one conducted on the premises, to be supported out of the money received by the grant. The propriety of such a course will have to be considered on its own merits, whenever any definite proposals of the kind are made.

Another subject of general interest has been presented by the action of the Legislature of the State, recommending that the University admit females as well as males to its advantages. This subject has once before been thoroughly discussed by the Board of Regents. At the meeting held September 9th, 1858, a report was presented by Regents McIntire, Parsons and Baxter, and unanimously adopted by the Board of Regents, which presents the subject exhaustively and in an admirable spirit. Since that time, I believe, no Superintendent of Public Instruction in the State, no Board of Visitors, nor other authorities appointed to investigate the affairs of the University, have recommended a departure from the policy established from the beginning. It would be impossible for me to present the arguments for and against the proposition, without repeating much of that report. No one denies that consistency requires that a State which provides a University for its young men should also meet the demands for a higher education by its young women. Personally, I believe that young women should be encouraged to obtain the very highest education, and to fit themselves for many departments of industry in which women have not generally largely participated. I am in favor of a liberty in this respect unlimited by law. At the same time, when it comes to a practical question whether young ladies

should be admitted and invited to enter a University already established, with a thousand students, with its buildings, rooms, courses of study, all originated and planned upon a different idea and with a different object, I see numerous objections; and I am confident that such a change could not be made without a radical revolution, that would require a large expenditure of money and give a totally new character to the University, and infallibly be attended with a temporary breaking up of its prosperity and success. Our buildings are not properly arranged for such a work. The numbers would be too great unless foreign students were rigidly excluded. More courses of study would have to be adopted, or the University would be most manifestly unfair, to invite both sexes to advantages prepared solely to meet the demands of one sex, so far as any distinction of demand can be recognized. The few experiments of the kind tried, lead all who participated in them to the conclusion that some special and expensive and careful provision must be made to guard against great evils. This was most clearly set forth by Hon. Horace Mann, in a letter to the Regents in 1858, while he was at the head of a college, small in numbers compared with this University, at which both boys and girls were admitted. President Finney, of Oberlin College, also entertained the same views. The dangers of the system were pronounced—to use one of Mr. Mann's own terms, italicised by himself—“*terrible*,” and the course “not to be thought of without a boarding-house for the young ladies.” Professor Finney stated that “a wise and pious matron, with such lady assistants as to keep up sufficient supervision,” would be needed. If such are the views of men who, under the most favorable circumstances have tried the experiment, on a small scale compared with what we might expect here, and with a younger class of students, are we prepared suddenly to take so hazardous a step?

It should not be forgotten by those who theorize on this matter without practical experience, or even observation, that the life of a student is and must be in some respects an un-

natural one. It is exceptional to the general course of life, and temporary. Boys and girls attending our public schools are at home with their fathers and mothers. They have only the passions of children. Men and women, older than our students on the average, having finished their education, are generally in families, husbands and wives, with the cares and responsibilities and controlling circumstances of mature life. But youth is a transitional period, when passion is strong, and restraint is feeble, and if, just at this period, multitudes of both sexes are massed together, not in families, and not restrained by the discipline of the home circle, consequences anomalous and not to be cultivated by an Institution supported by the State are likely to ensue. Many of our students board themselves in clubs; they have societies of their own, unrestrained by special supervision.

Whether these views are correct or not, they are honestly entertained by many who regard woman as the equal of man, and who, like myself, would seek no more earnestly the welfare of one than of the other. So long as these views are largely entertained, to open the University to females would not meet the demands of the people, because a large majority of the people would feel morally compelled not to send their daughters there. It is too late now to make this change without a revolution that should not be risked except under a necessity that cannot otherwise be met. And if insisted upon, suitable appropriations of money to meet the expense should be made. The establishment of a State College for young ladies would reasonably and successfully meet the demand.

For these reasons I recommend that no change be made in the regulations of the University on this matter.

The year to come is, in some respects, an experimental year. Whether the large numbers of the students will continue in spite of the increase of charges, remains to be seen. The increase in numbers has been so great, that it may prove accidental. The attendance last year was nearly twice as large as five years ago. Perhaps such large numbers are not regularly

to be expected, and certainly much larger numbers cannot be accommodated, unless in some way the income of the University can be increased.

I am happy to state that excellent order has prevailed in all departments, and that the earnestness and industry and moral and religious character of the students have been exceedingly gratifying.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. O. HAVEN,

President, &c.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS IN THE MUSEUM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, IN THE DEPARTMENT OF "GEOLOGY, ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY," AND THE DEPARTMENT OF "ETHNOLOGY AND RELICS," FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 21ST, 1867.

REV. E. O. HAVEN, D. D., LL. D., *President of the University:*

Sir—I have the honor to report a gratifying amount of activity during the past year, in those departments of the Museum placed under my charge. The means at my disposal, however, have been considerably less than last year; and for this reason, the amount accomplished has not been all that I desired. By a resolution of the Board of Regents adopted September 26th, 1866, \$300 were appropriated, to be expended upon the materials of the Museum; and, at the same time, there remained unexpended, from appropriations of the preceding year, the sum of \$331.82 to be devoted to the construction of new cases. No other funds have been available during the entire year, except for transportation of specimens; and, in the meantime, the exigencies of the Museum have been such that it has been indispensable to create a small indebtedness.

I. DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY, ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

I. Geology.

By far the largest addition to the geological collection made during the year, has been the result of an expedition to the

mining region of Lake Superior. At the earnest request of a number of young men connected with the University, I organized a party which started on the 26th of May, and returned to Ann Arbor on the 26th of June. The party, besides myself, consisted of M. Jackson and T. M. Potter of the graduating class; W. H. Boardman and C. N. Howell of the Junior class; J. S. Scovell, A. B., (Oberlin Coll.), A. E. Dolbear, A. B., (O. W. & A. Univ.), F. M. Smith, F. A. Lyman, T. Entrekin, H. R. Durkee, J. B. Tyler, A. B., (Amherst Coll.), A. E. Foote, C. S. Starr, A. B., (Rochester Univ.), W. H. Fitch, A. B., (Beloit Coll.), and W. S. McHarg, of the Department of Mines; C. H. Ward of the Michigan Agricultural College, and A. C. Campbell of the School of Mines of Columbia College. The party was provided, at their own expense, with two wall-tents and all other requisites for camping out. Facilities were furnished by the University for making collections in geology, zoölogy and botany. The expedition was in every respect successful; and brought together a large collection of specimens—especially geological—as will be indicated in detail below.

It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge that a large share of this success is due to the liberal coöperation and aid extended to the party by nearly every one whom we found in a position to help us. Besides those who will be mentioned in connection with the donation of specimens, the thanks of all concerned are due to John Hutchings, owner of the steamer Concord; M. B. Kean, owner of the Illinois; J. T. Whiting, Agent for the Meteor; James E. Dalliba, of the Favorite; Capt. Murch, of the Northern Light; Capt. Wilkins, of the Northwest; Capt. McKay, of the Ontonagon, and S. P. Ely, Vice-President of the B. de N. & M. and M. & O. Railroads, for great reduction of fares to and from Detroit, and from point to point throughout the region visited; to Geo. Hardie, Esq., Agent of the Quincy Mining Co., Hancock, and Dr. J. C. McKenzie, President of the Caledonian Mining Co., Rockland, for valuable attention and liberal hospitalities to the whole party; to Capt. Gilbert Johnson, Agent of the Lake Superior Iron Mining Co.,

Ishpeming, for substantial aid and facilities extended to the party during several days; to Hiram A. Burt, A. M., (Regent elect) of Marquette, and Walter A. Northrop, of Houghton, for storage, dockage, and transportation facilities; to Thomas W. Buzzo, Agent of the Huron Mine; D. H. Ball, Attorney, Houghton; S. G. Emerson, Mining Engineer; John McChrystal, Captain, Franklin Mine; Ebenezer Rowlands, Captain, Iron Mountain Mine; J. C. Chynoweth, Agent National Mine; Geo. Barringer, Captain Lake Superior Iron Mining Co., (Sec. 16); Mr. Forster, Agent Shelden-Columbian Mine; Capt. Cliff, Quincy Mine, severally, for attention, information, assistance, transportation and other facilities.

The total number of boxes and kegs of specimens collected by the party was 136, of which 109 were sent to the University. Of the latter, 80 were from the iron region of Marquette county, 11 from the Portage Lake Copper Region, and 17 from the Ontonagon Copper Region, and one box was filled with miscellaneous specimens. One specimen of banded jaspery haematite, from the vicinity of Ishpeming, weighing 2,200 lbs., procured by the united exertions of the party, aided by Capt. Barringer, is placed upon the University grounds in front of the Museum, and constitutes an interesting exemplification of two important geological problems which still remain unsolved. The specimens from the Iron Region constitute the first adequate illustration as yet obtained from that region for the University, and ought to be regarded as an indispensable acquisition. The specimens from the Copper Districts are the first obtained within twelve years, and are very desirable, both as embracing some new illustrations, and as exemplifying the present state of mining development. The party collected also zoölogical and botanical specimens, and relics of ancient mining, as will be noted under those heads.

The following is a more particular statement of geological specimens obtained for the University by the expedition:

A. Winchell—Twenty-two boxes and two kegs from the Iron

Region, 11 boxes from the copper districts, and one box of miscellaneous specimens.

M. Jackson—Two kegs from the Iron Region.

J. B. Tyler, A. B.—Two kegs from the Iron Region.

T. Entrekin—One box and two kegs from the Iron and Copper Regions.

Capt. Gilbert Johnson, Ishpeming—Sundry specimens from the Iron Region, and unlimited permission to collect.

Captain Ebenezer Rowlands—Similar favors at the Iron Mountain.

Capt. George Barringer—Similar favors at Sec. 16, Lake Superior. I. M. C.

Mr. Everett, Ishpeming—A quart of agates from the north shore of Lake Superior.

Capt. Forster, Houghton—Graded samples of "stamp copper," a few crystallizations and a specimen of native silver.

Capt. John McChrystal—Some fine crystallizations from the Franklin Mine.

Joseph Rudd, Esq., 70 Broadway, New York, President of the Minnesota Mining Co.—1. A Cabinet of specimens filling two large boxes, from the Minnesota Mine. 2. A fine colored lithographic view of the Minnesota Mine and its surroundings. 3. Lithographed plans of the underground work of the mine.

Dr. Vaill, (Alumnus) Rockland—Numerous good specimens from the Ontonagon district.

D. C. Springer, Engineer, Rockland—Black Oxyd of Copper; Datholite; Cinnabar from California.

Capt. J. C. Chynoweth, Rockland—Brick Copper; Datholite, and sundry other specimens from the National Mine; Tin Ore (Cassiterite) from Cornwall, England.

Dr. J. C. McKenzie, 70 Wall Street, New York, President Caledonia Mining Co.—Numerous very fine specimens and invaluable assistance.

Baron C. de Pontalba, Ontonagon—An ingot of Copper from the Smelting Works.

Alfred Meads, Ontonagon—Ornamental specimen of smelted copper.

W. B. Cawthorn, Marquette—A quart of agates from the north shore of Lake Superior.

Alfred Kidder, Marquette—Ferriferous talcose schist with garnets, from the Washington Iron Mine.

F. W. Anthony, Rockland—Specimens from the "Nonesuch" Copper Mine, (in conglomerate) Iron River, near Porcupine Mountains.

Other geological specimens have been acquired during the year, as follows:

A. Winchell—1. Samples of Bituminous Coal, Mineral Charcoal, Limestone, Sandstone and Shale from the Coal Measures of Daviess Co., Ky. 2. Lithographic stones, ("Blue-gray" and "Yellow,") from Munich.

Solomon C. Perry—Copper and Silver from Lake Superior.

P. H. Willard, Chicago—Sample of glass made by the Northwestern Glass Co., Chicago, together with a specimen of the sand employed.

J. W. McGrath—Crude Petroleum from "United States Well," Pithole City, Penn.

E. B. Grover—Specimens of Red Paint from Trowbridge, Allegan County, Mich.

J. A. Rollins, (Alumnus)—1. Two specimens of opalized wood from South Park of Rocky Mountains. 2. Specimens of gold-bearing quartz and iron pyrites, from "Buckskin Joe," near Pike's Peak, Rocky Mountains.

N. H. Hemiup, St. Anthony's Falls, Minn.—Large *Orthoceras*, an *Asaphus* and other fossils from the Lower Silurian of St. Anthony's Falls.

Mich. Concrete Stone Co., Detroit—1. Samples of moulded stone manufactured by the Company. 2. Samples of variegated stone, do.

J. Montgomery, (Alumnus,)—1. Mica from the Granville district, C. E. 2. Aragonite from the Salina group, Galt, C. W.

A. C. Dickinson—Specimen of fossil coral (*Cyathophyllum panicum* Win.) from the Hamilton group of Thunder Bay.

Rev. H. Herzer, Delaware, O., (by exchange,)—3 Fish spines; 14 Fish bones; 5 entries of Fish teeth and a jaw; 4 Corals; 11 entries of fossil Molluses—all from the corniferous limestone of Ohio; 3 entries of fossil Brachiopods, from the Genesee Shale of Ohio.

T. Entrekin—Specimens of Coal Conglomerate from southeastern Ohio.

II. Zoology.

The following donations have been received in the Department of Zoölogy:

J. L. Wallace, Huron Station, Wayne Co.—Two White Pelicans, (*Pelecanus erythrocephalus*) from a flock of ten seen near the mouth of the Huron river. Mounted.

Loomis & Tibbals, Ann Arbor—Sand-Hill Crane (*Grus Canadensis*) from Illinois. Mounted.

Hon. E. C. Walker, (Regent,) Detroit—One Coot, (*Fulica Americana*) from near Detroit. Mounted.

Prof. E. Olney — Long-tailed Ichneumon Fly, (*Pimpla lunator*) from Ohio.

E. P. Herrington, Ypsilanti—Snout of Saw-fish, (*Pristis antiquorum*) caught in 1863, on the banks of Newfoundland. Presented through Philip Winegar, Esq.

W. D. Hitchcock, (Alumnus) Alpena—Two skins of Flying Squirrels, (*Pteromys volucella*).

Unknown—Spotted Sandpiper, (*Tringa macularius*).

Geo. B. Smith, Detroit — Ring-necked Snake, (*Diadophis punctatus*) Alabaster, Iosco county.

Prof. A. Sager—Snowy Owl, (*Nyctea nivea*), Grand Rapids.

Mr. McKenney, Detroit—A Living Bald Eagle, (*Haliaetus leucocephalus*).

James M. Justice, LL. B., (Alumnus,)—Skin of Red Fox, (*Vulpes fulvus*, var. *fulvus*) Logansport, Ind.

Joel Moody, (Alumnus,) — Mole Cricket, (*Gryllotalpa*, new species,) Mound City, Kansas.

Ezra Whitmore, Ann Arbor — Green Snake, (*Chlorosoma vernalis*).

E. P. Austin, Nautical Almanac Office — One hundred and forty-six labeled species of Coleopterous Insects.

Sibley G. Taylor, Ann Arbor — Horned Owl, (*Bubo Virginianus*).

Miss Celia Taylor, Ann Arbor — A flattened *Gordiacean* — species unknown, and probably new.

A. Winchell — 1. Currant leaves with ova of "Currant Worm," (*Nematus ribis* Win.). About 100 larvae of the same before and after moulting. Also 50 pinned specimens of the adult fly — males and females. 2. Fifty specimens of *Lumbriculus*, (new species) Ann Arbor. In alcohol.

T. Entrikin, (Student,) — Box of *Unionidae* from Scioto River, Ohio, consisting of 30 species and 160 specimens.

Dr. C. Rominger, Ann Arbor — A finely prepared skeleton of a young Alligator, 4 feet in length.

Alvin Wilsey, Ann Arbor — Red Fox, (*Vulpes fulvus* var. *fulvus*,) mounted, in the act of devouring a fowl.

Philip Winegar, Sheriff — Yellow-legs, (*Gambetta flavipes*.)

George W. Field, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa — Short-tailed Prairie Dog, (*Cynomys Gunnisoni*). A new and desirable specimen.

The following further collections were made by the expedition to Lake Superior:

Boardman and Howell — Stuffed skins of the following species: Great Horned Owl, 2 Chipmunks, (*Tamias striatus*), Woodchuck, (*Arctomys monax*).

W. S. McHarg — Skin of Garter Snake, (*Eulænia striata*).

H. R. Durkee — 111 specimens of pinned insects, mostly from Grand L.

A. Winchell — 356 specimens of pinned insects, mostly from Grand L., and 439 Coleoptera in alcohol, collected at Marquette.

M. Jackson — 34 specimens of pinned insects.

A. E. Dolbear — 30 specimens of pinned insects.

The following specimens have been purchased:

Hunter "Sam," — One Blue Heron, (*Ardea Herodias*).
Mounted.

Hon. E. C. Walker—Skin of Black Bear, (*Ursus Americanus*), weighing 400 lbs., from Shiawassee Co. Mounted.

J. T. Coleman, Taxidermist—Canada Lynx, (*Lynx Canadensis*), 2 Northern Hares, (*Lepus Americanus*), Gray Squirrel, (*Sciurus Carolinensis*), Fox Squirrel, (*S. Ludovicianus*), White-footed Deer Mouse, (*Hesperomys leucopus*), Goosander, (*Mergus Americanus*), 2 Hooded Mergansers, (*Lophodytes cucullatus*)—male and female; Red-necked Grebe, (*Podiceps grisegena*); Night Heron, (*Nyctiardea Gardeni*); Ring-necked Duck, (*Fulix Collaris*); Sora Rail, (*Porzana Carolina*); Clapper Rail, (*Rallus crepitans*); Killdeer, with two young, (*Egialitis vociferus*); 3 young of *Tringoides macularius*; Ptarmigan, (*Lagopus Americanus*); 2 Bitterns, (*Botaurus ledtiginosus*); 2 Owls. These specimens are all new to the collection, either in species, variety or plumage.

Mr. Coleman has also added the following fresh skins while engaged as Taxidermist: 1 Skunk, (*Mephitis mephitis*); Flying Squirrel, (*Pteromys volucella*); Horned Owl, (*Bubo Virginianus*), mounted with rat in its talons; Blue Jay, (*Cyanura cristata*); 1 Mud Hen, (*Fulica Americana*). All mounted.

III. Botany.

The following additions have been made:

Solomon C. Perry—Bark of tree known in Texas as Winter-wood.

Prof. A. Sager—Segment of *Clematis* showing peculiar structure of the wood.

A. A. Robinson—Specimens of a rare fern, (*Allisorus acrostichoides*), from Isle Royale.

E. P. Austin—Twenty packages of seeds of wild plants—20 species.

The expedition to Lake Superior afforded about 50 species of plants from that region, collected by Dr. J. S. Scovell.

Summary of Additions.

Geological, (estimated).....	800 entries,	2,000 specimens.
Zoölogical.....	310 "	1,281 "
Botanical.....	76 "	125 "
	—	—
Total.....	1,186	3,406
Grand totals last year.....	20,405	66,897
Grand totals this year.....	21,591	70,308

Work Performed.

Mr. J. T. Coleman has been employed in the Museum about four and a half months. Working under my direction he has mounted all the fresh skins which have been received, so far as they were in a condition suitable for mounting. He has renovated 197 old bird skins, of which 22 were selected from duplicates not heretofore on exhibition. New stands have been supplied to many of these. He has mounted on pedestals 144 old skins, of which 86 were from the old duplicates, and about 50 from the Trowbridge Collection. Few if any more of the skins of the Trowbridge Collection are sufficiently perfect for mounting. In truth, many of those already mounted make but a sorry appearance. It has been thought, however, that rare and interesting skins accomplish better the objects of a scientific museum in a mounted condition, even if defective. Of the newly mounted skins, I have formed an educational cabinet for the use of students, which is to occupy a case by itself. It contains already, over 100 birds, illustrating the principal families and genera. With the use of this cabinet, students will no longer be under the necessity of opening the cases of the general collection.

Mr. Coleman has also renovated 27 nests of birds and 231 eggs, of which 142 have not heretofore been on exhibition. Unfortunately, however, a large share of the latter must for the present remain unidentified.

The Black Bear obtained through the assistance of Regent Walker, was partly mounted by Dr. Breakey, of Ann Arbor;

but, having to stand for several months, in consequence of the fatty condition of the skin, the mounting was recently completed by Mr. Coleman, who has represented the animal as resting with its fore feet upon the stump of an old tree, some of the remaining branches of which support a Canada Lynx, (new to the collection), and a couple of squirrels.

Of the old duplicate bird skins, 40 were selected and renovated, and exchanged with Mr. William Couper, of Quebec, for artificial eyes, valued at about 40 dollars in gold. Some duplicate skins and mounted specimens were also sold to Solomon C. Perry for \$16.

All the insects preserved in alcohol by the Lake Superior expedition, have been pinned and arranged. The entire collection of insects has been twice thoroughly cleared of depredators, and has recently been baked at a temperature of 212 degrees to destroy the germs of moths and *Dermestidae*.

All the cases containing skins have also been repeatedly examined and preservatives applied—a care which can never be remitted while we occupy the loose-jointed cases created by the costly economy which decided in 1859 to reject the style of fastening recommended by the Smithsonian Institution.

The Sager Herbarium has been catalogued by A. B. Lyon, A. B., (Williams Coll.). Rev. L. Holzer, of Detroit, has furnished a supplementary list of 54 species of plants found within the State, but not heretofore included in any catalogue of the plants of the State.

One new double case for geological specimens has been constructed and filled. The wall cases at the south end of the hall are now in process of construction, and will be filled as soon as completed. A case of drawers for duplicate geological specimens, has been obtained and partly occupied. A cabinet of 96 drawers has also been constructed for insects. I have also obtained a set of sample bottles for the exhibition of samples of crude petroleum and its products.

The opening, unpacking and arranging of the products of

the Lake Superior expedition, is an extensive work, and, of course, but partially completed.

Desirous of taking note of any recent improvements adopted in the methods of arranging and exhibiting specimens in the public museums in the east, I devoted some weeks, at private expense, to an examination of the museums at New Haven, Cambridge, Boston and Salem. I have nowhere found geological specimens exhibited by any method thought to be as satisfactory as the one which I have employed. Some improvement may be made in the exhibition of the mounted birds—though the present method was adopted from the Smithsonian Institution, to which we have been indebted for numerous suggestions.

I should not discharge my whole duty in failing to impress upon the Board of Regents, through you, the great necessity for appropriations as liberal as can be spared for carrying on the operations of our really large Museum. The expansion of this department, in common with others of the University, has been such as to urgently demand the constant employment of some reliable assistance. The completion of the geological and conchological cases remains as pressing a desideratum as ever. I feel constrained to repeat a recommendation first made eight years ago, to construct small conchological cases around the railing of the zoölogical gallery. Such cases are introduced into the new museum buildings at Cambridge and Boston; and I am as fully persuaded as ever that the idea is a good one.

II. DEPARTMENT OF ETHNOLOGY AND RELICS.

The following additions have been made in this department:

William Young, 4th Mich. Cav.—Piece of root from the apple tree under which Gen. R. E. Lee surrendered to General U. S. Grant.

Solomon C. Perry—Meerschaum, taken from the pocket of a rebel soldier on the battle field of Bull Run.

Mrs. A. J. Sutherland, Ann Arbor—An Arab Sandal and a Revolutionary Canteen.

Lake Superior Expedition—1. Sundry stone mauls, weighing from 5 to 15 pounds, collected in and about the ancient mines at Rockland, Ontonagon County. These, like all others heretofore found, are of diorite rock. 2. An elongated stone implement, of hornblende rock. 3. Bark of a pine tree which grew on the attle from an ancient mine, the stump of which contained 322 rings of annual growth, showing that the mine had been abandoned more than 322 years since—or before the year 1545.

Smithsonian Institution—Relics of the Pacific Islanders and Indians of the Northwest Coast, collected by the United States Exploring Expedition, as follows:

War Club, (Exploring Expedition, 3068) Figi Islands.

War Club, (" " 3223) " "

War Club, (" " 3370) " "

War Club, (" " 4990) Samoa Islands.

Bow and 9 Arrows, (Exp. Exped., 3868) Bougainville Island.

Bow and 12 Arrows, (" " 2783) N. W. Coast, Amer.

Fish Hook, (" " 1051) " " "

Line and Hook, (" " 4503) Navigators' Islands.

Female Girdle, (" " 4534) Figi Islands.

3 Varieties of Native Cloth, " 4402) " "

Native Cloth, (Exp. " 2962) Samoa Islands.

Basket, or Wallet, (" " 4420) Figi Islands.

We have heretofore been frequently placed under great obligations to the Smithsonian Institution, not only for suggestions connected with the management of the Museum and for a complete series of the publications of the Institution, but for a large number of rare and valuable specimens of Natural History; and perhaps most of all, for the liberal spirit of coöperation which has always actuated its distinguished Secretary and Assistant Secretary.

All the specimens in this department liable to attack from insects have been thoroughly examined, and preservatives have been carefully applied.

ALEXANDER WINCHELL,

Prof. Geol., Zool. and Bot.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN }
September 21, 1867. }

REPORT OF VISITORS.

Hon. Cramel Hosford, *Supl. Pub. Instruction, Michigan:*

Sir—In making our Report, as a Board of Visitors to the University, we have to regret that we were unable to visit the University during term-time, or at the annual examinations, and that we are thus quite unqualified to speak critically in respect to the standard of scholarship maintained in the Institution. It has given us great pleasure to be present at the exercises of one commencement in the Departments of Law and Medicine, and also of one in the Literary Department, and we gladly bear testimony to the very high order of these exercises.

During our last visit our attention was particularly called to the great desire on the part of the Regents to make the aid voted by the State, at the last session of the Legislature, available to the University without doing it an actual injury.

We were led to some inquiries as to the necessity of State aid, and as to whether the University might not, from means now at her command, be placed upon a financial foundation that would render her entirely independent of, at least, conditioned aid from the State.

All friends of the University congratulated themselves upon the large number of students in attendance upon all its various departments; and they are perhaps a little apt to conclude that the number of students drawn to its halls is a fair criterion by which to judge of the intrinsic merits of the University, and the standard of scholarship therein maintained.

In reality, other and far different factors enter into this problem. It has seemed to us that it would be for the permanent welfare and stability of the University, if some of these

factors were eliminated; and to point them out will certainly enable the friends of the Institution to take a calmer and perhaps a juster estimate of the relative standing of the University.

From the last general Catalogue, 1866-7, it appears there were in attendance at the Medical Department, 524 students. And we learn by a Report of the Medical Faculty to the Regents that the income from these students was \$9,445.

Of these 524 students, 406 were foreign or from other States than Michigan. If one-half this number were first-class students, and the other half second-class students, then, according to the charges now required, (as per last Catalogue) the income from them should have been in round numbers, \$9,000. But if these 406 students had been required to pay each a fee of \$50, a sum equal to only the lowest fee required in any other respectable Medical College, they would have paid into the treasury of the University, the sum of \$20,300, or a balance in excess of their present fees of more than \$11,000.

Of the 393 Law students reported in the catalogue, 281 were foreign and 112 State men. Reckoning one-half the foreign students as first-course and the other half as second-course men, the income with present fees must have been about \$6,300. But had they been charged a sum that would be considered no more than a reasonable fee in any Law School of repute—say \$50 per capita—they would then have paid into the treasury the sum of \$14,000, or a balance in excess of the University's present income from that source, of \$7,700.

Again, there were in the four classes of the Literary Department, 250 students, of whom 141 were foreign. Of these, 46 Freshmen are supposed to have paid \$35 per capita, and all, or nearly all the remaining 95, only \$10 per capita, giving from this source a present income to the University, of \$2,560.

A fee of \$50 for each one of these students, to cover all tuition and incidentals, would certainly be no higher than they would be charged in other Institutions of equal standing with the University; and yet it would have yielded from this source a

revenue of \$7,050, or a balance in excess of the present income from these men, of \$4,490.

Thus, upon the basis of the present number of foreign students, it appears that by charging them only very reasonable fees, the income of the University might be increased by the sum of more than \$23,000 per annum.

If the present intrinsic merits of the Institution alone, draw all these men to its halls, it can hardly be supposed that the laying upon them fees, very reasonable when compared with the fees of other colleges and Universities, would drive them all away. Indeed this large additional income could then be annually expended so as greatly to increase the present merits and advantages of the University, so that it might reasonably be hoped that even greater numbers would be attracted by them.

Besides, is not such a course a matter of simple justice to our own Michigan young men?

It is with pride that we look upon our noble University as the crowning glory of our system of free schools, and we would have the excellence of this glory enhanced by every lawful means.

But we do not understand why Michigan, while furnishing so admirable educational privileges to her own sons, should be called on to bestow them "without money and without price" upon the whole world beside.

We will not undertake to exhaust the arguments for this plan, but only to say enough to direct your own thoughts, and, through you, the thoughts of the Regents and all friends of the University to a financial plan which appears to us greatly to be chosen to the endangering of the best interests of the University by making it a dependent suppliant to a capricious Legislature.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. B. WILLIAMS,
J. G. W. COWLES,
H. O. HITCHCOOK.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

From the Report of the Principal, it will be seen that the Normal School is enjoying unusual prosperity.

Several changes have occurred in the Board of Instruction during the past year. Prof. E. L. Ripley, who had charge of the Department of Mathematics, having received a call to the Principalship of the Normal School of Missouri, resigned his position early in September. Mrs. E. L. Ripley, Preceptress, resigned at the same time, to take a like position in the same School. Prof. C. F. R. Bellows takes Prof. Ripley's place, and Miss Ruth Hoppin has been appointed Preceptress in place of Mrs. E. L. Ripley.

The chair of Ancient Languages, so long and so well filled by Prof. J. F. Carey, has been supplied most of the time since his resignation, Dec. 11th, 1866, by assistance employed temporarily. The Board confidently expected that he would return and resume the duties of that department at the commencement of the present year, he having given assurance that he would return, but circumstances beyond his control prevented it.

The Board are now corresponding with one of the most experienced and able educators of the State, and are encouraged to hope that his services can be secured in that Department.

Temporary assistance is also employed in the Department of Natural Science, with the expectation of being able, soon, to find some man of experience to fill this chair.

Notwithstanding these many changes, which so frequently result in temporary derangement, and diminution of interest, in institutions of learning, there is a larger number of students

now in attendance at the Normal School than there has been for several years. There is every reason to believe that the Normal School will still continue to command the respect of those who are interested in the advancement of the educational interests of the State, as it has done in years past.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

It is made the duty of the Board of Education to revise and amend, from time to time, the list of books prepared by them, suitable for District and Township Libraries, and also to advertise for proposals for furnishing the same, and to contract with the lowest responsible bidder, to furnish them at the stipulated price to the Districts and Townships ordering them.

At the last meeting of the Board, convened for that purpose, it was found that the book-sellers, with whom previous contracts had been made, had received so few orders for books, that the contract had been of no advantage, but rather a detriment to them, and they were unwilling to make any further bids. Besides the limited number of books called for under the contract, the fluctuation in the cost of books, made the book-dealers extremely cautious. The result was, that the few bids sent in were so high, the Board deemed it unwise to accept any of them, as the Districts and Townships would not be benefited by the contract if made. There still remains so little interest in these libraries, and the demand for books for them is so small, it would be folly for the State to go to the expense of printing and circulating this list of books—at least, this was the opinion of the Board. They therefore took no action on the subject, and no list will be prepared.

WITTER J. BAXTER, *President.*
DANIEL E. BROWN,
EDWIN WILLITS,
O. HOSFORD, *Sec'y, (Ex-officio).*

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.

Winter Term of 1866-7.

No. of Pupils in Classes A and B,.....	70
" " Class C,.....	50
" " " D,.....	48
" " " E,.....	24
	— 192

Summer Term of 1867.

No. of Pupils in Classes A and B,.....	50
" " Class C,.....	48
" " " D,.....	26
" " " E,.....	18
	— 142

Fall Term of 1867.

No. of Pupils in Classes A and B,.....	86
" " Class C,.....	82
" " " D,.....	52
" " " E,.....	20
	— 240

CLASS GRADUATING MARCH 7th, 1867.

H. C. Burroughs,.....	Belleville.
Sopha J. Coleman,.....	Vassar.
Lucy A. Chittenden,.....	Hillsdale.
Nina A. Fox,.....	Lansing.
Ella E. Follette,.....	Chicago, Ill.
W. C. Hill,.....	Eden.

Mary G. Hayes,.....	Ypsilanti.
Geo. W. Hopkins,.....	White Lake.
Ida A. Munson,.....	Ypsilanti.
J. S. Maltman,.....	Ontonagon.
Anna E. Olcott,.....	Stony Creek.
L. A. Park,.....	Lafayette, N. Y.
J. G. Plowman,.....	Lyons.
Leonora V. Post,.....	Ypsilanti,
Eunice Roberts,.....	Richmond, Ind.
G. J. Stedman,.....	Allegan.
Hannah W. Tupper,.....	Ypsilanti.

The outcome of the Normal School is not to be measured by the number of its final graduates only. Besides the yearly class of graduates, there is also a half-yearly class which receive the *Normal Training* certificate, showing that they have passed and are prepared to teach the following branches: Reading; Writing; Spelling; Drawing; Geography, Local and Statistical; Arithmetic, Elementary and Advanced; English Grammar, both Synthetic and Analytic; Physical Geography, and Vocal Music; together with a careful course of professional training.

At the close of the Winter Term of 1866-7, the number receiving such certificate was.....	47
At close of Summer Term.....	38

These pupils are, most of them, engaged at once in teaching in the District or Primary School, and after a while return, many of them, to complete the full Normal course. Beside those who hold the Diploma of the School and its Training certificate, quite a number come for temporary instruction, and teach without our full training, and of course upon their own responsibility.

The present state of instruction in our public schools demands—

1st. Teachers for the Primary, Intermediate and Grammar Grades.

2d. Teachers in the higher English studies, such as Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Geology, History, Rhetoric and English Literature, Book-Keeping, Physiology, Mental and Moral Science, with a knowledge of the philosophy of education.

3d. Teachers of Modern Language.

4th. Teachers of Latin and Greek.

It is now our thought to submit for your consideration and that of the Board of Education, such a modification of our present system as will meet more fully the demand upon us, of which the following is the outline, viz:

1st. That all pupils must (as now) first pass the studies now requisite for the Training certificate.

2d. All pupils who, having the "*Training Certificate*," shall pursue in addition thereto, the studies of the higher English course, shall receive a "*Certificate of Graduation*," with the privilege which the law at present gives to graduates of the Normal School, of teaching without the legal necessity of further examination.

3d. There shall be given to ladies who, in addition to certificates of the 1st and 2nd grade, shall have attained the knowledge requisite to teach German and French, a *Preceptress' Diploma*.

4th. There shall be given to gentlemen who, in addition to the studies of the 1st and 2nd grade, shall have attained such knowledge of Latin and Greek as is requisite to prepare pupils for College or the University, a *Principal's Diploma*.

And, lastly, that ladies desiring to study Latin or Greek, or gentlemen desiring to study German or French, may do so subsequent to their graduation.

EXPERIMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS.

No. of Students from the Normal Department acting as Teachers:

Winter Term of 1866-7,.....	28
Summer Term of 1867,.....	19
Fall Term of 1867,.....	24
	— 69

No. of Pupils.

	Winter, 1866-7.	Summer, 1867.	Fall 1867.
1st Primary,.....	....	12	7
2d Primary,.....	4	....	2
3d Primary,.....	9	6	...
1st Intermediate,.....	4	12	7
2d Intermediate,.....	12	16	9
3d Intermediate,.....	6	7	21
1st Grammar,.....	16	16	30
2d Grammar,.....	9	10	15
3d Grammar,.....	9	10	18
High School,.....	3	5	2
 Total,	 72	 84	 106

COURSE OF STUDY IN EXPERIMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Primary Department—First Grade.

Facts in Natural Sciences by oral lessons.

Primary Colors.

Botany—Trees, Shrubs, Bushes, Vines, Flowers, Grains, Vegetables, Fruits, Nuts, Seeds, &c.

Physiology—Parts of the Human Body.

Natural Philosophy—Air, Water, Rain, Snow, Hail, Vapor, Steam, Dew, Frost, Fog, Clouds, Sun, Moon, Stars.

Mathematics—Counting by Objects, Time Table, Currency, Drawing Straight Lines.

Language—Words by Word Method, and Familiar Talks, Things before Names, Stories, Gymnastics and Singing.

Second Grade—Primary.

Botany Continued—Simple Leaf and Flower Forms, Trees and Wood.

Zoology—Animals, Mammals; 1, Two Handed; 2, Four Handed; 3,

Flesh Eating; 4, Cud Chewing; 5, Thick Skinned; 6, Gnawers; Color, Form, Size, Habits, Food, Use and Speed of Domestic Animals.

Natural Philosophy—Color, Scale of Tints and Shades of Primary, Simple Properties of Matter.

Mathematics—Counting by Objects Continued, Addition and Subtraction to 5's; Long and Liquid Measures by Objects; Drawing Angles and Plane Figures.

Language—Webb's Primary Reader, Printing Words, Sounds of Vowels, Combinations with Consonants, Moral Stories, Concert Verses and Maxims.

Singing and Gymnastics.

Third Grade—Primary.

Botany Continued—Leaf and Flower Forms, {Compound Leaves, Parts of the Flower; Root Forms, Fruits.

Zoology—Birds; 1, Flesh Eaters; 2, Perchers; 3, Climbers; 4, Scratchers; 5, Waders; 6, Swimmers.

Natural Philosophy—Simple Experiments, Secondary Colors with Tints and Shades.

Mathematics—Counting, Writing and Reading Numbers to 1,000, Addition and Subtraction Extended, Multiplication and Division by Objects to 5's, Tables of the Weights and Measures by Objects, Drawing Angles and Simple Figures.

Language—Webb's Reader Finished, Printing Continued, Spelling by Sound, Concert Verses, Stories, Singing, &c.

Intermediate—First Grade.

Operations in Simple Rules; Simple Fractions; Multiplication and other Tables; Writing Numbers extended; Roman Notation.

History and Elementary Geography by Oral Lessons and Stories.

Second Reader, fifty pages; Printing and Sound Spelling continued; Singing, &c.

Second Grade.

Rudiments of Arithmetic to Division of Fractions; Natural Philosophy, by objects and experiments, or Oral Lessons on Botany; Second Reader finished; Spelling and Writing.

Third Grade.

Rudiments completed; Primary Geography (Guyot); Third Reader, 150 pages; Spelling by writing; Singing, Writing, &c.

Grammar.—First Grade.

Oral Lessons in Grammar; Practical Arithmetic begun; Third Reader completed; Spelling, Composition, Declamation, Penmanship, or Drawing; Vocal Music.

Second Grade.

Sill's Synthesis; Arithmetic, to Percentage; Fourth Reader; Spelling, Composition, Penmanship, or Drawing; Vocal Music.

Third Grade.

Sill's Synthesis completed; Arithmetic finished; Fifth Reader, with Spelling; Composition and Declamation; Penmanship or Book-Keeping; Vocal Music or Geography.

High School.—First Grade.

Analysis; Algebra; Botany or Physical Geography; Latin or German.

Second Grade.

Algebra; United States History; Physiology; Latin or German.

Third Grade.

Geometry; Rhetoric; Chemistry; Latin or German.

D. P. MAYHEW,

Principal.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DEBIT.

1866.	No.	To whom Drawn.	Object.	Amount.
March 8	56	C. R. Pattison,.....	Printing,.....	\$56 00
" 8	57	P. Ferrier,.....	W. Caps, &c.,.....	15 68
" 8	58	Smith Brothers,.....	Sundries,.....	45 41
" 8	59	H. Van Tuyl,.....	Drugs,	1 43
" 8	60	Smith Brothers,.....	Sundries,.....	11 68
" 8	61	E. L. Ripley,.....	"	5 00
" 8	62	Edwards & Cooper,.....	"	27 57
" 8	63	Prof. Bengal,.....	Salary,.....	275 00
" 8	64	Miss Rice,.....	"	123 75
" 8	65	Miss Pomeroy,.....	"	110 00
" 8	66	Prof. Pease,.....	"	137 50
" 8	67	Prof. Mayhew,.....	"	371 00
" 8	68	Prof. Ripley,.....	"	371 00
" 8	69	Prof. Carey,.....	"	371 00
" 8	70	Prof. Goodison,.....	"	261 00
" 8	71	Mrs. Ripley,.....	"	219 75
" 8	72	Hon. E. Willits,.....	Expenses,.....	39 90
" 8	73	Hon. D. E. Brown,.....	"	30 40
" 8	74	Hon. O. Hosford,.....	"	22 50
June 22	75	Prof. D. P. Mayhew,	Salary,	355 00
" 22	76	Prof. Ripley,.....	"	355 00
" 22	77	Prof. Carey,.....	"	355 00
" 22	78	Prof. Goodison,.....	"	245 00
" 22	79	Prof. Bengal,.....	"	275 00
" 22	80	Miss Rice,.....	"	123 75
" 22	81	No Voucher.....	.....	.....
" 22	82	Miss Pomeroy,.....	Salary,.....	110 00
" 22	83	Prof. Pease,.....	"	137 50
Sept. 22	84	Prof. Ripley,.....	"	355 00
" 22	85	Prof. Mayhew,.....	"	355 00
" 22	86	Prof. Carey,.....	"	355 90
" 22	87	Prof. Goodison,.....	"	245 00
" 22	88	Prof. Bengal,.....	"	275 00
" 22	89	Miss Rice,.....	"	123 75
June 22	90	Mrs. Ripley,.....	"	203 75
Sept. 22	91	Mrs. Ripley,.....	"	203 75
" 22	92	Miss Pomeroy,.....	"	110 00
" 22	93	Prof. Pease,.....	"	137 50
June 27	94	Miss Chittenden,.....	Services,	4 00
" 27	95	Prof. Goodison,.....	Stationery,	1 60
" 27	96	Bickford & Camp,.....	Sundries,	67 35

Treasurer's Report—Continued.

June	27	97	L. A. Dwight,.....	Clock,.....	\$ 8 75
"	27	98	S. H. Dodge,.....	".....	17 20
"	27	99	Smith Brothers,.....	Bill,.....	21 75
"	27	100	O. Hosford,.....	Expenses,.....	30 00
"	27	101	Hon. D. E. Brown,.....	".....	34 45
"	27	102	Hon. O. Hosford,.....	".....	15 30
"	27	103	Hon. E. Willits,.....	".....	19 30
"	27	104	Edwards & Cooper,.....	Museum Contract,.....	500 00
"	27	105	Rev. H. Bates,.....	Expenses,.....	26 90
July	6	106	Edwards & Cooper,.....	Museum Contract,.....	151 77
Dec.	11	107	Hon. D. E. Brown,.....	Expenses,.....	18 00
"	11	108	Hon. E. Willits,.....	".....	14 00
"	11	109	Hon. O. Hosford,.....	".....	15 50
"	11	110	Prof. Mayhew,.....	Salary,.....	450 00
"	11	111	Prof. Ripley,.....	".....	340 00
"	11	112	Prof. Carey,.....	".....	330 00
"	11	113	Prof. Goodison,.....	".....	350 00
"	11	114	Prof. Bengal,.....	".....	275 00
"	11	115	Miss Rice,.....	".....	125 00
"	11	116	Mrs. Ripley,.....	".....	178 75
"	11	117	Miss Pomeroy,.....	".....	112 50
"	11	118	Prof. Pease,.....	".....	137 50
Jan. 7 '67		119	Mrs. Ripley,.....	".....	10 00
March	6	120	Hon. E. Willits,.....	".....	10 00
"	6	121	Hon. D. E. Brown,.....	Expenses,.....	36 82
"	6	122	Hon. O. Hosford,.....	".....	26 57
"	6	123	Prof. Mayhew,.....	Salary,.....	450 00
"	6	124	Prof. Ripley,.....	".....	330 00
"	6	125	Prof. Goodison,.....	".....	305 00
"	6	126	Prof. Bengal,.....	".....	275 00
"	6	127	Miss Rice,.....	".....	125 00
"	6	128	Mrs. Ripley,.....	".....	203 75
"	6	129	Miss Pomeroy,.....	".....	112 50
"	6	130	Prof. Pease,.....	".....	137 50
"	6	131	Mr. Andrew Stanway,.....	Repair, Desks,.....	23 30
"	6	132	Edwards & Cooper,.....	Interest on acc't,.....	12 30
"	6	133	Prof. Ripley,.....	Paper,.....	■ 16
"	6	134	Smith Brothers,.....	Store acc't,.....	93 30
"	6	135	Bickford & Camp,.....	".....	64 27
"	6	136	Smith Brothers,.....	".....	10 69
"	6	137	Rev. J. A. Wilson,.....	Salary,.....	275 00
"	6	138	Prof. J. Goodison,.....	Postage,.....	4 44
June	19	139	Prof. Ripley,.....	Salary,.....	330 00
"	19	140	Mrs. Ripley,.....	".....	203 75
July	2	141	Hon. D. E. Brown,.....	Expenses,.....	18 49
"	2	142	Hon. E. Willits,.....	".....	13 30
"	3	143	Hon. O. Hosford,.....	".....	23 10
"	3	144	Prof. Mayhew,.....	Salary,.....	500 00
"	3	145	Prof. Goodison,.....	".....	375 00
"	3	146	Prof. Bengal,.....	".....	375 00
"	3	147	Prof. Ripley,.....	".....	65 00
"	3	148	Prof. Pease,.....	".....	187 50

Treasurer's Report—Continued.

1867.	No. Date	To whom Drawn.	Object.	Amount.
July	3	149 Rev. J. A. Wilson,.....	Salary,.....	\$275 00
"	3	150 Mrs. Ripley,.....	"	46 25
"	3	151 Miss Rice,.....	"	175 00
"	3	152 Miss Pomeroy,.....	"	150 00
"	3	153 No Voucher.....	.....
"	3	154 Smith Brothers,.....	Store account,.....	25 32
"	3	155 Bickford & Camp,.....	"	13 56
"	3	156 J. H. Parsons,.....	Teaching Penmanship	15 00
"	3	157 J. Goodison,.....	Postage,.....	1 50
"	3	158 Prof. Mayhew,.....	Salary,	500 00
Sept.	22	159 Prof. Ripley,.....	"	375 00
"	22	160 Prof. Bengal,.....	"	375 00
"	22	161 Prof. Goodisou,.....	"	375 00
"	22	162 Prof. Pease,.....	"	187 50
"	22	163 Rev. J. A. Wilson,.....	"	275 00
"	22	164 Mrs. Ripley,.....	"	250 00
"	22	165 Miss Rice,.....	"	175 00
"	22	166 Miss Pomeroy,.....	"	150 00
			Bal. to new account,..	1,927 71
				\$19,877 48

CREDIT.

March 8.	By Balance old account rendered.....	\$315 65
" 8.	" Error in payment of W. A. Reesor,.....	50 00
" 8.	" Students' gas bills,.....	11 50
" 8.	" One Diploma,.....	3 00
" 9.	" Twenty-three Diplomas, \$3 00,.....	69 00
" 14.	" One Diploma,.....	3 00
" 16.	" Warrant on Auditor General,.....	3,000 00
June 28.	" " "	4,000 00
Aug. 1.	" Sale of ashes,	2 83
Dec. 12.	" Warrant on Auditor General,.....	2,500 00
1866.		
March 6.	By Warrant on Auditor General,.....	\$2,500 00
" 7.	" Thirteen Diplomas,.....	39 00
July 3.	" Warrant on Auditor General,.....	4,500 00
" 2.	" Tuition from March 8, 1866, to July 3, 1867,....	2,883 50
		\$19,877 48

R. W. HEMPHILL,

Treasurer.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, }
December. 1, 1867. }

HON. O. HOSFORD, *Supt. of Public Instruction:*

DEAR SIR—The report from this College, published by you last year, was so full an exhibition of the condition of the Institution, as to leave little to be added now. The term has been a pleasant one. All the rooms were taken by students by noon of the second day of the term, and the College was crowded throughout the year. There were five in the Senior class, all of whom were graduated. There were ten Juniors, eighteen Sophomores, thirty-three Freshmen, twenty-four in the Preparatory class, and seven in the Select course. There will be no Preparatory class in 1868.

A green-house, seventy feet in length, has been added to the buildings the present year. It is already partially stocked with plants, and will furnish very enlarged means of illustration in the study of the vegetable kingdom. A beginning, also, has been made towards putting the valuable Cooley Herbarium into the most serviceable shape. A museum of vegetable products has been started. Several exhibitions of fruit and garden vegetables have been made in the Botanical class room, to the high gratification and profit of all who choose to visit them.

More has been done to improve the grounds about the buildings, and the fields composing the farm, than in any one previous year. The fences between the Professors' houses have

been removed, and the highway thrown back. Valuable additions have been made to the stock, implements, &c.

Meteorological records have been kept in the full manner of previous years, by the Professor of Chemistry, and will appear, as heretofore, in the report of the State Board of Agriculture.

The Programme for 1868, is as follows:

Examinations for admission to the Agricultural College will take place at 9 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 26th of February, 1868.

There will be no Preparatory Class.

Candidates for the Freshman Class must pass a thorough examination in Arithmetic, Geography, Reading, Spelling and Penmanship, so far as they are taught in our public schools, and a satisfactory examination in Grammar.

The Classes for 1868 will be as follows:

FIRST HALF YEAR.

At 8 A. M.—Geometry—Freshmen.

At 9 A. M.—Zoology, and Practical Agriculture—Seniors.

Agricultural Chemistry—Juniors.

History—Sophomores and Freshmen.

At 10 A. M.—Civil Engineering—Seniors.

At 10 A. M.—Physics—Juniors.

Botany—Sophomores.

At 11 A. M.—Mental Philosophy—Seniors and Juniors.

Elementary Chemistry—Sophomores.

Algebra—Freshmen.

SECOND HALF YEAR.

At 7 A. M.—Geology—Sophomores and Freshmen.

At 8 A. M.—French—Seniors.

Botany and Horticulture—Sophomores.

At 9 A. M.—Physiology—Juniors.

From 9 to 12.—Analytical Chemistry—Sophomores.

At 10 A. M.—Political Economy—Seniors.

Physics—Juniors.

Agriculture—Freshmen.

At 11 A. M.—Moral Philosophy—Seniors and Juniors.

Trigonometry—Freshmen.

All the classes have stated exercises in Composition and

Declamation. The Seniors declaim original pieces at 5 p. m., on the last Wednesday of every month.

Lectures in the Chapel every other Wednesday, at 5 p. m., commencing March 11, and excepting those Wednesdays on which the Seniors have original declamations.

Landscape Gardening will be taught the Senior Class for six weeks.

Entomology was taught one-half year in 1867, and will be so again in 1869.

Religious services are held in the Chapel every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Labor is required of all students from half after one to half after four every afternoon, except on Saturdays and Sundays.

At the completion of the year, the Seniors will have had an entire year's study of the French language.

Freshmen and Sophomores have been accustomed to unite in a few studies; so also, Juniors and Seniors; so that the full course of study cannot be learned from one year's programme.

The Junior Exhibition will take place August 26; Commencement November 11.

T. C. ABBOT,
President.

KALAMAZOO COLLEGE.

HON. O. HOSFORD, *Supt. of Public Instruction:*

In accordance with the requirements of the laws of the State, the following report of Kalamazoo College, for the year 1867, is respectfully submitted.

The year just closing has been one of varied experience and general prosperity in the affairs of the Institution. Hon. John M. Gregory, who for two or three years had filled, with great acceptance, the Presidential Chair, felt impelled, toward the close of the last Academic year, by considerations of great

weight, to resign that position in order to assume one of high character and importance in a neighboring State. His departure was felt to be a serious loss, not only to the College, but to the interest of education in the State where he had so long labored, and was so widely and so favorably known.

The vacancy occasioned by his resignation is only temporarily occupied, and the Trustees are seeking diligently for some man worthy to fill his seat and to wear his mantle.

Meanwhile the appropriate work of the college is moving on as quietly and efficiently as could be anticipated under the direction of an administration which can adopt no permanent policy, and can enter upon no plans looking beyond the immediate present.

The instruction given in our Recitation and Lecture Rooms, is designed to be as complete and thorough as that of any similar Institution in our commonwealth.

We design to keep even pace, at least, with the educational progress of the times, both in the curriculum of studies and in modes of teaching. We do not propose to cling to the past simply because it is old, nor to adopt every change suggested merely because it offers something new.

Our course of studies has been modified in accordance with this principle in a few points, and is open to further changes when experience and observation shall show them to be desirable. It would be strange if no improvements could be made in the studies and arrangements of our colleges; it would be equally strange if all the proposed modifications and changes were really improvements.

The funds of the College have been considerably increased during the past year, and efforts are now in progress which promise to secure, within a comparatively limited period, a very handsome endowment.

The present funds and property of the College are as follows:

Buildings and grounds,.....	\$35,000 00
Endowment funds now in the treasurer's hands,....	28,700 00
Total income of the last year from tuition and other sources,.....	5,122 39
Subscriptions and notes recently obtained and not yet productive,.....	40,000 00

The present Faculty of instruction is as follows:

Rev. Daniel Putnam, M. A., President *ad interim*, Professor of the Latin Language and Chemistry; instructor *ad interim*, in Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Rev. H. L. Wayland, M. A., Professor of Rhetoric and Logic, and instructor in Greek.

Rev. J. A. Clark, M. A., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

Horace Halbert, B. Ph., Burt, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Francis L. Walker, B. A., instructor in Greek and Mathematics.

Miss Julia A. King, Principal of the Ladies' Department and teacher of Rhetoric and English Literature.

Mrs. Martha L. Osborn, teacher of French and History.

Miss Letitia J. Shaw, teacher of Drawing and Painting.

Prof. J. Maurice Hubbard, Mrs. Sara Hubbard, teachers of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Miss Caroline H. Daniels, teacher of English Grammar and History.

Daniel Putnam, Librarian.

The following is a summary of the Students in the various Classes of the different Departments, during the period covered by the last catalogue:

COLLEGE CLASSES.

Seniors,.....	6
Juniors,.....	10
Sophomores,.....	14
Freshmen,	31

PREPARATORY CLASSES.

Seniors,.....	30
Juniors,.....	57
	— 87
Total Males,.....	148

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Seniors,.....	5
Juniors,.....	4
Sophomores,.....	9
Freshmen,	18
	— 36

PREPARATORY CLASSES.

Seniors,.....	26
Juniors,.....	8
	— 34
Total Females,.....	70
Whole number,.....	— 218

Respectfully submitted.

DANIEL PUTNAM,
President, ad. interim.

HILSDALE COLLEGE.

FACULTY.

Rev. Edmund B. Fairfield, D. D., LL. D., President.

Rev. Ransom Dunn, A. M., Burr Professor of Biblical Theology.

Rev. Henry E. Whipple, A. M., Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Letters.

Spencer J. Fowler, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

George McMillan, A. M., Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages.

Hiram Collier, A. M., Professor of Natural Science.
 Cyrus Jordan, A. M., Assistant Professor of the Languages.
 Mrs. Julia M. Jordan, Principal of the Ladies' Department.
 Miss Ellen Smith, A. B., Assistant Principal.
 Eugene Haanel, A. M., Teacher of French and German
 Languages.

George B. Gardner, Teacher of Painting and Drawing.

Mrs. E. F. Pett, Teacher of Instrumental Music.

Oscar A. Janes, Teacher of Vocal Music.

L. E. Drake, Teacher of Penmanship.

Alexander C. Rideout, Teacher of Book-Keeping.

The number of students for current year is as follows:

Seniors,.....	14
Juniors,.....	16
Sophomores,.....	28
Freshmen,.....	44
Classical preparatory,.....	29
English " 	186

LADIES COURSE.

Seniors,	9
Juniors,.....	6
Second year,.....	14
First year,.....	31
Preparatory,	94

EXPENSES.

Tuition in the College Department is \$30.00 a year; in all other departments \$20.00 a year. Scholarships may ordinarily be obtained so as to reduce this to \$9.00.

Room-rent from \$3.00 to \$5.00 a term. The rooms are furnished with stoves, bed-steads, tables and chairs. Each Student furnishes his own bed and bedding, light, wood, &c.

Matriculation, \$3.00.

Incidental expenses from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per term.

Board, from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week.

Tuition, room-rent and incidentals, payable a term in advance.

Those preferring to find accommodations in private families, can ordinarily do so upon the same terms as in the College building.

Board, monthly in advance.

The regular expenses for the Academic year, will ordinarily be from \$120.00 to \$130.00.

Extra charges as follows:

Instrumental Music, with use of Instrument,.....	\$12 50 a term.
Vocal Music,.....	1 00 a term.
Penmanship,.....	1 50 for 20 lessons.
Drawing,.....	6 00 for 20 lessons.
Oil Painting,.....	12 00 for 20 lessons.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to any department of the Institution, must bring testimonials of good character; and those coming from other Institutions, certificates of honorable dismission.

None will be received under fourteen years of age, except by special permission from the Faculty; and no one will be recognized as a member of the Institution until he shall have signed a pledge to observe faithfully all the laws and regulations of the College, during his connection therewith.

Students may be admitted at any time during the term, if prepared to enter the classes already formed; but it is generally very much to the advantage of the student to be present at the opening of each term. And those in the regular course of study are expected to be present, in all cases, at the first recitation of their respective classes, unless leave of absence has been previously obtained.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study is arranged in three different departments, and Diplomas will be presented to such as complete a course in a satisfactory manner.

The method of instruction in the common and higher English branches, has constant reference to the wants of those who design to teach; and during the Fall Term, a course of lectures on the instruction and management of Common Schools, is delivered by one or more of the Faculty.

CALENDAR.

1867.

Fall Term begins Tuesday, September 3d.

Fall Term ends November 23d. Vacation of two weeks.

Winter Term begins Tuesday, December 10th.

1868.

Winter Term ends February 29th. Vacation of two weeks.

Spring Term begins Tuesday, March 17th.

General Examination, June 15th, 16th and 17th.

Commencement Exercises, Thursday, June 18th.

Summer Vacation of eleven weeks.

Fall Term begins Tuesday, September 1st.

Fall Term ends November 15th. Vacation of two weeks.

Winter Term begins Tuesday, December 8th.

HOPE COLLEGE.

Hon. O. Hosford, *Supt. of Public Instruction:*

DEAR SIR—Hope College was duly incorporated in May, 1866. As it was the result of a gradual and healthy growth, it had, before the charter was obtained, a complete organization, comprising a Board of Trustees, or Council, a Faculty, including five Professors and two Tutors, and four collegiate and four preparatory classes. The means, however, had been so limited, and the early difficulties so great, that the whole number of students was only fifty.

It has since graduated ten classes, embracing fourteen students. It has at present four organized Departments, viz: Theological, Collegiate, Preparatory, and Publishing. The Theological Department has ten students; the Collegiate, twenty-one; and the Preparatory, fifty-eight. These students are from six different States, and from thirty different places in those States. As the Institution has grown up among the Holland colonists located here twenty-one years ago, by Rev.

A. C. Van Raalte, D. D., it issues from its Publishing Department a weekly religious newspaper, in the Hollandish language.

The amount of permanent endowment thus far secured, is about \$45,000. The amount paid for salaries of Professors and Tutors is nearly \$9,000 per annum; and the deficiency in the income is met from the treasury of the Board of Education of the Reformed Church, under the patronage of which Church the Institution has been fostered. No fees have been charged, except a contingent fee of four dollars per term, which does not meet the contingent expenses.

A portion of the endowment has been invested by the Council, in valuable real estate, comprising a peninsula, of eight hundred and forty acres on Black Lake, the harbor of Holland City. By means of this it is proposed to establish a Scientific Department. Other additions and changes are in progress, which are not sufficiently advanced to be included in the present statement.

The catalogue for this year has not yet been published; but the course of study, and other particulars, may be learned from the last catalogue, a copy of which accompanies this report.

On behalf of the Council.

PHILIP PHELPS,

President.

OLIVET COLLEGE.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

HON. O. HOSFORD, *Supt. of Public Instruction:*

SIR—It affords me much pleasure to be able to report to you that the past year, (1867,) has been one of general and increased prosperity to Olivet College.

The attendance of students, especially in the gentlemen's department, has been larger than ever before, and a greater proportion than usual have been connected with our regular courses of study; our first class for the full course in the Arts,

has been graduated with honor; important additions have been made to the permanent funds of the College, by the liberality of friends in this State and at the east; increased facilities for the accommodation of students, particularly of young ladies, have been secured through the agency of friends in furnishing rooms in the Halls; work has steadily progressed on the fine, new Dormitory in progress of erection, which, it is expected, will be ready for occupancy at the beginning of the fall term for 1868. An instructor in Rhetoric and Logic has been permanently added to the Faculty of the College; more than all, the Institution has been signally favored in respect to opportunities for moral and religious culture, vouchsafed our students by the Infinite and Gracious Spirit for whose sake and service the College was founded.

The present resources of the College are estimated at the following valuation:

Real estate, including lands, village lots, and College	
Buildings,	\$70,000
Libraries, apparatus and furniture,.....	6,000
Permanent funds, including scholarships, notes at interest, and invested funds,.....	40,000
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,.....	\$116,000
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During the past two years some indebtedness has been incurred in the effort to defray the increasing current expenses of the College. By the generosity of a friend in Detroit, and the voluntary relinquishment by members of the Faculty of part of their salaries, this indebtedness is in process of liquidation, and is expected to be entirely removed during the year.

Earnest efforts have been made during the year to secure an adequate endowment of the College. These efforts, considering the general prostration of business, have been quite successful. Besides several thousands contributed in smaller sums, either for the prosecution of work on the new Dormitory, to meet current expenses, or for permanent investment, the

amount of full \$35,000 is pledged by citizens of New York and Ohio, to the College, on condition that \$60,000 additional shall be raised during the year 1868.

The College continues to grant gratuitous instruction to worthy young men in preparation for the responsible duties of the Christian Ministry, without regard to denominational connection. A gentleman in New York also contributes \$1,300 per annum for the further aid of certain young men who have the same office in view, and this is also distributed irrespective of sect and name.

The College continues to have the fostering care of the venerable and influential "Society for the Formation of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West." It is probable that at the end of the present year this Society will withdraw its help from the College, as being no longer needed.

The officers of the College at the present time are as follows:

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

- Rev. Nathan J. Morrison, President.
Rev. Edward Taylor, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rev. Woleott B. Williams, Charlotte.
Kev. William Hogarth, D. D., Detroit.
Rev. Henry Bates, Canton, Ill.
Rev. James S. Hoyt, Port Huron.
Rev. George H. Coffey, Jackson.
Rev. Calvin Clark, Marshall.
Rev. Herbert A. Reed, Marshall.
Hon. O. M. Barnes, Mason.
Hon. Oramel Hosford, Olivet.
Samuel F. Drury, Esq., Olivet.
Rev. Thomas Jones, Augusta.
Rev. Philo R. Hurd, Romeo.
Hon. James B. Porter, Lansing.
Rev. Sereno W. Streeter, Union City.
Homer O. Hitchcock, M. D., Kalamazoo.
Fitz L. Reed, Esq., Olivet.

Philo Parsons, Esq., Detroit.
Hon. Albertus L. Green, Olivet.
Rev. Addison Ballard, D. D., Detroit.
Hon. Willard Davis, Vermontville.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

S. F. Drury, Chairman.
A. L. Green.
N. J. Morrison.
P. Parsons.
O. Hosford.
Rev. George P. Kimball, General Agent.
Joseph L. Daniels, Librarian.
George W. Keyes, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer.

FACULTY.

Rev. Nathan J. Morrison, A. M., President, and Drury
Professor of Moral Philosophy.

Rev. Oramel Hosford, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and
Natural Philosophy.

Rev. John M. Barrows, A. M., Professor of Botany and
Chemistry.

John H. Hewitt, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language and
Literature.

Joseph L. Daniels, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language
and Literature.

Rev. Horatio O. Ladd, A. M., Instructor in Rhetoric and
Logic.

Alexander B. Brown, A. B., Professor of Music.

Merritt Moore, Principal of the Preparatory Department.

Edward S. Elmer, A. B., Assistant Instructor in Mathematics
and Latin.

Miss Henrietta P. Dennis, Principal of the Ladies Depart-
ment and Instructor in French.

Miss Sara A. Benedict, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

Miss L. A. Willard, Assistant Teacher of the Piano.

Miss A. M. Sherman, Assistant Teacher in the Preparatory Department.

It is made your duty by the laws of the State, annually to appoint a Committee of Visitors to this, as to other Institutions of learning in the State.

While the officers of Olivet College are, as they have always been, glad to receive such visitors and to afford them the fullest opportunity for scrutiny into the affairs of the College, and acknowledge the great advantage resulting to the College itself from such visitation, we beg leave to inquire whether it is not proper that the State should provide by law for the compensation of the Visitors commissioned by you to examine into the affairs of the several colleges in the State, at least to the extent of defraying their traveling expenses. As the matter now stands, the several colleges incur a considerable annual expense to fulfill the requirements of the statute in this respect, or, as is probably most commonly the case, visitors are subjected to the inconvenience of defraying their own expenses, while engaged in the service of the State.

All of which is respectfully submitted, in behalf of the Trustees.

N. J. MORRISON,

President.

OLIVET COLLEGE, Jan. 1, 1868.

REPORT OF VISITORS.

Hon. O. Hosford, *Supt. of Public Instruction:*

The Committee of Visitors appointed by you to report upon the condition of Olivet College, submit the following

RESULT OF THEIR VISIT.

The Committee do not find it necessary to reaffirm the general statements and commendations of former reports, concerning the situation, healthfulness, moral influence, fair pros-

parity and Christian instruction of Olivet College, but prefer to let them stand without dispute. That which they offer consists of particulars which came under their personal observation during two days' examination, and one day of commencement exercises, June 18-20, 1867.

They found about one hundred pupils present at examination, ladies and gentlemen. They were informed that double the number were present during the winter term. There were 348 on the catalogue for 1866. Of these, eighteen students were in the College Course proper, and the remainder in the Preparatory Course.

There are sixteen Instructors named as belonging to the Faculty. A part of these were absent, and a part of the duties of instruction were performed by pupils assisting. The necessities of the College compel a crowding of labor upon some Instructors, and a partial performance of their work by others. This can hardly be avoided so long as the Institution is laying the foundations of its permanence, however desirable it would be to have it otherwise.

The fine building now being put up for a Gentlemen's Hall, is going on with a prospect of being soon finished. It will take the place of the present dilapidated structure used for the rooms of the male students. It was gratifying to observe the taste and thoroughness with which each item of structural improvement is conducted.

In the examination of classes, we observed the following:

In Physical Geography, the latest methods of teaching are used, embodying the more thorough acquaintance with the surface of the earth which has been obtained by recent explorations. We were glad to see geography taught by a scientific man.

In Cicero we attended a fine class, conducted with spirit and care. The recitations of the ladies were equal to those of the gentlemen. The recitations in Homer, Greek Testament, Latin Prose, and Horace, which we attended, were marked by very close drill, and an evident following of the plan of Yale College instruction. More pains is taken with the grammar than with

elegance of translation, which, we venture to suggest, is a defect. The discipline of perfect rendering from one language to another, is as valuable as any gained in pursuing the classics. We do not criticise Olivet more than other schools in this particular. In the French recitation we noticed that a French colloquy was acted with great animation and readiness, while the exercises and grammar evinced considerable hesitation, comparatively. The class was, however, taught with great spirit, and taught *in French*, by the lady teacher.

In German, more attention was paid to reading and grammar than to conversation. In Geometry, we observed the pupils reciting readily different proportions from the naked diagrams, without aid of letters.

In Guizot's "Civilization," we heard some very intelligent and superior recitations from the Senior Class.

Generally speaking, it was plain that the instructors had taken great pains with their classes, and successfully. If the examinations were to be criticised in any respect, we should observe that they showed to some degree the very common fault of collegiate instruction—excess of system above individual development. The recitations were more formal than need be, and not as wide awake as could be.

Olivet College is deservedly praised for its moral and religious influences, without which education perverts. Let us add that a strong and orderly mind is a great virtue. A college is an instrument to teach thinking. We look to our colleges to see the weapons of thought perfected, to be used in defense of the right, and of religion.

We attended, also, the graduation of the First Senior Class of the full College Course. We never heard more thoughtful pieces at any Commencement Exercises, or delivered with a more unaffected propriety, than several which were uttered on this occasion. For once in our lives we listened to a Salutatory Oration in Latin whose words could be understood, and whose thoughts were to some purpose.

Further, we consider some of the peculiar merits of Olivet

College to be the union of ladies and gentlemen successfully in the same classes, the concentration of superior ability for instruction in its preparatory school, the absence of shamming, and the general interest taken in musical education.

Its prominent need is its insufficient income. We earnestly desire to see this need satisfied, and the Institution fulfilling its proper place in the Educational System of Michigan.

J. MORGAN SMITH,

J. S. HOYT,

A. BALLARD,

Examining Committee of Olivet College, for 1867.

Grand Rapids, June 26th, 1867.

MICHIGAN FEMALE COLLEGE.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.

Hon. ORAMEL HOSFORD, *Supt. of Public Instruction:*

Almost thirteen years ago the founders of Michigan Female College located themselves in Lansing, then so far in the woods and so isolated from the outside world as to possess only two avenues of approach, one from Jackson, which those obliged to travel over still remember with a shudder, and which a witty resident once declared was only safe for passengers in a mud wagon or a hearse; the other over the plank road from Detroit, which, if it offered a somewhat easier passage, labored under the serious disadvantage of being more than twice as far. They commenced their labors with designs not limited to establishing a school for young women of the highest grade, for had that alone been their object, they would have accepted some of the liberal and even generous offers that were made them in other, and at that time much more flourishing and accessible parts of the State.

The one great object which they proposed to themselves was to keep before the public mind as constantly as they could, the *duty of the State to provide for the education of its daughters as*

it had already provided for the education of its sons, and they thought that a location at the Capital, though at that time subject to many disadvantages, would give them vantage-ground for this purpose; since, besides, the representatives of the people regularly assembled here, many other persons were constantly coming from all parts, drawn by various interests, either public or private, and they judged that the circle of influence, could they succeed in reaching its sources, must, of necessity, become far wider from here than from any other place in the State. They had, besides, known several schools, after much usefulness for a time, on the death or withdrawal of their originators, either greatly decline in character or altogether pass out of existence, and they hoped if their efforts at the Capital were crowned with success, that permanence would be insured by ultimate acceptance and adoption when the State should come to recognize and act upon its obligations to the neglected half of its children.

As a school, the enterprise may be justly regarded as a success, since, besides over a thousand young ladies from Michigan, pupils have been received from nine other States.

The courses of study, both Classical and Scientific, were adopted after mature deliberation and consultation with the Faculty of the University of Michigan, and are fully equal to those of the best colleges for young men in the amount of labor required. A Preparatory Department has always been sustained, and pupils have been permitted to take partial courses, this concession seeming to be necessary and preferable to adopting a lower course of study. The first graduate received her diploma in 1860, and the Alumnae of the Institution now number forty.

Additional room is greatly needed, and the last Legislature, on the petition of the Corporation and influential citizens, passed an act enabling the city to raise fifty thousand dollars to complete the buildings. Lansing will prove how well she understands the value, educational and pecuniary, of literary institutions, in voting this tax, and thus doing all in her power

towards securing what is of such vital importance to her own welfare.

Since 1855 the claims of the daughters of the State have been pressed, in some form more or less urgent, upon each successive Legislature, and not only has the justice of these appeals been admitted by many individual members, but the last three Legislatures have given the subject a national character not anticipated by its originators, by passing joint resolutions requesting Congress to grant appropriations of land to *all* the States for the purpose of endowing Female Colleges, and by inviting the Legislatures of the loyal States to join them in endeavoring to obtain these grants, and the last Legislature showed the drift of public sentiment in this respect by passing, in the Senate, a bill to grant funds for endowing a College for Young Women, and in the House, a resolution asking the Regents to admit them to the University of Michigan. This request has been considered, and decided against by the Board of Regents. The next Legislature, it is hoped, will take some definite action to meet, by just and wise measures, the public need and the public wish.

It has been said that one reason for the failure of the measure before the last Legislature was because it was considered a foregone conclusion that the work already accomplished at Lansing would be accepted, and the Capital become the seat of the "Woman's University," but there are probably very few people, except those directly interested in other locations, who do not think it would be much better for the State generally if all its institutions were grouped around the Capital, and Lansing has, besides, a special claim to educational consideration in the fact that she has contributed so very large an amount to the common school fund, but Lansing claims no monopoly, and the founders of the Michigan Female College are ready to waive their labors and sacrifices as pioneers in the work, if any other place will do more, and thus prove a better title to preference.

All that can be done for many years by the joint efforts of

all its friends, and by combining all possible interests and influences in its favor, will be too little for its needs. Buildings, libraries, laboratories, museums, all those appliances necessary to render a College worthy of the name and able properly to do its work are required, and still but scantily supplied.

Not only is there need that Congress should bestow upon the daughters of the land their just share of the national domain, not only should the State open its treasury and dower them with gifts as it has done the young men in the University and the Agricultural College, but our rich men should also feel that what has been done for the young men ought to be duplicated for the young women. Detroit built for them an Observatory at Ann Arbor, what will she do for a Female College at Lansing?

And the many rich women of our State have here a noble field to aid with liberal hands in bestowing permanent benefits upon their own sex, by founding scholarships and instituting various other aids for those noble spirits who aspire to education in spite of all opposing circumstances. And if endowments something after the manner of "Fellowships" in the English Universities could be made, enabling women who desired it to continue their studies and prolong the period of culture instead of being forced back to labor for bread, some problems, long in dispute, might be solved by actual experiment.

Have we not reached that point in progress where we may hope to have here in Michigan, and that at no distant day, a free University for women as well appointed and as nobly endowed as is now our University for young men? Not a vast and expensive establishment, so costly that only the daughters of very rich men can ever hope to enter it, as is the case with the magnificent Vassar gift from which so much was expected, but from which so little now seems likely to be realized by those who need it most.

Your late circular, calling attention to the joint resolutions of our Legislature, and inviting coöperation "until public aid for female education shall be proportionate to that provided for

men," partly suggested this statement of the subject with which the history and interests of the Michigan Female College have been and are so intimately involved, instead of the ordinary statistical report. All of which, in the cause of Female Education, is respectfully submitted.

A. C. ROGERS.

Lansing, March 31st, 1868.

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VISITORS' REPORT.

HON. O. HOSFORD, *Supt. of Public Instruction*:

The annual examinations of the students in the Michigan Female College were attended by the Committee appointed for that purpose. During most of the year the Principal, Miss A. C. Rogers, has been prevented by failure of health from attending in person to her duties in the College. But your Committee are glad to believe that, notwithstanding this misfortune, the Institution has enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity.

The examinations in Moral Philosophy, Butler's Analogy, and in kindred studies pursued by classes under the care of Miss Delia Rogers, showed that the young ladies had been taught to think for themselves, and to give a reason for the beliefs which they presented.

In Modern Languages the pupils seemed ready and proficient, while their familiarity with roots and forms gave evidence of thorough drill. In some of the sciences, particularly, perhaps in Natural Philosophy, a greater familiarity with facts and principles, and less rigid adherence to the words of the text books, would have seemed to your Committee desirable.

The Department of Musical Instruction, in charge of Prof. Miller, was apparently, in its thoroughness and good taste, all that the most critical could desire.

Your Committee cannot but admire, and warmly commend, the earnestness and devotion with which the estimable ladies at the head of the Institution have pursued their work. Through discouragements and difficulties that would have de-

feated anything but the most determined perseverance, they have labored, and the success and reputation which they have achieved have been most nobly and honorably won. Long may they be spared to continue and to enjoy it.

In behalf of the Committee.

C. C. McINTIRE.

DISCO ACADEMY.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To HON. ORAMEL HOSFORD, *Supt. of Public Instruction*:

This Institution was organized as an Association, A. D. 1850, and incorporated as an Academy A. D. 1855. The real estate consists of a respectable School Building of two stories and out-buildings on one acre of land in the centre of the village of Disco, valued at fifteen hundred dollars. The capital stock subscribed, is five thousand dollars, and the amount "actually" paid in, is one thousand dollars. The names of the Trustees are Philander Ewell, Jeremiah Curtis, Ira S. Pearsoll, Chauncey Church, John Keeler, Alonzo M. Keeler, Isaac Monfore, Calvin Peirce, and Alson Haynes.

Officers—John Keeler, Treasurer; Chauncey Church, Chairman of the Board of Trustees; and Isaac Monfore, Clerk of said Board.

The winter term of four months of the past year, was taught by Miss Mary A. Monfore, as Principal, and Miss Milicent Conner, as Assistant Teacher. In addition to the usual primary classes taught, there was a small class in Latin, and a respectable class in Higher Arithmetic and Algebra. The average number of scholars in attendance, was seventy. The summer term, of five months, as a Primary school, was taught by Miss Milicent Conner; the number in attendance was fifty-five scholars.

The books used in school are designed to be the same as are used in the Normal School of this State. In this school, a "Teacher's Class" has in general been open for the benefit of

Primary School Teachers, especially during the "Autumnal Terms."

Its resources are limited, and some efforts have heretofore been made for converting this Institution into a Graded or Union School.

Respectfully submitted.

ISAAC MONFORE,

Clerk of the Board of Trustees.

Disco, Macomb Co., Mich., Nov. 28th, 1867.

REPORT OF REV. THOMAS WRIGHT,

State Supt. of Sunday School Missions, for the American Sunday School Union.

HON. O. HOSFORD, *Supt. of Public Instruction:*

DEAR SIR:—I am happy to report continued progress in the Sunday School work in the new and neglected portions of the State. In its results of usefulness among the people of these communities, the Sunday School is proving itself in the best sense an ally and aid of the common school. Indeed the Sunday School may be justly regarded as the counterpart of the common school, since it belongs to the masses in common as well, and since its great work is to impress the minds of the young those principles of character, and those virtuous habits and pure tastes by which all their other attainments are made to contribute most to their own and others good. "If our National life hangs upon our common schools, they should receive all that moral support which the instructions of the Great Teacher and Divine Patron of children can give them through his word."

We find, moreover, that by means of the Sunday School in these communities the intelligence of the adult population also is quickened. They are drawn to it as a new opportunity for mutual improvement—for religious culture and social worship, and so, often share largely in its benefits with their children.

The Sunday School in these districts is showing itself a powerful aid to the common school by the circulation which it gives to a most valuable moral and religious literature, attractive and useful to all ages, especially to the young. It comprises books which portray the successes and triumphs of courage in doing right, of industry and perseverance in overcoming difficulties—which show the beauty and power of kindness and sympathy toward the suffering, and the friendless—which point to the several steps by which a true manhood is attained, and show how the ascent is made—books which cultivate respect for the aged—order and love in the family—honesty and honor in business—contempt for vulgarity and meanness—love of country, and public spirit in doing good in all the relations of society. Such a literature, especially in the present dearth of valuable books in the remote sections of the State, is of itself an auxiliary to the common school, and to the intelligence and virtue of the people generally, not to be lightly esteemed.

We have not deemed it necessary to restrict our efforts wholly to the new sections of the State, since in almost any county may be found morally abandoned settlements calling for the introduction of the Sunday School, as will appear by the following extract from the report of one of the Sunday School Missionaries, which may be taken as an example of the character of the work generally. Mr. E. S. Ingersoll, whose field of operations for the past three years has been the counties of Jackson, Calhoun and Eaton, says:

"When I first canvassed Jackson county, in 1864, I found five townships in which there was no Sunday School the previous year. This destitution was supplied as far as practicable. Twenty-nine new Sunday Schools were organized in the county, and furnished by sale or gift with books and other requisites. In many of the towns permanent advancement in morals was manifest. During the past five months I have re-canvassed sixteen townships in the county, and find a very encouraging improvement over 1864. In one of the towns where I then found no Sunday School, there are now four. In another where there was then but one, now there are eight. In the sixteen towns just explored, I find eighty-one Sunday Schools in active operation. The character and efficiency of the schools, and their eleva-

ting influence on the surrounding communities, prove the wisdom of the Agency which the friends of morality and religion are using to plant and sustain them."

The labors of Mr. Ingersoll in the counties of Eaton and Calhoun were followed with similar results.

Very respectfully yours,

THOMAS WRIGHT.

REPORT OF ALVIN UPSON, S. S. MISSIONARY AT LARGE.

The undersigned has spent the last sixteen years in forwarding the S. S. Missionary work in various parts of Michigan. This labor has not been performed without self denial and anxiety. I have canvassed some seventeen counties, and traveled with a horse 52,557 miles, endeavoring to effect a S. S. organization in every place where it seemed practicable. In this work I have visited 6,496 families, and have helped to establish or aided 1,307 S. S.'s, in which were 11,815 teachers, and 49,132 scholars. Most of these schools needed books and papers, and assistance in getting them. My donations amount to \$1,466 54, the most of which has been generously furnished by Eastern friends. In this work I have put in circulation over 45,000 bound volumes, besides papers and tracts; and have also distributed by sale and donations, over 2,000 testaments, and some bibles, as my rule is not to leave a house visited without a bible, or one being sent to them. I have found the school-house, which has stood ten years without any religious service held in it; and that, too, when they had no other place within reach, in which to worship. But some may ask why go through all this labor and expense? Will it pay? Is it a profitable investment? Could I take you to some of the moral wastes which have been found to exist in this our own beautiful State, such, for example, as one called "Sodom," or, if you should prefer another called the "Devil's Half-acre," or, another called "Hell," and see the interest manifested by those children in the S. S., at the idea of being a real

owner of the New Testament, I am sure you would not stop to debate the matter, but would regard the investment as both a useful and a profitable one.

REFORM SCHOOL.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

To the Superintendent of Public Instruction:

Each revolving year brings with it, its own cares, responsibilities and duties. It is well, if in its review, commendable progress is discernible. This is always desirable, but especially so, when the action of a few involves, more or less intimately, the interests of many.

That the people of the State may know, if they will familiarize themselves with facts, how the interests of the State Reform School are progressing under the management of its present Board of Control,—this their Annual Report, is put forth; and to the facts presented, and suggestions made, the candid consideration of all interested in the welfare of that portion of our youthful population, who for want of proper and healthful home restraint, are led into temptation and crime, and thence find a home, for a time at least, in this Institution, is most respectfully solicited.

There are sins of omission as well as of commission, and it may well be questioned, whether the penalties directed against the latter, should not the rather be set to the account of the former,—and especially as regards the inmates of this Institution. Parental dereliction in the matter of the control and management of children and youth, is the curse of the State.

Until this can be fully understood and appreciated, and proper influence be brought to bear for the correction of the evil at the fountain head, so long must the State be taxed for furnishing a home, and providing educational means for the reformation of criminals of tender years. We say criminals;—we beg pardon, for we are free to charge the guilt to the antecedent of the child,

and pity him for the misfortune of his parentage. To this we know there are exceptions;—nevertheless, we indicate the general rule in all fairness; the child becomes an inmate (we say not a criminal) of the Reform School, because of the sin of neglect on the part of his parent or parents; nay worse and often, by parental sinful practices and teachings.

But what of progress? Since our last Annual Report, there have been added to the inmates of the Institution, from the different parts of the State, 111 youthful criminals, if it be proper so to call them. During the same period 135 have been released therefrom—a portion receiving a full discharge—the balance a Ticket of Leave—the full discharge being granted only to such as by their good behavior and fidelity to duties imposed, had furnished grounds of hope for permanent reform—a hope sometimes disappointed, yet more frequently realized; the ticket of leave to those seemingly reformed, but yet not apparently so firmly established in correct habits and principles of life and action, as to inspire the full confidence desired. The home influence to which they are to be subjected on leaving the Institution is also carefully considered in all cases of contemplated release by either mode.

If the inquiry be made why any are allowed to leave the Institution during their minority, except on full evidence of complete reform, we reply: To make room for fresh accessions. But going out on ticket of leave only, the Institution still holds them, and in case of their again falling into crime, can reclaim them, and thus save them from the ignominy of State Prison service while yet in youth. If however, on subsequent trial they maintain their integrity, they become entitled to a full discharge.

There still remain in the Institution at the date of this report, 257, a number considerably less than reported last year, and two less than reported the year previous. This indicates progress in the right direction, provided always that the work of reform has been effectual—a matter that time only can determine. It is, however, but just to state, that a less number

would have been released, but for the crowded condition of the Institution. More room is however being provided, and it is hoped that soon the necessity for discharge only on full evidence of a correct future, will be in a good degree obviated. Nevertheless, beyond the age of 21 years, no power of retention is given, and occasionally those placed in charge of the Institution are so steeped in vice and crime, that thorough reform is seemingly (sometimes it proves truly) beyond the power of all reformatory influences, and individual inmates must be let loose from its restraints, to become pests in the community, till by the hand of justice they find a home in the State Prison.

It is however an encouraging fact that so large a portion of the entire number who have left the Institution, have subsequently maintained their integrity, and that numbers of them are now holding positions of trust and responsibility, and are proving themselves worthy of the same. Of the entire number discharged, to-wit: 583, since the Institution was first opened, the exceptions to a correct future are by no means numerous, and will compare not unfavorably with a like number in any sphere of youthful life.

Occasional failure however furnishes no just ground for discouragement. The enterprising husbandman perseveringly commits his seed to the earth and expects rich harvests, notwithstanding the possibility of untoward seasons. Such should be the continuous and hopeful efforts put forth for the reclamation of the neglected youth of the State, to habits of integrity, honesty, enterprise and virtue. A life reclaimed from the ways of transgression, profits not merely by the prevention of the wrong, but by the good to be achieved. The hand trained to vice works only evil; that hand reclaimed to virtue, not only ceases from evil, but becomes productive of good.

Subsequent to the death of our late lamented Superintendent, C. B. Robinson, it will be recollected, James H. Baker had filled that office, as acting Superintendent, up to the date of our last annual report, to wit: Nov. 16, 1867.

At the meeting then held, the full board being present, the

Rev. O. W. Fay was appointed to that office. Subsequently however, April 3d, 1867, he tendered his resignation, and the Rev. Chas. Johnson, a former teacher in the Institution, was placed in charge as Acting Superintendent, and has since that date rendered much valued service, proving himself by wise discretion and efficient action, worthy of the position. The demands of the Institution, for such service as he has been able to render, in view of the unusually large amount of work, requiring constant care and oversight, including building, repairing, drainage, &c., all additional to the ordinary range of responsibility, have by far, exceeded all former ones, and could not, probably, have been placed in better hands. The Board therefore, take pleasure in publicly testifying both to his ability and fidelity, feeling assured that while he shall consent to fill the position of Superintendent, the Institution can but strengthen its hold on public sympathy, because of its increasing usefulness.

As to the health of the inmates of the Institution during the past year, the Board take pleasure in stating that, during no year since its doors were first opened for their reception, has there been such almost entire exemption from sickness and death, as the Physician's Report will doubtless show. A single death during the entire year, with but rare cases of slight indisposition, in an average number of at least 265, is a record of health unusual, certainly for an institution of the kind, and where so large a number are so constantly congregated within limits so restricted. The death referred to was that of William Brinckleff, which took place on December 27th, 1866.

The only occasional illness befalling the inmates of the Institution, during the entire year, has been chill-fever, or temporary biliary derangement, a result undoubtedly, to be largely attributed to regular habits of life, being very different from what very many had experienced prior to their commitment here, to a sufficiency of healthful food, and at regular hours, and to such clothing as the exigencies of the season demand. In all these particulars, probably few boys of the State are more healthfully provided for. In addition to all this, the location of the Insti-

tution cannot be regarded otherwise than favorable to health. This, in connection with the ample sewerage now provided, relieving all otherwise unavoidable accumulation of impurities, inspires the confidence that henceforth all surrounding influences shall be health-giving.

It will be recollectcd that the last Legislature appropriated some \$30,000 for the erection of new buildings, and for such repairs and improvements, as the exigencies of the Institution then demanded.

The following statement will show to what extent this additional trust to the hands of the Board, has been executed. That all contemplated work has not yet been completed, will find, we trust, satisfactory explanation in the fact, that from late in April, when it was the purpose to commence preparatory work, till late in June, the season was so abundant in rain and storm, as to render the execution of that work impracticable. This preparatory work consisted in the construction of a system of sewerage, which should relieve not only the accumulating water below the buildings already erected, but furnish a way of escape for that, which would rapidly flow into and fill the excavation essential to be made for the new building to be erected. The work on this sewerage was commenced as early as the season would admit; but was not only delayed, but greatly increased by the incaving of earth, caused by the almost continuous fall of rain. A main arched sewer constructed of hard burnt brick and water lime, some 50 rods in length, and 12 to 15 inches in diameter, with lateral branches to all cellars and parts of buildings, new and old, requiring drainage, was however finally completed about the first of July, at a cost varying not far from one thousand five hundred dollars. The average depth of excavation for this sewer, will not fall below 10 feet, and in its construction about 25,000 brick were used, and from 50 to 60 barrels of water lime.

This sewer completed, the work of excavation for the new edifice was commenced. This building, now far advanced towards completion, 75 by 30 feet, consists of a partially underground

portion, divided into cellar, store-room, ash-room and wash-room; a first floor, containing a kitchen, a bake shop, with the mouth of its oven in the north wall of the building, the oven itself, 12x14, extending therefrom, and having a passage for ashes directly into the ash-room below, which is fire-proof; adjoining the bake-shop, on the east side, is the shoe-shop, and adjoining this, the laundry; a second floor, on the west portion of which is the hospital, a large and well ventilated room, and well arranged for and adapted to its purpose. The balance of this and the entire third floor, is used for dormitories, of which there is in all 67, and making a total of 219, including those originally provided. This entire edifice will be completed in all its arrangements, at the earliest day practicable, when greatly enlarged facilities for the management of the school will be afforded, leaving, nevertheless, 38 of the present inmates still to be lodged as best they may.

Besides the erection of this new edifice, extensive and important alterations, repairs and improvements have been made in and to the old building. By alterations in partition walls, the space formerly occupied by one large school-room, recitation-room and a library-room, has been converted into three school-rooms, thereby largely increasing the educational facilities of the Institution, and a new library-room constructed from the space secured by the re-arrangement of the stairs leading from the 1st to 2d floor in one end of the main building. By the same re-arrangement, space for an additional bed-room has been secured.

One of the past special inconveniences of the Institution has been the falling of plastering, giving a dilapidated appearance to many portions of the building, besides causing much annoyance. This has been remedied in part, by ceiling such portions as had caused the greatest difficulty in this direction. In all, some 50 squares, including dining-room, one dormitory and one school-room, of permanent improvement have been made. In addition to the above, the chapel, two school-rooms and dining-

room have been grained, and their appearance and attractiveness greatly enhanced thereby.

Another department of improvement during the past year, has been the reclamation of swamp and the clearing of other lands belonging to the Institution. Within the boundaries of these lands, and but a short distance east of the school, were three several swamps or marshes, covering an area of some five or six acres, so situated as to be susceptible of drainage through one main channel or ditch. This work was also undertaken as early as the state of the marshes would admit. To furnish an outlet to this ditch, it was also necessary to construct a tunnel through a small hill, for a distance of about 350 feet, and at an average depth of about 10 feet. The necessary excavation was made, and a tunnel composed of water lime tile, laid. This, in connection with about 100 rods of ditch, secured complete and sufficient drainage for said marshes, and after the lapse of a few weeks' time, the marshes were sufficiently drained, to admit of the removal of the embedded logs, thickly scattered over the entire surface. The work of clearing was then undertaken and completed, a large portion of the whole plowed, and is now in readiness for spring crops. In addition to this, some 30 acres, from which the timber had been partially removed in previous years, have been cleared of the brush and accumulated rubbish, consequent upon the removal of the timber, and plowed, and also placed in a condition for spring crops. The work of clearing and plowing, has been almost entirely performed by the inmates of the school, under the direction and supervision of the Superintendent, as well as much of the ditching previously specified. The improvement of these marshes will be a lasting benefit to the Institution, not only from the harvests to be realized therefrom, but from the removal of the miasmatic influence of the same, the detrimental effects of which have been so long and so seriously felt.

We have been thus particular in enumerating the improvements made and the labor performed, that the people of the State may know what use is made of the money they furnish,

and what progress is being realized in an Institution that should find a place in every philanthropic heart. Those who desire to know what this has cost and is costing, are respectfully referred to the Treasurer's report. No one, however, in the exercise of a candid and unbiased judgment, will expect that an Institution, having to provide for an average of at least two hundred and sixty-five boys, and having to feed, clothe, furnish medicine for and educate them, can in these times, be conducted at slight cost. It is only claimed that a constant effort has been made to make that cost as light as possible. How far that effort has been crowned with success, must be inferred from facts and figures presented. One thing can however be safely said, and that is, that the responsibility assumed and the burden borne, is not assumed and borne because of any alluring remuneration offered or realized. This however, is not said by way of complaint, but only as the presentation of a fact.

GEO. W. LEE,

JAS. I. MEAD,

C. TRACY,

Board of Control.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

[Omitting the lengthy tables of statistics in the Report, as published in another form by the Board of Control, the Superintendent closes with the following remarks, which can hardly be read without emotion.—SUPT. PUB. INSTRUCTION.]

The strugglings and surgings of passion of wayward and impetuous youth, the determinateness of the perversely willful, the spirit of vindictiveness which one may show, and the many personal vices which hold rule over so many, and thus render restraint essential, you may be perfectly conversant with, but many into whose hands these reports come can know nothing of these. It is of frequent occurrence, to hear one and another expressing so much sympathy with the inmates of these

schools, that they would remove all restraints and send them back unaided to society and their own ruin. They charge all measures essential to good discipline and personal training to self-government, as oppressive and even vindictive.

Intelligent and observing men, who look to the real interest of this class of persons, take different views, and many encouraging words are dropped as from time to time they call at the School.

But all classes or variety of opinions are expressed. One class ask that all the experience of the Schools be counted erroneous. That virtue supplanting vice is not necessarily a plant of slow growth, but that by a process of isolation, lecture, exhortation and prayer, a boy may be held without a moment's giving up, till he is wholly subdued, and the vices and passions, perhaps inherited from his parents, and still further fostered by every association of his childhood and youth be exorcised as effectually as the Savior cast out unclean spirits during his sojourn on earth.

This may be pleasant to contemplate as a result, but scarcely practicable as a method of eradicating the social evils of Society, and certainly not according to experience of the past in this class of schools. Here it is found to be one of tireless effort, full of pressing care and solicitude, as hope alternately brightens or is depressed, often, alas! to failure. Let a close observer enter these schools; yes, this School. He will find boys of great mental ability, who have good homes, kind and indulgent parents, courteous bearing often, whose friends manifest deep interest in them, and seek their welfare. Yet they are wholly vitiated, impelled by the alternate fancies of their own wills, whose good sense and sound judgment respecting the principles of virtue is not at fault, and yet who do not apply their judgment for their own government. They will be found in all cases to have no deep reflective sense of the morality of their own course, and none of that conscience power which must underlie a character of integrity. He would have wonderful power that could change a stratum of quicksand to

solid granite. Yet this is to be sought. That these volatile, pliant natures, open to every impulse and temptation, shall acquire the stability and resistive power of the rock, so that it shall not be swayed and agitated by the influences to be met on every side, that lead away from virtue. This is not the work of a day, or a year. In the most hopeful cases, we merely cultivate the ground, plant the seed, watch its first opening growth, but must leave its attainment to maturity and ripened fruit to be reached amid the storms and sunshine of life.

Any other class might be singled out, as the unfortunate boy whose early orphanage deprived him of the training and care which affection prompts, and grew amid storms and want, till mental, moral and physical power is all bound in and dwarfed like the foot of a Chinese beauty. No power on earth can suddenly break the bonds and give a healthful development, so essential for the perfect man. Long and patient effort, however much it may accomplish towards the recovery of what it should have been, cannot wholly obliterate the marks of the bonds. There is a scar still.

So might each and every class be singled out and these measurements applied, and however much the balances might be dusted, that results might be correctly ascertained, yet they would be found wanting. Neither would it be best to meet other expressed opinions to swell what may prove too cumbersome a report, for premature or prebiased opinions can only be met by experience, and experience comes only by daily work in these fields.

It may not be amiss to say a word or two about receptions and dismissals:

Bright, active, intelligent boys, from families who have good homes; a dear mother whose heart comes with her boy, and who never suffers time to pass without, in affectionate remembrance, pressing that boy to her heart. Many of these boys are here from willfulness, and having perhaps, too much their own way. It proves in these cases that parental indulgence was not the best training for them.

Another class are the children of unhappy marital relations, and in the bitterness engendered, the boy suffers, goes from home to seek more congenial companions, becomes wayward in the absence of the guiding hand of affection, and falls into vicious ways, and so finds a home in the Reform School. This class is far too numerous.

Intemperance with its attendant evils, is a strong arm sweeping in the tide of vicious, strong passioned, wayward youth, to Reform Schools, Houses of Correction and State Prisons, and its fruits are found in great abundance in this school—not only in the numbers brought here, but in the difficulties that lie in the way of true reformation. For this influence is but the parent of vices, bred in the nature of the child, and which will from time to time break over all restraints, and involve the victim in the most ruinous difficulties. "Who did sin, this man or his parents?" would be a pertinent question, when you trace the passions that this class of youth present. So terrible is this scourge of humanity in its effects.

Nobody's boy is brought here. Father and mother so long dead that they have no distinct remembrance of them. Wanderers from place to place, sleeping where night overtakes them. Sometimes in pinching want, and then amply supplied, and rejecting the substantial things given to sustain life, by the hand of charity, asking for delicacies; imbibing a spirit of antagonism against all whose right they invade, or whose counsels they reject; not originally bad at heart, trained so by associations with which they come in contact.

The sympathy and benevolence which is distressed at poverty and want, and desires to provide a *good home* for the children, contributes its share towards keeping our number good, and often too, in sending those here for whom it is manifestly the duty of the cities and counties to provide. Thus making poverty a vice, a passion, from whose controlling power, the unfortunate victim must be reclaimed. It is a good thing in this respect, to regard the State in the character of a father, and so exclaim: In our father's house are many facilities for caring

for and training youth, and provision to supply their wants, and this father has a large heart, and will gladly run and fall on the neck of the unfortunate, and give them a thorough cleansing. This will enlarge the field of charity, and place it too where it can be the most easily borne.

A father sometimes comes with his own boy, in whose way he has laid a snare to entrap him, that he may dispose of his own child. Henceforth he is very exact about the training of his son. His food, his clothing, his education, his being trained to industrious habits, and in every way fitted for usefulness and eminence, and if his sympathies for the child happen to take a turn, then irrespective of rules or commitments, he wants to take his boy home. To say nothing of such a father's own principles, what shall be the influence on such a boy's mind, as he grows up and begins to realize the action of his father? It will require more than ordinary power to inspire the child with any faith in humanity, when his own father has thus used him. We would that a solitary instance only could be found. In short a strange mixture of causes are working, from whose results a constant supply is being received to fill all available space in the school.

It will be seen that the dismissals of this year have largely exceeded those of any previous year, and it is hoped that while the number has been increased, the standard of attainment has not been lessened. It would undoubtedly have been better in some cases, had the School possessed means and facilities for keeping them a longer period of time, under proper training, and so not only give them a fair start in the rudiments of an education, but carry them well on in an academic course. Still it is safe to say that far the greater number of those released will try to resist temptation. That some will fail is very certain; and from this large number perhaps the number may seem large, and a triumph may arise in the minds of some who have other interests to serve. Still those who meet and successfully resist the temptations of evil, should not suffer in reputation for the errors of the unfortunate ones who may fall.

The homes of some of these boys, to which they return, are not helps to virtue and integrity; and where, perhaps, these last traits are not lacking, the management of home life drives the boy out once more to associations more genial, even if of suspected morality. Some have fallen in other years, of whom better things were expected; but a much less number, all things considered, than a casual observer would suppose, and it is safe to estimate that eight-tenths of all who are sent from the school, are benefited mentally, morally and physically. May our great Father above bless these boys as they go out to life's contests, with restraining and directing grace.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The past summer has been pre-eminently one of labor. The large sewer, draining all the cellars of the building, was one that required a large expenditure of time and labor. On its completion, the boys and teams were at once employed in preparing the cellars and gathering materials for the addition to the building now being constructed. This being done, the drainage of a chain of swamps immediately beyond the east line of the yard was commenced and pushed forward with vigor. These swamps have, without doubt, contributed largely to the bilious disorders which have prevailed here in former years. The drainage left the land in condition to be cleared up, which was done, saving, thereby, large quantities of wood, and burning the refuse. A portion of this has been plowed. In connection with this, a large field of new land has been broken up, from which it is hoped next season to obtain a better supply of crops, that shall meet the special wants of the School in that line, so that from this time on, the School will have what may properly be called a farm, where more of the boys may be employed.

The results of the gardening and what little farming has been this season carried on, will be shown in Table XIII.

An increase in the stock of cows is especially needed, which the above improvements on the farm will enable the school to keep.

AMUSEMENTS AND RECREATIONS.

The usual sports that boys in village and city schools enjoy, are allowed to the boys here, and the earnestness with which they enter them, shows clearly that but little fun runs to waste. Completing labor before the usual hours of closing shops, brings corresponding hours of play. In the winter season they often go in large or small companies to the river for skating, and in summer base ball is a favorite game. Marbles at all times when weather will permit will find devotees. New Years, Fourth of July and Christmas, are generally special holidays, when the good things of the table abound, only to meet appetites peculiarly fitted for their reception. At such seasons all things are made subservient to the special pleasure of the boys. The boys receive many tokens of remembrance from home in those ways in which a mother or a sister can best show their desire for their happiness or gratification. These gifts are readily shared by their companions, without grudge or stint.

Sabbath services have been this year as last. Sunday-School in the morning at 9 o'clock, in which, during the summer, the topical method of instruction has been followed with much apparent interest, giving an outline of the principal events of the Savior's life on earth. And here we would express our indebtedness to several gentlemen and ladies in the city who have been efficient helpers in this work.

Preaching and addresses by the resident clergymen of the city, alternating, and as friends from abroad have passed Sabbaths in the town they have come to assist in this work—especially during the session of the Legislature, the Constitutional Convention, and the late session of the Methodist Conference held in this city. Two things are gained by these changes and casual addresses. The boys are pleased with new faces and voices, and these friends become more interested in the boys.

HEALTH.

The year past has been one of remarkable health, as the report of the Physician will show. One death occurred in the

winter, but since then there has scarcely been a case of severity. The prompt responses and faithfulness of the Physician, Dr. Bartholomew, in cases of accident, or other calls, should not be passed without appreciative notice.

There is one other reference that, however lengthy this report may be, must not be omitted, and that is, the liberality of gentlemen in their interest in the boys.

The Hon. J. J. Bagley, Hon. T. W. Hawley, and O. Goldsmith, Esq., of the city of Detroit, have each given large presents of choice and well selected books, to the boys' library during the year. In no way can friends benefit these unfortunate boys, more than by presents such as these. The boys are now receiving impressions and thoughts that their whole lives shall develop. The books furnish food for the mind, and long after they shall be released from the School, these books and their contents will come to their minds, and be of infinite satisfaction to them. The Hons. J. W. Longyear, J. M. Howard and Z. Chandler, have furnished the library with Congressional reports and documents. Hon. H. G. Wells, of Kalamazoo, has, as beforetime, still showed his interest in the boys, by valuable engravings and books for the School.

H. A. Morgan, Esq., of Aurora, N. Y., donated a few dozen singing books for their music.

Mr. H. E. Baker, of the Tribune & Advertiser, during his stay in town last winter, did not fail to visit the School each Sabbath, and to add interest to the Sabbath service, donated for their use a fine selection of suitable hymns, printed on cards. Other friends who have visited the School, and become interested in the boys, frequently send them supplies of Sunday School papers. Some kind friend has sent one of the best religious journals of our land, "The Morning Star," for the use of the boys. Publishers of the following papers have kindly sent them to the School for the boys: The Wolverine Citizen, of Flint; Peninsula Courier, of Ann Arbor; Battle Creek Journal; Sturgis Journal.

GENTLEMEN—In submitting this report, I can but hope that the toils and cares of my fellow laborers, together with my own, put forth, as we hope in humble reliance upon Divine aid, have not been in vain, but that in the present and future, they will bring forth the fruits of virtue and integrity in these unfortunate boys, committed to our care. Permit me to express my thanks for your special counsel and sympathy, which has been an effectual help at all times. Hoping that your supervision shall continue to receive the favor of the great Friend of the unfortunate, I respectfully leave this report in your hands.

CHARLES JOHNSON,
Superintendent.



**ABSTRACT OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS' REPORTS, BY COUNTIES,
FOR 1867.**

**ABSTRACT OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS' REPORTS, BY COUNTIES,
FOR 1867.**

COUNTIES.	FED. FOR EDUCATION LIBRARIES	GENERAL					Value of Books and Loss and Loss	No. of Graded Schools	No. Visits by County Superintendents	No. Visits by Directors	No. of Qualified Teachers	No. of Qualified Teachers
		SCHOOL	TEACH.	PRIM.	SEC.	COLL.						
Allegan,	363 42		1	117	22		504,475	7	96	208	50	
Alpena,				4			5,550			7	1	
Antrim,				1	4		720			7	2	
Berry,	29 00		2	101	26		46,027	2	55	162	52	
BAY,				17			26,119	3		44	8	
Berrien,	8 00		9	128	7		134,292	7	96	259	62	
Branch,		10	9	100	8		110,955	4	67	179	72	
Calhoun,	1,086 21	4	24	126	6		153,205	4	58	261	67	
Cass,	129 75		22	92	8		79,524	6	92	196	62	
Cheboygan,				1	3		1,080			8	2	
Clinton,			1	94	38		67,322	4	111	186	38	
Delta,				1			3,950	1		4	1	
Eaton,		1	8	94	31		44,782	8	78	190	62	
Emmet,							75				6	
Genesee,	57 25		11	134	6		104,963	6	84	216	59	
Grand Traverse,				4	16		4,663			22	6	
Grenadier,	8 00			19	39		14,701	2	60	84	18	
Hillsdale,	1 50	10	16	144	6		117,215	4	107	296	36	
Houghton,		1		7	1		45,450	1		48	4	
Huron,				14	14		7,950			15	4	
Ingham,	45 80		15	108	11		64,015	3	112	181	45	
Ionia,		2	2	104	26		56,470	6	67	186	62	
Iosco,					1		126			8	1	
Isabella,	1 50			8	15		1,950			28	7	
Jackson,	120 42	8	38	112	6		153,007	6	97	196	76	
Kalamazoo,	54 87	1	15	114	6		118,468	4	71	184	48	
Kent,	219 65	2	7	156	20		155,104	6	109	207	72	
Keweenaw,	20 00		9	9	1		12,700	1	9	41	6	
Lapeer,	68 80		1	86	22		29,962	3	68	140	36	
Leelanau,				4	8		2,400			12	3	
Lenawee,	149 70	7	24	142	2		177,315	8	139	229	111	
Livingston,	115 27	6	9	104	19		52,397	3	4	198	47	
Mackinac,				4	1		1,260	1		7	2	
Mason,	101 00	2	12	81	5		71,780	9	96	198	62	
Marquette,			1	2	2		18,000	1	1	19	3	
Manitowoc,					4		200			4	3	
Marquette,			1	7	1		20,900	3		64	14	
Mason,				2	6		1,500			2	1	
Mecosta,				5	20		4,285			45	3	
Menominee,	8 50			2			1,600			50	1	
Midland,				4	5		3,847			24	4	
Monroe,	5 75	2	16	20	13		62,311	4	12	207	51	
Montcalm,				34	38		18,557	2	62	96	18	
Muskegon,				28	18		20,947	1	20	67	12	
Newaygo,	26 00			23	12		15,487	1	14	66	15	
Oakland,	58 64	12	16	196	6		154,429	8	92	214	114	
Oceana,				13	17		7,115			52	8	
Ontonagon,	1,107 60			4	3		9,200	4		4	4	
Ottawa,		1		78	14		50,212	6		128	31	
Saginaw,	240 36		6	67	18		161,226	4	68	168	31	
Sanilac,			2	44	27		28,572	4	54	152	22	
Shiawassee,				4	71		45,954	4	72	156	26	
St. Clair,	71 22		8	106	26		76,396	4	108	219	42	
St. Joseph,	3 15	1	16	98	2		101,014	6	61	222	35	
Tuscola,			1	47	26		28,957	2	23	90	12	
Van Buren,	26 50		2	118	19		72,275	6	14	180	50	
Washtenaw,	201 00	7	28	114			279,500	11	71	216	61	
Wayne,	4,780 79		34	117	1		310,750	7	89	220	52	
Supplemental,				2			760		2	14	1	
Total,	68,746 09	78	275	2409	685		8,361,567	179	2,594	7,491	2,807	7,977

ABSTRACT OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS' REPORTS, BY COUNTIES,
FOR 1867.

COUNTIES.	No. of Months School by Male Teachers.	No. of Months School by Female Teachers.	Avg. Wages per month, of Male Teachers.	Avg. Wages per month, of Female Teachers.	Total Wages paid to Male Teachers.	Total Wages paid to Female Teachers.	Value of Teachers' Board.
Allegan,	172.0	794.4	\$41 26	\$18 14	\$7,098 12	\$14,412 44	\$2,812 00
Alpena,	9.0	18.0	00 00	41 05	540 00	739 00	..... 00
Antrim,	7.0	21.8	42 00	16 28	294 00	346 75	171 50
Barry,	173.7	630.0	81 87	15 44	4,450 80	10,508 80	2,810 50
Bay,	89.0	149.5	81 88	81 95	8,173 96	4,777 88	120 00
Berrien,	239.6	1003.1	44 91	20 65	10,722 04	20,714 59	8,085 00
Branch,	242.7	821.8	38 25	17 28	9,284 64	14,208 60	8,754 00
Calhoun,	250.9	1247.4	41 45	19 06	10,398 94	28,782 56	8,988 00
Cass,	248.2	626.0	42 46	20 00	10,588 47	12,522 56	1,082 00
Cheboygan,	9.0	8.8	44 21	50 20	420 00	416 06	65 00
Clinton,	127.7	730.4	36 69	16 48	4,875 44	12,041 46	2,583 50
Delta,	4.0	8.0	45 00	00 00	180 00	180 00	..... 00
Eaton,	175.5	790.7	88 72	16 81	6,795 68	12,196 29	3,625 25
Emmet, . . . . .	.....	13.0	.....	9 11	.....	118 50	..... 00
Genesee,	199.0	961.3	46 88	17 49	9,890 28	16,821 98	4,224 00
Grand Traverse, . . .	26.8	127.0	30 69	16 27	807 36	2,065 91	785 50
Gratiot,	48.5	841.4	34 26	18 87	1,661 60	4,737 01	1,256 50
Hillsdale,	290.1	1029.5	38 28	16 78	11,165 97	16,208 00	8,003 23
Houghton,	38.0	158.7	104 60	47 36	4,127 69	7,516 16	120 00
Huron,	2.7	122.0	37 98	26 42	102 56	8,228 22	819 00
Ingham,	182.2	764.6	43 31	15 87	7,992 70	11,754 98	2,769 24
Ionia,	238.2	779.3	40 61	18 42	9,678 15	14,856 06	3,908 25
Iosco,	20.5	.....	22 44	.....	460 00	.....	82 00
Isabella,	26.9	66.0	37 90	15 18	1,019 50	1,002 11	680 00
Jackson,	308.6	1057.6	47 85	20 45	14,529 29	21,830 24	8,297 00
Kalamazoo,	225.0	1061.0	41 18	19 57	9,267 40	20,772 19	2,450 50
Kent,	306.7	1258.2	46 41	23 34	14,285 23	26,904 44	5,067 75
Keweenaw,	49.5	67.4	81 31	51 94	4,025 00	3,500 91	..... 00
Lapeer,	102.2	684.4	35 06	14 84	3,583 88	10,162 88	3,056 75
Leelanau,	29.1	49.0	22 51	15 20	655 80	759 50	289 00
Lenawee,	402.2	1421.3	39 06	19 46	15,712 82	27,602 73	5,558 66
Livingston,	238.8	646.8	33 24	18 98	7,756 82	9,042 94	2,863 50
Mackinac,	18.0	4.5	54 61	20 00	983 00	00 00	..... 00
Macomb,	215.0	696.7	43 78	18 46	9,418 28	12,862 54	1,511 00
Manistee,	12.0	45.0	43 34	24 20	580 12	1,089 00	143 00
Manitou,	10.5	7.5	37 83	19 24	892 00	144 36	110 00
Marquette,	59.0	118.5	79 66	47 88	4,700 00	5,098 76	..... 00
Mason,	8.0	87.7	36 66	20 74	110 00	782 25	127 50
Mecosta,	7.0	120.9	62 66	19 41	440 00	2,347 15	192 00
Menominee,	4.5	18.5	65 00	34 24	292 50	638 50	..... 00
Midland,	14.0	54.0	40 68	29 00	568 85	1,565 56	206 00
Monroe,	217.5	682.6	46 17	17 86	10,042 68	11,850 54	2,179 50
Montcalm,	54.0	364.1	32 66	15 82	1,780 71	5,580 65	2,640 25
Muskegon,	40.0	259.8	51 98	22 91	2,079 45	6,954 44	1,237 25
Newaygo,	43.0	163.8	51 26	16 97	2,460 20	2,779 86	1,261 40
Oakland,	440.0	1835.8	39 68	17 15	17,469 51	22,918 41	5,910 75
Oceana,	18.1	146.8	41 00	17 92	742 25	2,022 25	975 00
Ontonagon,	45.0	62.8	31 22	44 58	3,655 00	2,796 50	160 00
Ottawa,	226.8	545.7	41 34	19 87	9,376 78	10,848 17	2,682 38
Saginaw,	136.6	654.1	63 30	24 54	8,616 52	16,059 82	2,241 75
Sanilac,	92.5	345.2	34 52	18 62	3,193 07	6,427 96	636 40
Shiawassee,	180.2	586.3	43 40	16 81	6,651 75	9,858 58	1,745 30
St. Clair,	177.0	869.6	30 56	19 18	7,055 70	16,642 22	1,437 00
St. Joseph,	314.0	745.3	41 45	19 09	13,018 15	14,229 28	3,739 00
Tuscola,	70.0	373.8	43 67	17 25	3,057 45	6,440 27	1,602 00
Van Buren,	169.8	798.2	39 56	19 34	6,767 95	15,440 54	2,867 50
Washtenaw,	376.9	1297.0	43 71	20 98	17,406 98	26,156 18	8,637 00
Wayne,	371.1	1680.0	60 01	31 08	22,328 41	51,602 82	1,974 00
Supplemental,	8.0	17.5	.....	.....	73 00	380 64	120 00
Total,	7631.0	29729.0	\$44 03	\$19 48	\$338,208 84	\$579,330 17	\$102,680 91

FINANCIAL REPORT—RECEIPTS.

COUNTIES.	Money on hand Sept ember 3d, 1863.	No. Mill Tax.	Primary School Fund	Rate Mill.	Tuition of Non-resident Scholars.
Allegan,.....	\$3,543 30	\$6,004 42	\$3,004 37	\$2,787 58	\$275 43
Alpena,.....	120 00	1,112 41	1,112 74	25 00	.....
Antrim,.....	276 39	431 51	79 55	181 80	.....
Barry,.....	2,075 81	8,972 58	2,731 28	2,906 40	210 20
Bay,.....	1,655 97	2,663 92	1,048 14	142 00	34 00
Berrien,.....	4,981 57	8,654 70	5,177 65	8,806 00	299 46
Branch,.....	2,967 78	7,818 94	8,839 07	8,177 64	707 96
Calhoun,.....	4,558 79	11,887 24	5,006 29	4,885 27	471 06
Cass,.....	3,564 59	7,166 25	8,047 70	4,665 67	743 49
Cheboygan,.....	97 78	159 78	99 45	95 25	35 25
Clinton,.....	2,487 46	4,974 50	2,568 51	2,435 78	446 75
Delta,.....		200 00		88 70	.....
Eaton.....	1,699 24	5,862 66	3,388 42	2,717 96	662 83
Emmet,.....					.....
Genesee,.....	4,264 73	8,408 41	4,854 20	8,063 65	786 02
Grand Traverse,.....	373 94	607 81	382 46	968 02	56 03
Gratiot,.....	1,810 80	1,137 64	1,247 57	461 70	89 63
Hillsdale,.....	7,029 49	11,106 86	5,258 45	4,975 86	402 26
Houghton,.....	2,211 11	8,357 47	909 12	530 50	186 78
Huron,.....	1,089 12	1,344 78	656 12	600 93	8 09
Ingham,.....	2,542 78	6,109 36	3,301 64	2,723 78	825 26
Ionia,.....	2,196 82	7,517 59	8,512 17	4,298 56	1,122 76
Iosco,.....	15 50	278 61	85 81	227 20	.....
Isabella,.....	285 05	631 04	188 59	400 91	15 23
Jackson,.....	2,655 89	8,520 68	5,008 15	8,860 76	1,471 90
Kalamazoo,.....	6,918 46	10,282 28	4,357 82	8,245 55	826 36
Kent,.....	6,064 01	12,599 25	5,999 50	5,521 45	1,815 97
Keweenaw,.....	944 08	2,848 78	711 34	.....	.....
Lapeer,.....	1,242 54	4,061 27	2,688 80	1,957 38	168 00
Leelanau,.....	311 11	816 60	387 58	897 06	36 84
Lenawee,.....	10,638 34	20,845 04	6,287 90	4,886 86	1,168 22
Livingston,.....	1,160 06	6,127 86	3,048 55	4,845 00	212 21
Mackinac,.....	150 24	417 12	298 10	118 38	.....
Macomb,.....	3,893 96	9,863 91	4,508 66	1,809 06	611 23
Manistee,.....	1,640 48	785 19	879 81	259 28	19 54
Manitou,.....	96 62	99 00	171 03	115 61	21 09
Marquette,.....	3,621 21	2,154 65	567 06	.....	.....
Mason,.....	108 10	75 68	14 95	292 16	14 54
Mecosta,.....	617 60	1,028 99	278 26	604 42	36 50
Menominee,.....	375 28	892 60	78 86	.....	.....
Midland,.....	740 57	1,852 53	161 25	.....	.....
Monroe,.....	2,432 70	7,659 06	4,018 63	1,871 02	643 48
Montcalm,.....	1,280 18	2,754 51	1,147 98	1,272 98	128 98
Muskegon,.....	1,181 42	3,148 33	946 52	943 74	76 24
Newaygo,.....	1,241 82	1,825 70	471 85	698 89	78 43
Oakland,.....	7,807 07	18,284 09	6,558 28	8,778 22	1,359 72
Oceana,.....	1,808 19	789 70	840 95	871 12	7 37
Ontonagon,.....	1,448 17	2,034 95	619 20	.....	.....
Ottawa,.....	2,126 66	8,311 90	2,799 92	2,510 87	116 08
Saginaw,.....	9,412 41	2,901 73	8,722 59	1,841 85	17 36
Sanilac,.....	2,218 22	2,699 95	1,704 81	1,002 14	47 06
Shiawassee,.....	1,356 03	4,386 86	2,477 81	2,088 14	880 57
St. Clair,.....	6,824 77	7,338 94	4,935 47	1,112 10	190 34
St. Joseph,.....	8,478 19	11,770 39	8,985 20	2,226 74	762 07
Tuscola,.....	2,479 76	2,130 61	1,265 17	1,330 00	404 09
Van Buren,.....	8,969 08	6,836 99	3,440 60	3,569 68	507 27
Washtenaw,.....	10,192 00	18,528 87	5,763 18	8,050 31	2,819 86
Wayne,.....	44,319 50	9,447 93	18,155 72	4,695 15	901 02
Supplementary,.....	79 13	79 72	126 22	.....	.....
Total,	\$192,002 02	\$289,967 63	\$142,918 25	\$107,170 91	\$21,567 22

FINANCIAL REPORT—RECEIPTS.

COUNTIES.	District Tax to Pay Teachers' Wages.	Other District Taxes.	Tax on Dogs.	Raised from all other Sources.	Total Resources for the Year.
Allegan,.....	9,015 87	18,150 49	1,084 85	7,595 02	47,913 95
Alpena,.....	.....	960 00	.....	7 00	2,350 15
Antrim,.....	36 00	245 60	.....	100 00	1,349 95
Barry,.....	3,670 94	6,622 36	829 15	3,483 35	28,876 53
Bay,.....	3,338 03	21,046 71	.....	203 06	30,128 73
Berrien,.....	12,926 59	18,166 23	1,144 92	19,367 14	70,287 97
Brazos,.....	9,776 59	12,057 61	993 81	5,489 34	46,895 12
Calhoun,.....	12,133 21	19,209 69	991 30	19,008 00	78,384 15
Cass,.....	4,889 81	10,520 40	1,198 99	8,150 59	48,633 45
Cheboygan,.....	221 00	204 20	.....	802 00	1,214 71
Clinton,.....	4,326 96	16,288 12	904 76	2,260 39	37,049 56
Delta,.....	160 00	140 00	.....	.....	588 70
Eaton,.....	4,814 87	7,465 03	960 28	8,677 26	31,768 16
Emmet,.....	.....	.....	.....	88 50	88 50
Genesee,.....	11,168 22	14,966 60	301 43	2,188 51	49,348 78
Grand Traverse,.....	473 00	1,727 00	89 53	3,9 61	8,940 13
Gratiot,.....	2,678 68	4,600 70	342 44	1,420 68	12,146 63
Hillsdale,.....	4,913 97	9,435 90	888 22	6,004 01	50,060 41
Houghton,.....	4,740 41	14,885 48	.....	6,985 60	38,305 33
Huron,.....	556 00	1,108 81	108 43	268 56	5,691 85
Ingham,.....	7,495 61	12,516 25	762 46	3,008 48	39,446 48
Ionia,.....	6,222 24	10,629 68	826 85	8,696 50	61,366 62
Iosco,.....	.....	472 08	.....	.....	1,069 14
Isabella,.....	289 73	707 36	.....	301 60	2,654 37
Jackson,.....	6,487 92	39,484 24	991 92	3,815 56	72,873 75
Kalamazoo,.....	10,593 25	28,597 00	1,064 48	3,837 87	64,869 57
Kent,.....	20,970 85	17,298 80	983 66	44,589 98	115,620 58
Keweenaw,.....	4,638 00	2,600 00	.....	1,655 48	18,211 19
Lapeer,.....	4,611 86	5,919 41	.....	980 04	21,167 12
Leelanau,.....	127 85	264 10	127 16	286 84	2,198 85
Lenawee,.....	14,362 87	20,298 60	1,408 80	33,242 28	112,781 42
Livingston,.....	1,644 87	7,837 93	455 87	1,416 22	26,713 95
Mackinac,.....	400 00	150 60	.....	.....	1,528 85
Macomb,.....	4,819 86	21,256 28	783 86	8,333 00	40,957 59
Manistee,.....	829 00	6,441 85	.....	1,196 68	11,491 82
Manitou,.....	.....	.....	.....	181 43	612 31
Marquette,.....	4,250 00	10,360 88	.....	1,425 43	22,189 92
Mason,.....	115 00	144 77	10 00	266 28	1,046 07
Mecosta,.....	232 48	822 18	21 80	1,202 79	4,637 15
Menominee,.....	240 00	400 00	.....	232 02	1,719 15
Midland,.....	151 00	628 00	3 00	553 26	3,662 61
Monroe,.....	6,329 40	6,798 44	1,295 68	3,295 48	55,445 23
Montcalm,.....	1,460 25	4,105 75	138 48	1,649 01	13,908 00
Muskegon,.....	4,002 80	10,926 94	158 37	634 15	21,097 99
Newaygo,.....	1,665 80	4,464 01	98 28	701 70	10,597 17
Oakland,.....	7,028 88	26,594 93	619 01	11,762 05	87,882 97
Oceana,.....	1,004 84	1,788 60	118 20	586 31	6,176 72
Ontonagon,.....	4,835 87	1,892 28	.....	195 00	11,025 42
Ottawa,.....	10,855 45	11,128 43	764 87	1,838 46	87,143 33
Saginaw,.....	10,567 78	22,101 59	215 24	40,900 85	91,486 50
Sanilac,.....	3,306 96	8,804 85	898 85	2,245 42	22,789 49
Shiawassee,.....	6,068 20	7,512 04	814 48	3,768 91	28,469 23
St. Clair,.....	11,606 40	10,817 28	995 97	9,806 64	52,408 42
St. Joseph,.....	9,794 28	9,065 44	1,082 87	3,180 86	45,006 81
Tuscola,.....	3,101 56	5,652 20	119 01	1,810 98	17,947 42
Van Buren,.....	7,016 74	16,648 62	1,031 57	2,836 62	44,362 15
Washtenaw,.....	18,204 72	25,344 26	1,255 13	18,982 24	104,684 43
Wayne,.....	52,550 81	29,500 62	9 06	85,844 58	191,476 68
Supplementary,.....	87 00	23 00	.....	.....	494 07
Total,.....	\$332,842 18	\$541,462 05	\$25,812 92	\$331,062 65	\$2,011,236 01

FINANCIAL REPORT—EXPENDITURES.

COUNTIES.	Paid Male Teachers.	Paid Female Teachers.	Paid for Building and Repairs, and on Debts for same.	Paid for other purposes.
Allegan,	\$6,920 79	\$13,926 41	\$13,821 73	\$7,293 12
Alpena,	540 00	548 74	726 41	562 26
Autrim,	294 00	345 75	242 55	81 35
Barry,	5,436 79	10,563 41	7,917 15	2,444 22
Bay,	8,278 96	4,567 77	10,686 91	6,268 21
Berrien,	10,793 16	20,515 82	19,475 23	12,404 19
Branch,	9,001 86	14,507 41	16,613 19	6,117 26
Calhoun,	10,547 64	23,381 81	32,334 56	9,056 49
Case,	19,357 12	12,453 17	7,143 81	11,433 17
Cheboygan,	209 00	416 66	399 71	44 72
Clinton,	4,504 81	10,368 81	7,264 47	3,567 47
Delta,	180 00	180 00	100 00	128 70
Eaton,	8,748 00	11,360 97	14,546 65	2,321 00
Emmet, .....	.....	88 50	.....	.....
Genesee,	9,961 76	15,915 15	12,526 70	7,043 18
Grand Traverse,	1,066 81	1,690 17	1,611 67	218 20
Gratiot,	1,650 94	4,298 86	2,899 86	1,600 52
Hillsdale,	11,111 73	17,030 04	10,559 45	5,772 42
Houghton,	4,027 00	76,157 71	5,249 97	18,735 50
Huron,	102 56	3,199 85	728 19	666 22
Ingham,	7,857 40	11,518 45	7,562 82	7,415 61
Ionia,	9,527 87	13,921 79	17,49 44	6,420 73
Isaco, .....	.....	509 00	63 44	9 01
Isabella,	1,002 56	842 96	171 94	297 00
Jackson,	14,529 89	21,324 06	18,102 40	18,391 12
Kalamazoo,	9,260 18	20,997 62	18,966 98	6,008 28
Kent,	14,052 50	28,148 02	43,446 96	16,165 42
Keweenaw,	8,820 00	3,282 91	1,900 56	1,805 12
Lapeer,	8,438 40	10,011 85	5,291 42	2,130 61
Leelanau,	615 20	740 50	223 49	49 12
Lenawee,	16,381 56	28,755 28	46,874 70	11,407 64
Livingston,	7,589 83	8,864 71	8,149 32	2,132 25
Mackinac,	988 00	90 00	116 00	200 24
Macomb,	8,494 28	12,521 23	8,983 06	4,000 48
Manistee,	680 12	1,048 50	7,151 55	967 18
Manitou,	386 00	144 86	56 00	20 26
Marquette,	4,770 00	5,548 76	6,796 57	2,788 50
Mason,	110 00	687 95	218 21	15 70
Mecosta,	440 00	2,204 06	1,053 26	437 41
Menominee,	292 50	693 50	687 51	148 74
Midland,	508 86	1,457 06	344 82	210 17
Monroe,	9,948 63	11,652 25	5,516 19	2,361 58
Montcalm,	1,730 71	5,299 05	2,393 08	2,384 22
Muskegon,	2,079 45	6,741 99	5,583 46	4,403 38
Newaygo,	2,460 20	2,684 46	8,600 77	1,007 54
Oakland,	17,485 74	24,422 08	22,028 18	18,913 51
Oceana,	758 15	2,183 67	1,845 55	708 81
Ontonagon,	8,655 00	2,788 25	703 27	1,985 28
Ottawa,	9,128 08	10,303 41	9,509 75	3,041 72
Saginaw,	8,581 67	16,068 19	24,835 38	14,693 20
Sanilac,	8,167 77	6,480 91	6,496 27	3,049 61
Shiawassee,	5,843 73	9,424 56	8,065 63	4,268 26
St. Clair,	7,056 70	16,500 16	10,287 68	8,671 66
St. Joseph,	18,042 89	18,322 48	6,575 71	6,900 38
Tuscola,	8,082 42	6,004 10	4,494 91	1,733 38
Van Buren,	6,767 95	19,909 56	11,265 87	7,788 57
Washtenaw,	17,344 01	25,800 92	21,800 17	17,413 68
Wayne,	21,917 55	50,764 62	29,274 18	17,451 82
Supplementary,	88 00	280 64	2 40	28 30
Total,	\$886,064 96	\$572,284 52	\$545,437 30	\$287,701 66

FINANCIAL REPORT—EXPENDITURES.

COUNTRIES.

	Amount expended September 2d, 1867.	Total Expenditures for year, including amount on hand.	Total Indebtedness of the District, Sep- tember 2d, 1867.
Allegan,	35,536 45	247,929 40	34,430 52
Alpena,	12 34	2,350 15	1,019 15
Antrim,	384 12	1,349 98	.....
Barry,	2,204 28	28,908 99	4,678 19
Bay,	4,827 57	20,210 86	9,673 88
Berrien,	6,573 33	70,267 15	25,561 07
Branch,	2,587 75	46,862 07	19,779 54
Calhoun,	13,901 18	78,128 67	17,998 04
Cass,	2,800 91	43,621 41	11,151 10
Cheboygan,	44 61	1,214 71	418 00
Clinton,	4,904 30	37,087 54	16,444 18
Delta,	.....	588 70	.....
Eaton,	3,039 09	31,652 66	13,398 85
Emmet,	.....	88 50	80 00
Genesee,	3,815 20	49,847 55	6,914 86
Grand Traverse,	875 40	4,930 07	382 34
Gratiot,	1,736 22	12,220 34	9,936 19
Hillsdale,	6,630 21	50,061 22	.....
Houghton,	2,616 89	38,305 33	14,066 62
Huron,	989 84	5,691 39	609 16
Ingham,	5,008 67	39,478 81	2,176 84
Ionia,	4,821 82	51,666 94	18,167 76
Iosco,	495 70	1,069 14	12 00
Isabella,	241 58	2,664 48	397 22
Jackson,	18,243 96	72,820 69	11,715 77
Kalamazoo,	10,790 03	64,821 85	2,636 97
Kent,	8,557 60	115,640 66	17,929 98
Keweenaw,	2,391 91	18,211 19	2,576 35
Lapeer,	1,39 00	21,167 52	8,820 12
Leelanau,	571 61	2,199 86	40 11
Lenawee,	10,267 52	112,718 15	44,153 62
Livingston,	2,099 70	26,718 84	3,180 40
Mackinac,	75 50	1,522 86	.....
Macomb,	6,170 27	40,967 59	4,299 09
Manistee,	1,754 56	11,491 69	8,619 45
Manitou,	.....	612 31	79 00
Marquette,	2,891 00	22,189 92	2,009 45
Mason,	88 91	1,066 07	156 86
Mecosta,	680 04	4,638 76	247 25
Menominee,	86 90	1,719 16	96 80
Midland,	1,067 22	3,662 61	438 16
Monroe,	4,964 59	26,646 26	2,328 38
Montcalm,	1,718 17	13,809 36	1,606 00
Muskegon,	1,813 49	21,007 97	9,306 19
Newaygo,	752 96	10,597 17	2,839 31
Oakland,	6,170 42	87,966 09	11,288 46
Oceana,	679 23	6,170 72	1,450 42
Ontonagon,	1,928 66	11,017 42	181 82
Ottawa,	3,243 54	37,009 59	7,112 66
Saginaw,	28,182 94	91,400 15	49,141 17
Sanilac,	3,304 55	22,788 86	2,176 77
Shiawassee,	1,706 80	28,499 23	5,561 40
St. Clair,	9,915 39	52,407 84	7,181 98
St. Joseph,	4,617 30	45,005 46	7,884 18
Tuscola,	2,748 51	17,947 42	3,838 57
Van Buren,	6,143 38	44,365 80	12,203 58
Washtenaw,	12,427 47	104,701 06	28,782 78
Wayne,	72,816 68	191,488 08	17,060 72
Supplementary,	90 74	494 07	58 86
Total,	\$308,156 00	\$2,011,025 88	\$489,476 88

ABSTRACT OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS' REPORTS, BY COUNTIES, FOR 1867.

COUNTIES.	No. of Volumes added to Town Library.	No. of Vols. in Town Library.	No. of New Districts.	No. of Meetings held by Inspectors.	No. of Select Schools.	Number attending Select Schools.	Amt' voted at Spring Election for Libraries	Amt' of fines, etc., received from County Treas'r, for Libraries	Amount paid for Books for Libraries.	Amount paid Board of Inspectors.
Allegan,	60	2276	7	63	6	120	.....	\$173 04	\$75 03	\$221 37
Alpena, ....	.....	.....	8	8	2	33	.....	.....	.....	23 00
Antrim,	21	210	8	11	1	8	\$127 50	.....	98 75	28 00
Barry,	570	4	53	8	8	87	.....	50 71	.....	113 26
Bay,	40	2	27	9	9	260	.....	.....	.....	90 00
Berrien,	81	2686	2	70	6	161	25 00	421 08	49 41	173 50
Branch,	203	8	77	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	181 00
Calhoun,	322	1159	5	85	14	640	300 00	615 29	418 69	176 70
Cass,	2	700	5	58	8	49	.....	292 08	7 50	142 50
Cheboygan, ..	130	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton,	6	694	3	61	2	50	.....	.....	.....	197 50
Delta, ....	.....	.....	2	2	2	30	320 00	.....	.....	.....
Eaton,	1089	2	57	10	239	27 75	.....	.....	.....	128 00
Emmet,	21	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 00
Genesee,	240	5	56	6	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	154 50
Gr. Traverse, ..	119	7	21	1	18	25 00	47 82	.....	.....	50 79
Gratiot,	63	6	42	4	57	.....	18 86	.....	.....	143 74
Hillsdale,	359	1	63	8	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	196 75
Houghton, ....	.....	4	26	1	200	.....	110 20	.....	.....	83 00
Huron,	18	485	4	21	5	155	73 02	89 22	62 00	47 00
Ingham,	300	2	93	7	240	.....	71 94	.....	.....	93 65
Ionia,	810	1	64	12	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	160 75
Iosco,	64	100	1	6	2	34	25 00	.....	65 00	2 00
Isabella,	5	4	15	.....	.....	125 00	.....	.....	.....	41 00
Jackson,	453	.....	96	5	140	.....	1297 87	.....	.....	328 45
Kalamazoo, ..	40	740	5	62	5	165	.....	944 65	75 60	126 50
Kent,	3099	7	107	11	285	.....	73 40	.....	.....	251 25
Keweenaw, ..	250	.....	11	3	67	.....	.....	.....	151 49	.....
Lapeer,	552	7	54	2	70	.....	25 47	5 50	.....	185 75
Leelanau, ...	24	372	7	24	2	46	70 00	17 74	32 00	38 50
Lenawee,	174	6064	2	82	11	685	.....	568 87	227 37	244 00
Livingston,	1310	2	47	2	70	.....	49 87	.....	.....	122 00
Mackinac,	451	2	7	2	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00
Macomb,	527	.....	36	8	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	112 50
Manistee,	144	7	14	4	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	62 77
Manitou, ....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	6 66	.....	.....	39 00
Marquette, ..	204	387	.....	6	.....	.....	626 00	304 20	.....	.....
Mason,	29	182	4	8	1	.....	25 00	86 03	.....	17 00
Mecosta,	159	305	4	25	.....	25 00	.....	206 35	47 50	.....
Menominee, ..	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	327 56	.....	.....	4 00
Midland,	70	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 00
Monroe,	179	4043	1	69	8	347	.....	804 43	215 51	161 50
Montcalm, ..	72	270	6	57	2	43	.....	282 65	100 00	158 16
Muskegon, ..	77	186	8	32	1	15	10 00	.....	140 00	80 50
Newaygo, ...	120	1220	9	39	.....	.....	26 23	164 04	90 25	.....
Oakland,	2094	.....	84	4	146	.....	21 51	.....	.....	183 20
Oceana,	81	3	35	3	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	105 25
Untonagon, ..	148	.....	10	4	168	100 00	51 64	.....	.....	5 00
Ottawa,	78	1217	8	57	4	140	25 00	88 57	111 94	116 56
Saginaw,	153	1255	8	100	20	962	775 00	59 60	233 85	234 75
Sanilac,	10	1259	8	49	3	67	75 00	109 71	16 00	112 50
Shiawassee, ..	591	3	58	1	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	157 50
St. Clair,	71	2434	2	65	3	68	.....	304 41	123 86	211 50
St. Joseph,	70	70	2	51	3	75	.....	60 86	.....	180 75
Tuscola,	18	957	8	42	.....	.....	22 38	16 84	15 82	119 25
Van Buren ..	2	1085	5	70	7	172	50 00	139 10	11 00	198 50
Washtenaw, ..	6	8035	2	73	4	216	.....	25 52	22 00	189 70
Wayne,	254	5128	3	85	24	8450	.....	3194 81	441 02	239 50
Total,	2184	52883	182	2554	257	10708	\$2211 27	\$10976 21	\$3402 81	\$6462 41

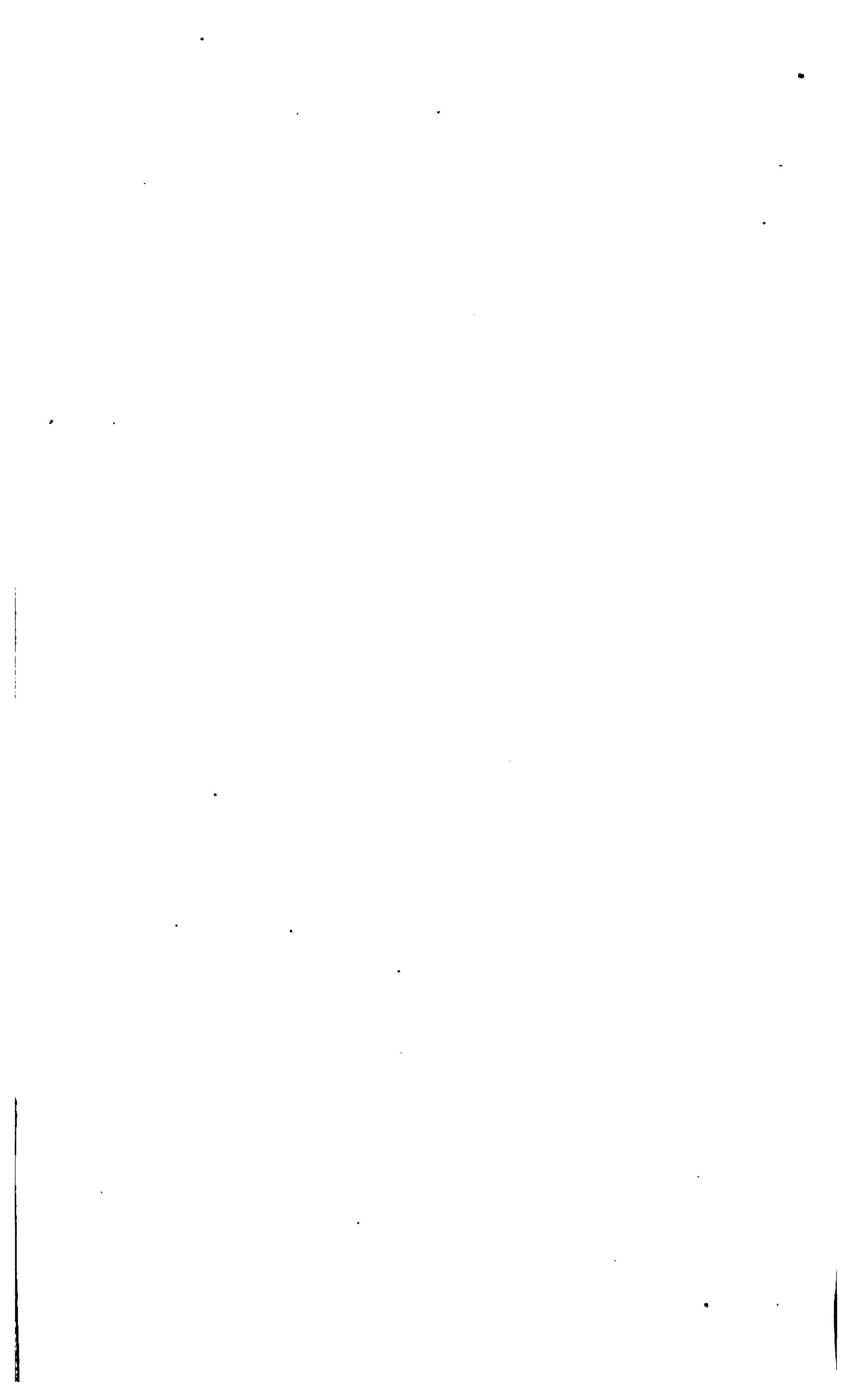
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Inspectors of the State Prison

OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR THE YEAR 1867.

By Authority.

LANSING:
JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1867.



OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

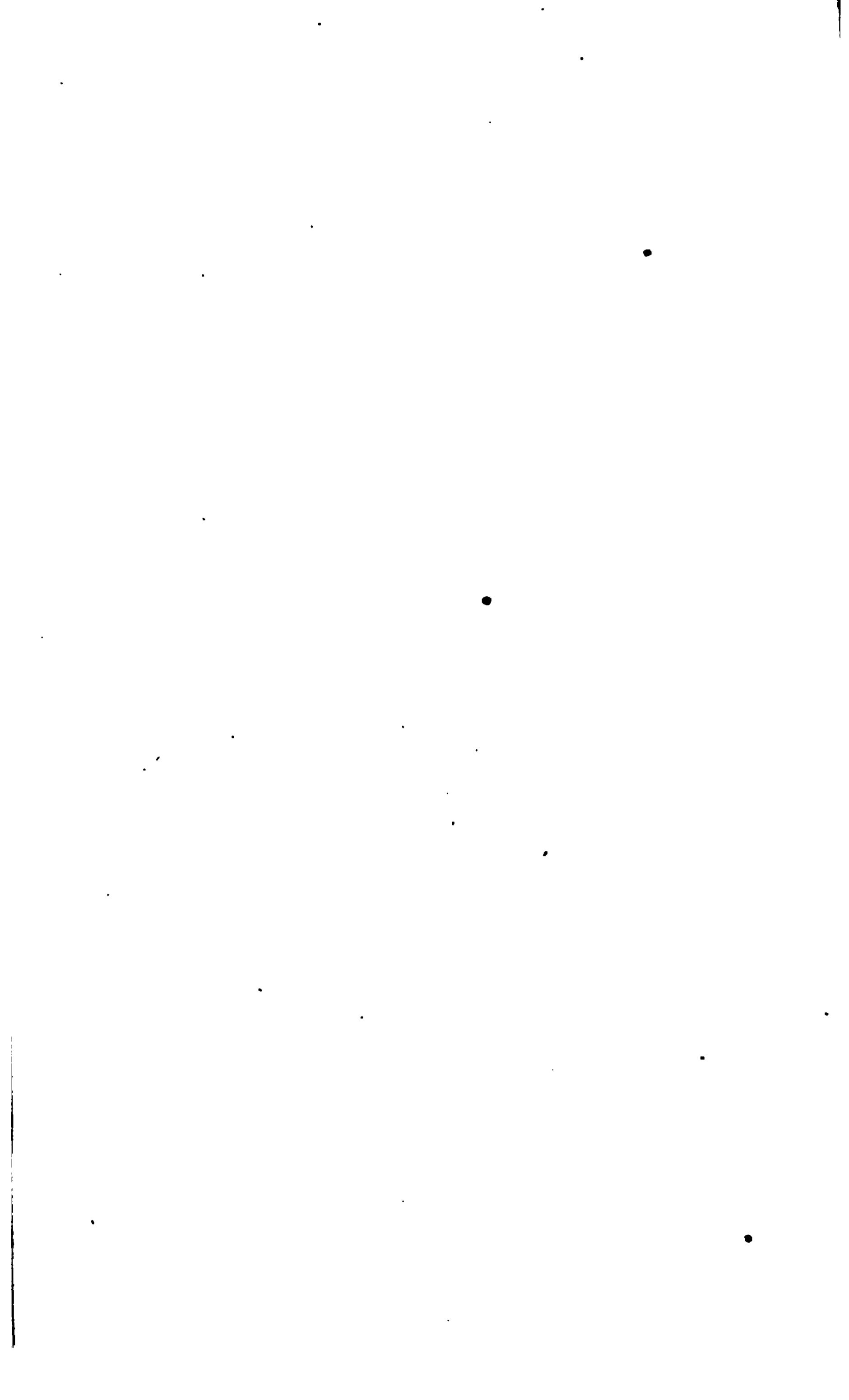
INSPECTORS:

Hon. T. F. MOORE, President, Adrian.
Hon. F. H. RANKIN, Flint.
Hon. WM. PAGE, Jackson.

H. H. BINGHAM,	AGENT.
J. R. MARTIN,	DEPUTY KEEPER.
J. W. HULIN,	CLERK.
Rev. H. HODSKISS,	CHAPLAIN.
CYRUS SMITH, M. D.,	PHYSICIAN.
Miss E. M. WILLIAMS,	MATRON.

ASSISTANT KEEPERS.

W. M. CAMPBELL,	R. J. AUSTIN,
A. FERRIS,	H. UNDERWOOD,
O. C. TUNNICLIFF,	M. A. MAYNARD,
O. R. COLE,	D. FISHER,
R. THORN,	H. PERRINE,
S. THORN,	J. T. HAMMOND,
J. GLASGOW,	W. SEDGWICK,
D. LANE,	S. G. SMITH,
M. GALLOP,	D. BARNS.
F. S. ROOT,	



REPORT.

To the Hon. Secretary of State of the State of Michigan:

As provided by law, the undersigned, Board of Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison, have the honor to lay before you their annual report of the condition and transactions pertaining to the several departments of that Institution, for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1867.

In presenting to you the several reports of the departments of the Prison, we feel somewhat encouraged in the present condition and prosperity of the Institution as compared with years past, and particularly we feel it to be a matter of congratulation that through the watchful care of the Agent and the blessing of the All-wise Providence, we have been spared for another year, from the sad calamity of fire in any of its departments.

The number of convicts confined in Prison at the date

of our report, is.....	582
Number Nov. 30th, 1866,.....	502

Increase during the year,.....	80
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Number at the close of the fiscal year, 1866,.....	502
Number Nov. 30th, 1865,.....	315

Increase during the year 1866,.....	187
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Although the increase in the number of convicts for the year that has just closed has fallen short of half the number of the year preceding, yet two years more with an increase like that of the year past, will fill the Prison to its utmost limits.

The receipts of the Prison for the past year from all sources, have been..... \$82,434 86
 Total amount expended,..... 80,268 29
 Balance cash on hand, at the close of the year,. \$2,166 57

The earnings of the Prison for the past year, have been..... \$57,856 58
 For the previous year the earnings were..... 40,519 80
 Excess in earnings of the year just closed over the previous year,..... \$17,336 78

The disbursements of the Prison for the year closing Nov. 30th, 1866, were..... \$105,919 19
 For the year 1867,..... 80,268 29
 Less this year than last,..... \$25,650 90

Price per week of rations per convict for the year just closed,..... \$1.27½
 Same for the year previous,..... 1.42½

For a statement in detail of all the expenditures on account of the Prison, we most respectfully refer you to the report of the Agent, which you will find accompanying this. We would also call your attention to the reports of the Physician, Chaplain and Matron, for valuable information in their several departments.

The health of the convicts during the past year, has been (for the number confined in prison) remarkably good. This, of itself, speaks well for the Agent and Physician, in their efforts to promote cleanliness in all the departments of the Prison.

At the last session of the Legislature, an appropriation was made for the following specific improvements in the prison: For shop, \$12,000; for taking down and rebuilding a part of the prison wall, \$2,000; for flagging with stone, the floors of the wings and kitchen, \$4,000; for Insane Prison, \$10,000.

As the number of convicts seemed likely to increase, and as a consequence, a like increased demand for shop-room, it was thought advisable by the Board, as a matter of economy as well as necessity, to occupy *all* the ground left in the prison yard calculated for shops. The consequence has been, with the advice of the Agent, we have expended more in the construction of a shop, than was at first contemplated.

Also, it is our settled policy in all matters of construction, (as a matter of economy in the end,) to construct with particular reference to durability.

In view of the facts before stated, we have built a shop 116 feet long and 72 feet wide, three stories in height, with attic, covered with slate roof, at a cost of \$15,273 97. The defective wall has been taken down and rebuilt in a most substantial manner, under the supervision of the Agent. In removing the old wall, the economy of durability of construction was made very plain. It was a wonder that the old wall could stand at all, for its foundation seemed to be made up of the old debris about the Prison yard. The Agent commenced the foundation of the new wall on the bed-rock, at the depth of eight feet from the surface, and we feel sure what has been rebuilt will be a wall for years to come. The cost of rebuilding wall was \$1,934 74.

The stones for the flagging of the halls were procured by the Agent, at Joliet, Ill., and are of most excellent quality. It was not considered good policy by the Board, with the advice of the Agent, to take men largely from the contracts for the purpose of making these improvements, but to use what loose men we had. A part of the flagging is already completed, and the remainder is in a good state of forwardness, so much so, that it is hoped before the spring will open, the whole will be finished; when so done, it will be an improvement long needed, for the health and comfort of the convicts.

As there was not money in the Treasury for all the appropriation made, the Insane Prison will not be commenced until another year. Although the amount appropriated by the Legis-

lature for a shop has been exceeded, yet we feel warranted in the expenditure made, in view of the wants of the Prison, and at the same time we feel assured in saying that we have no doubt but that we shall save enough in the construction of the two last named improvements, to make up the excess in the first, so that we shall be able to accomplish all that was contemplated in the appropriation strictly within its limits, and that too, in a most substantial manner.

The following contracts, for the hire of convict labor, have been let during the past year:

To Gilbert & Co., (old Cabinet contract at 28 cents per day,) 75 men at 50 cents per day. To Withington, Cooley & Co., (old Agricultural Tool contract at 40 cents per day,) 100 men at 52 cents per day.

To Webster & Courter, 75 men in the finishing of leather, at 50 cents per day. To B. O. Fisher, 30 men in the manufacture of brooms, at 65 cents per day. The last named contract has ceased to exist.

The cabinet contract commenced under its renewal the first of October last; the leather, the first of August. The agricultural commences under the new contract, the first of May next. Also the following named contracts, let the year previous, have gone into operation during the past year: Hollingsworth Bros. & Signor, 30 men in the manufacture of cigars, at 65 cents per day. Webster & Courter, 50 men in the manufacture of horse collars, at 65 cents per day. From these may we not look for better things in the way of receipts for the year to come? We are well aware that the people of the State feel that the Prison should be self-sustaining; and, as a Board of Inspectors, we are putting forth every effort consistent with the welfare of the Prison, to the accomplishment of this object, and in this we have the hearty coöperation of the Agent. But while our receipts are from old contracts running at from 28 to 40 cents per day, and the prices of subsistence almost doubled, (I should have said almost thribbled,) it cannot be expected that the Prison can pay its way. We can only say that we shall set this

one thing before us: to do all we can to accomplish an object so desirable to the people of the State, and also to ourselves.

We are aware that the matter of discipline in our State Prison, and the manner of the infliction of punishment has excited some criticism, and this is right. This is a right the people of the State have, to closely scan all the doings of its public officials, and such scrutiny strongly tends to the correction of evils, which may largely exist in all our public institutions. While such is true, it is a matter of fact, that there will be wide differences of opinion in regard to the best means to be adopted to obtain so desirable a result, as correct discipline in an institution like our State Prison. Some hold that no harsh means should ever be used; that kindness always will win; while others take the opposite extreme, that State Prison is only a place of punishment; reformation is not to be taken into account. Yet, all concede the one thing, that strict discipline must be maintained, and their means of recommendation are *the* means necessary to produce a result so desirable. Now, it is a matter exceedingly unpleasant to us to be compelled to inflict corporeal punishment upon any convict, but good discipline we *must have*, or convicts cannot be controlled. Six hundred of our most desperate men confined together, must be under control, or we have no business at all with an institution like this. Now, we believe that every officer connected with the Prison, should be a man possessing a kind heart and a correct moral character, and then he will feel it no disgrace to try, at least, to do the convict good, by pointing him to the path of virtue, and to use his influence to persuade him to a better life. But there are men so debased by crime, so lost to all love for anything good, that nothing *but to be made to feel most sensibly*, that "the way of the transgressor is hard," will prompt them to keep anywhere within the bounds of good discipline.

Our State has too far lost sight of this important fact. We do not pay attention enough to the cultivation of the moral, the religious character. The salary of our Chaplain is too small. Six hundred dollars will not command the talent demanded.

As in *matter*, there is no state of rest; so in morals—we are growing better, or we are growing worse. These men are confined in prison, for the most part, for short terms; they will soon again mingle in the broad avenues of society, either better or worse men. It is our duty then, while we would protect society, by their incarceration, to spare no effort for their reformation.

In conclusion, we would say, that in all matters connected with the welfare of the Prison, we have the hearty coöperation of the Agent, and of all his subordinate officers, and that our thanks are due to them for their untiring efforts to make our State Prison what the people of the State so much desire that it should be—a success.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

THOMAS F. MOORE,

F. H. RANKIN,

WM. PAGE,

Inspectors.

TABLE I.

STATEMENT showing the number of Convicts in the Michigan State Prison, at the beginning of the undermentioned fiscal years, the number received, and the average in the Prison for the year.

YEARS.	No. at Beginning	Average No.	No. Received.
1846,.....	119	120.0	40
1847,.....	122	120.0	40
1848,.....	119	124.5	33
1849,.....	128	117.0	31
1850,.....	110	119.5	50
1851,.....	131	141.0	84
1852,.....	176	186.5	87
1853,.....	209	210.0	71
1854,.....	205	219.1	103
1855,.....	246	278.3	141
1856,.....	304	316.5	186
1857,.....	349	378.8	170
1858,.....	411	443.6	195
1859,.....	473	484.8	212
1860,.....	535	597.5	272
1861,.....	621	578.6	140
1862,.....	531	459.6	110
1863,.....	410	358.2	104
1864,.....	333	319.15	105
1865,.....	292	280.2	161
1866,.....	315	412.2	805
1867,.....	502	531.1	254
1868,.....	582	Nov. 30, '67	

TABLE II.

*STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of Disbursements for Rations during each of the undermentioned fiscal years, the average expense for the Provisions of each Convict, during each year, and for each week in the year.**

YEARS	Aggregate Am't.	EXPENSES OF EACH CONVICT	
		Annually.	Weekly
1846,	\$ 2,818 85	\$28 50	\$ 45 $\frac{1}{2}$
1847,	2,951 41	22 71	43 $\frac{3}{4}$
1848,	2,885 55	23 17	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
1849,	2,858 46	24 43	47
1850,	2,970 83	24 86	48
1851,	3,484 17	24 71	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
1852,	4,635 64	34 85	48
1853,	7,151 05	34 05	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
1854,	8,731 69	39 85	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
1855,	11,128 16	39 98	76 $\frac{3}{4}$
1856,	12,911 01	40 79	78 $\frac{1}{4}$
1857,	16,328 35	43 10	82 $\frac{3}{4}$
1858,	17,324 89	39 05 $\frac{1}{2}$	75
1859,	17,180 80	35 44	68
1860,	18,333 70	30 68	59
1861,	19,620 11	33 90	65
1862,	15,071 91	32 79	63
1863,	13,697 07	38 26	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
1864,	13,861 06	43 43	80
1865,	18,156 73	64 84 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 22 $\frac{3}{4}$
1866,	30,564 12	74 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 42 $\frac{1}{2}$
1867,	35,232 22	66 85	1 27 $\frac{1}{2}$

*The fiscal year for 1847 is for 13 months, ending November 30; subsequent years end the same time.

TABLE III.

STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of Disbursements for the Prison during each of the undermentioned fiscal years, for all purposes except for Building and Repairs, the average amount for each Convict, and the Amount expended for Building and Repairs.

YEARS.	Except for Build- ing and Rep.	To each Convict Annually.	For Building and Repairs.
1846,	\$9,602 53	\$80 02	\$4,385 86
1847,	17,000 52	130 78	1,059 90
1848,	12,257 69	98 45	3,336 98
1849,	16,447 62	140 57	4,387 52
1850,	14,776 71	123 65	2,191 61
1851,	16,927 21	120 05	1,594 33
1852,	17,635 97	96 17	6,303 87
1853,	20,444 72	97 85	4,597 35
1854,	25,229 69	115 15	3,502 84
1855,	34,612 97	124 37	2,804 53
1856,	37,074 59	117 14	5,720 50
1857,	45,693 22	120 62	3,206 24
1858,	49,665 89	111 96	4,695 77
1859,	42,283 04	87 29	4,611 77
1860,	47,684 50	79 81	1,849 36
1861,	48,283 04	83 44	1,456 62
1862,	46,056 69	100 21	5,439 27
1863,	41,979 79	117 26	2,928 04
1864,	45,818 02	143 62	1,517 26
1865,	56,616 81	202 20	19,265 71
1866,	91,855 64	221 73	14,563 55
1867,	76,242 50	143 60	4,025 79



The fiscal years ending November 30, from 1853 to 1867.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Oil 320 88	\$13,272 39	\$11,859 03	\$14,467 71	\$18,312 22	\$15,359 30
Gas 050 04	5,978 96	5,771 61	5,274 04	5,995 98	7,003 04
Rai 071 91	13,697 07	13,861 06	18,156 73	30,564 12	35,232 22
Bul 881 92	5,411 85	6,300 33	8,618 01	20,676 22	4,025 79
Clo 439 27	2,928 04	1,517 26	19,265 71	14,563 55	9,231 86
Fue 814 86	1,880 55	3,409 23	4,168 60	6,736 38	2,708 90
Hos 325 25	282 21	254 62	551 47	1,399 26	220 82
Oil 552 41	1,027 35	984 29	688 25	1,406 93	1,120 57
Total 620 11	376 09	448 60	960 42	2,323 84	1,187 76
Fou 262 10	401 83	460 14	276 39	336 78	803 76
Lit 282 96	100 00	226 45	32 71	297 99	21 00
Dia 992 00	797 50	785 00	632 50	478 55	793 25
Cost 367 67	128 11	888 61	1,586 75	412 45	134 90
Per	252 35	125 00	241 50	158 12	704 26
Age 41 20	45 40	72 56	26 90	175 30	77 15
Sta .....	.....	.....	147 45	210 75	33 70
Swe 224 79	42 38	66 25	66 90	567 41	719 55
Int 64 17	102 83	54 23	228 68	279 45	343 18
Post 83 56	46 78	80 57	51 92	53 49	103 33
Prf 102 25	79 87	107 45	132 30	70 53	201 60
Con .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ed	63 59	28 00	67 35	66 95	132 10
Milk 367 03	92 20	65 00	200 27	833 07	110 25
Ex .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sum 064 38	\$46,107 26	\$47,335 28	\$75,842 55	\$105,919 19	\$80,268 29



ABSTRACT OF MONTHLY STATEMENTS.

DECEMBER, 1866.

Cash on hand, Nov. 30, brought forward,.....	\$1,012 79
received for convict labor,.....	\$2,338 42
" " deposits,.....	2 70
" for Inspectors' certificates,.	4,000 00
" " rent,.....	14 57
" " property sold,.....	103 01
" from United States,.....	738 67
" " visitors,.....	53 50

	7,250 87
Total cash received,.....	\$8,263 66

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,.....	\$1,840 63
pay of guards,.....	463 40
rations,.....	2,748 93
clothing and bedding,.....	305 85
building and repairs,.....	318 91
discharged convicts,.....	68 00
convict deposits.....	22 27
interest,.....	343 18
tobacco,.....	1 55
forage,.....	83 12
fuel,.....	436 07
oil, candles and gas,.....	237 88
library,.....	3 00
education,.....	46 50
Agent's traveling expenses,.....	6 40

Total cash expended,	\$6,925 69
Balance cash on hand,.....	1,337 97

	\$8,263 66

JANUARY, 1867.

Cash on hand Dec. 31, brought forward,.....	\$1,337 97
received for convict labor,.....	\$3,414 76
" " deposits,.....	5 00
" for Inspectors' certificates,	4,000 00
" " property sold.....	83 00
" from United States,.....	145 23
" " visitors,.....	75 80
	—————
	7,723 79
Total cash received,.....	\$9,061 76

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,.....	\$ 759 76
pay of guards,.....	629 96
rations,.....	3,559 34
clothing and bedding,.....	997 32
building and repairs,.....	405 66
discharged convicts,	82 00
convict deposits,.....	1 75
oil, candles and gas,.....	162 64
swine,.....	35 00
education,.....	18 00
printing,.....	14 70
forage,.....	32 76
Agent's traveling expenses,.....	89 75
	—————
Total cash expended,.....	\$6,738 64
Balance cash on hand,.....	2,823 12
	—————
	\$9,061 76

FEBRUARY, 1867.

Cash on hand January 31, brought forward,.....	\$2,323 12
received for convict labor,.....	\$1,548 80
" " deposits,.....	6 25
" Inspectors' certificates,	3,000 00
" property sold,.....	70 99
" from the United States,..	428 23
" " visitors,.....	74 50
	<hr/>
	5,128 77
Total cash received,.....	\$7,451 89

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,	\$241 10
pay of guards,	517 00
rations,.....	2,126 97
clothing and bedding,.....	2,643 08
building and repairs,.....	199 07
discharged convicts,.....	53 00
oil, candles and gas,	127 75
forage,	70 60
tobacco,	208 75
printing,	19 05
miscoallaneous expenses,.....	72 00
	<hr/>
Total cash expended,.....	\$6,278 37
Balance cash on hand,.....	1,173 52
	<hr/>
	\$7,451 89

MARCH, 1867.

Cash on hand February 28, brought forward,	\$ 1,173 52
received for convict labor,	\$6,621 25
" " " deposits,	2 80
" " Inspectors' certificates,	2,000 00
" " rent,	9 64
" " property sold,	91 61
" from the United States, . . .	462 50
" visitors	81 25
	—————
Total cash received,	\$10,442 57

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,	\$2,460 59
pay of guards,	600 18
rations,	1,590 21
clothing and bedding,	1,514 02
building and repairs,	180 82
discharged convicts,	29 00
fugitive "	13 46
education,	65
printing,	4 75
stationery,	20 70
hospital supplies,	78 09
oil, candles and gas,	66 95
tobacco,	173 75
fuel,	422 64
swine,	14 00
Agent's traveling expenses,	4 00
	—————
Total cash expended,	\$7,173 81
Balance cash on hand,	3,268 76
	—————
	\$10,442 57

APRIL, 1867.

Cash on hand March 30, brought forward,.....	\$3,268 76
received for convict labor,.....	\$2,592 58
" " " deposits,.....	12 10
" " Inspectors' certificate,..	1,000 00
" " property sold,.....	104 06
" from visitors,.....	62 25
	—————
	3,770 99
Total cash received,.....	\$7,039 75

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,.....	\$ 784 20
pay of guards,.....	550 85
rations,.....	2,855 63
clothing and bedding,.....	790 43
building and repairs,.....	150 91
discharged convicts,.....	81 00
fugitive "	455 45
convicts' deposits,.....	17 50
oil, candles and gas,.....	22 37
forage,.....	462 49
swine,.....	129 00
postage,.....	67 48
printing,.....	26 60
Agent's traveling expenses,.....	10 00
miscellaneous,.....	6 25
	—————
Total cash expended,.....	\$6,410 16
Balance cash on hand,.....	629 59
	—————
	\$7,039 75

MAY, 1867.

Cash on hand April 30, brought forward,.....	\$ 629 59
received for convict labor,.....	\$3,313 19
" " Inspectors' certificates,	2,000 00
" " property sold,.....	183 40
" from visitors,.....	59 75
	—————
	5,556 34
Total cash received,.....	\$6,185 93

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,.....	\$ 423 12
pay of guards,.....	579 21
rations,.....	2,498 43
clothing and bedding,.....	54 94
building and repairs,.....	401 95
hospital supplies,.....	25 15
tobacco,.....	300 53
oil, candles and gas,.....	140 83
discharged convicts,.....	76 25
fugitive "	52 00
convicts' deposits,.....	7 00
education,.....	9 36
printing,.....	75 95
forage,.....	38 14
	—————
Total cash expended,.....	\$4,682 86
Balance cash on hand,.....	1,503 07
	—————
	\$6,185 93

JUNE, 1867.

Cash on hand May 31, brought forward,.....	\$1,503 07
received for convict labor,.....	\$4,431 79
" " " deposits,.....	32 84
" " Inspectors' certificates,.....	2,000 00
" rent,.....	23 34 .
" " property sold,.....	78 11
" from United States,.....	1,097 00
" visitors,.....	69 25
	—————
	7,732 33
Total cash received,.....	\$9,235 40

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,.....	\$3,633 74
pay of guards,.....	540 44
rations,.....	2,649 18
clothing and bedding,.....	113 96
building and repairs,.....	682 78
discharged convicts,.....	98 00
fugitive " 	42 50
convicts' deposits,.....	68 65
hospital stores,.....	35 30
education,.....	11 47
library,.....	9 00
forage,.....	4 00
miscellaneous expenses,.....	30 00
	—————
Total cash expended,.....	\$7,919 02
Balance cash on hand,.....	1,316 38
	—————
	\$9,235 40

JULY, 1867.

Cash on hand June 30, brought forward,.....	\$1,316 38
received for convict labor,.....	\$2,206 77
" " " deposits,.....	3 65
" " Inspectors' certificate,..	1,000 00
" " property sold,.....	26 65
" from the United States,....	613 00
" visitors,.....	112 50
	—————
	3,962 57
Total cash received,.....	\$5,278 95

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,.....\$	170 00
pay of guards,.....	600 00
rations,.....	2,321 84
clothing and bedding,.....	477 59
building and repairs,.....	137 48
discharged convicts,.....	77 00
fugitive "	8 00
convicts' deposits,.....	4 00
hospital supplies,.....	67 23
oil, candles and gas,.....	100 28
fuel,.....	898 69
forage,.....	18 84
stationery,.....	13 00
printing,.....	30 00
Agent's traveling expenses,.....	5 30
	—————
Total cash expended,.....	\$4,929 25
Balance cash on hand,.....	349 70
	—————
	\$5,278 95

AUGUST, 1867.

Cash on hand July 31, brought forward,.....	\$349 70
received for convict labor.....	\$5,561 56
" " " deposits,.....	54 95
" " Inspector's certificate,	1,000 00
" " property sold,.....	328 92
" from visitors,.....	129 75
	—————
	7,075 18
Total cash received,.....	\$7,424 88

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,.....	\$305 70
pay of guards,.....	643 56
rations,.....	3,394 80
building and repairs,.....	423 37
clothing and bedding,.....	329 25
discharged convicts,	65 00
for fugitive " 	100 00
convicts' deposits,.....	2 73
tobacco,	202 25
forage,	34 42
education,.....	25 00
printing,	10 00
hospital supplies,.....	3 55
oil, candles and gas,.....	60
miscellaneous expenses,.....	2 00
	—————
Total cash expended,.....	\$5,542 23
Balance cash on hand,.....	1,882 65
	—————
	\$7,424 88

SEPTEMBER, 1867.

Cash on hand August 31, brought forward,	\$ 1,882 65
received for convict labor,.....	\$5,894 31
" " " deposits,.....	11 75
" " Inspectors' certificates,	2,000 00
" " rent,.....	19 92
" " property sold,.....	11 35
" from United States,.....	1,264 34
" - " visitors,.....	118 75
	—————
	9,320 42
Total cash received,.....	\$11,203 07

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,.....	\$ 4,375 17
pay of guards,.....	609 32
rations,.....	2,672 84
clothing and bedding,.....	1,168 27
building and repairs,.....	213 03
discharged convicts,.....	53 00
fugitive " 	90
forage,.....	5 85
fuel,	500 00
oil, candles and gas,.....	140 52
hospital supplies,.....	10 00
library,.....	3 00
swine,.....	271 60
Agent's traveling expenses,.....	11 70
	—————
Total cash expended,.....	\$10,035 20
Balance cash on hand,.....	1,167 87
	—————
	\$11,203 07

OCTOBER, 1867.

Cash on hand September 30, brought forward,.....	\$1,167 87
received for convict labor,.....	\$3,663 81
" " " deposits,.....	27 43
" " Inspector's certificate.,	1,000 00
" " property sold,.....	21 24
" from visitors,.....	180 50
	—————
	4,892 98
Total cash received,.....	\$6,060 85

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,.....	\$ 345 29
pay of guards,.....	721 23
clothing and bedding,.....	211 27
building and repairs,.....	453 79
rations,.....	2,901 75
discharged convicts,.....	83 00
fugitive "	31 95
convicts' deposits,.....	5 00
hospital supplies,.....	1 50
oil, candles and gas,.....	63 16
forage,.....	9 35
printing,.....	4 05
postage,.....	35 85
swine,.....	235 65
	—————
Total cash expended,.....	\$5,102 84
Balance cash on hand,.....	958 01
	—————
	\$6,060 85

NOVEMBER, 1867.

Cash on hand October 31, brought forward,.....	\$ 958 01
received for convict labor,.....	\$7,578 51
" " " deposits,.....	16 40
" " Inspectors' certificates,	2,000 00
" " property sold,.....	34 87
" from visitors,.....	109 00
	—————
	9,738 78
Total cash received,.....	\$10,696 79

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,.....	\$ 20 00
pay of guards,.....	547 89
rations,	5,912 30
clothing and bedding,.....	625 88
building and repairs,.....	458 02
discharged convicts,.....	28 00
convicts' deposits,.....	6 00
library,.....	6 00
education,.....	21 12
printing,.....	16 50
forage,.....	44 19
fuel,.....	451 50
oil, candles and gas,.....	57 59
tobacco,.....	300 93
swine,.....	34 30
	—————
Total cash expended,.....	\$8,530 22
Balance cash on hand,.....	2,166 57
	—————
	\$10,696 79

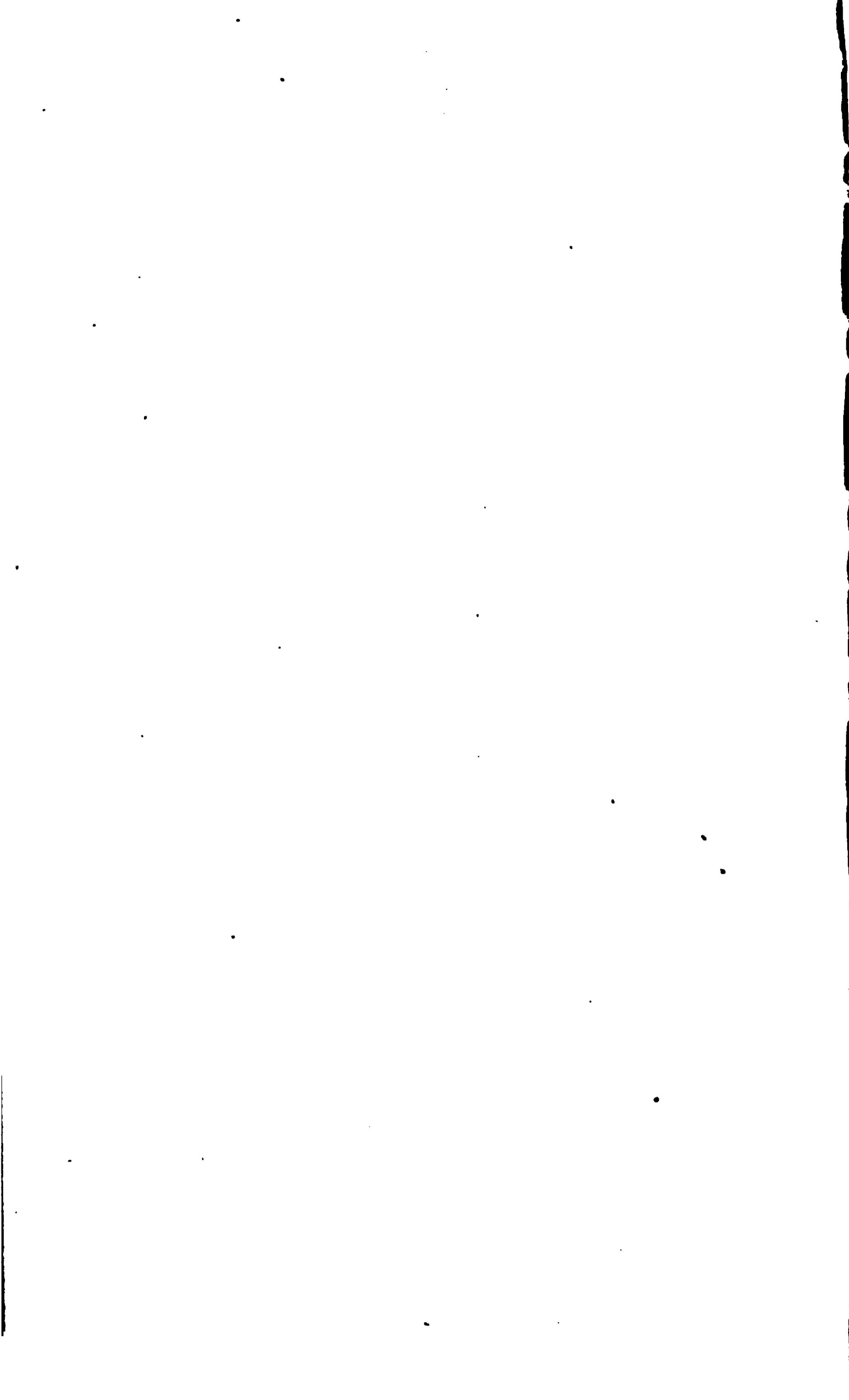
RECAPITULATION.

CASH RECEIVED.

Balance cash on hand, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	\$ 1,012 79
Cash received for convict labor,.....	\$49,165 75
" " " deposits,	175 87
" " " Inspectors' certificates,.....	25,000 00
" " " rent,.....	67 47
" " " property sold,.....	1,137 21
" " " from U. S. for support of convicts,	4,748 97
" " " visitors,.....	1,126 80
	—————
	81,422 07
Total cash received during the year,.....	\$82,434 86

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,.....	\$15,359 30
pay of guards,	7,003 04
rations,	35,232 22
clothing and bedding,	9,231 86
building and repairs,	4,025 79
discharged convicts,.....	793 25
fugitive " "	704 26
convicts' deposits,.....	134 90
interest,	343 18
tobacco,	1,187 76
forage,.....	803 76
fuel,	2,708 90
oil, candles and gas,.....	1,120 57
library,.....	21 00
education,.....	132 10
printing,.....	201 60
stationery,.....	33 70
postage,.....	103 33
hospital stores,.....	220 82
swine,.....	719 55
Agent's traveling expenses,.....	77 15
miscellaneous,	110 25
	—————
Total cash expended,.....	\$80,268 29
Balance cash on hand,.....	2,166 57
	—————
	\$82,434 86



AGENT'S REPORT.

STATE PRISON OFFICE, }
Jackson, Dec. 1, 1867. }

To the Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—In conformity with the requirements of the statute, I herewith submit the following report of the receipts, expenditures and transactions of the Prison, during the year ending Nov. 30, 1867:

Number of convicts now in Prison,.....	582
" " " in Prison Nov. 30, 1866,.....	502
 Increase during the year,.....	 80
 Average daily number during 1867,.....	 531 1-10
" " " " 1866,.....	412 2-10
 Increase during the year,.....	 118 9-10
 Number in Prison, Nov. 30, 1866,	 502
" received during the year,.....	425
 Whole number in Prison during the year,	 756
No. discharged by expiration of sentence,.....	161
" pardoned by the Governor;.....	2
" died,.....	2
" escaped,.....	9
	— 174
 Leaving in Prison,,.....	 582

Whole number of days spent in Prison from Dec. 1,	
. 1866, to Nov. 30, 1867,.....	193,883
No. of days productive labor on contract,...	123,762
. " " " " for the State,..	4,575
" " lost by sickness,.....	2,126
" " lumpers, aged and infirm,.....	10,873
" " Solitary Prison,.....	4,268
" " Dining Room and Halls,.....	5,864
" " Wash House and Wood House,	4,132
" " Barns, Hospt'l and Agt's House,	1,557
" " Tailor and Barber Shops,.....	1,490
" " Female Prison,.....	7,538
" " Sundays,.....	27,698
	<u>193,883</u>

There are at this time employed upon contracts, 464.
 Withington, Cooley & Co., Farming Implements, 131 at 40 cents per day.

Austin, Tomlinson & Webster, Wagons, 84 at 40½ cents per day.

Henry Gilbert, Cabinet Ware, 81 at 50 cents per day.

Walter Fish, Boots and Shoes, 31 at 45 cents per day.

Hollingsworth Bros. & Signor, Cigars, 59 at 50 and 65 cents per day.

Webster, Courter & Co., Dressing Leather, 56 at 50 cents per day.

Jackson Collar Company, Horse Collars, 22 at 65 cents per day.

The amount of money received from all sources during the year, (see recapitulation of monthly statements accompanying this report,) has been..... \$82,434 86
 Total amount expended..... 80,268 29

Balance cash on hand,..... \$ 2,166 57

Included in the foregoing expenditure, is.....	\$ 912 44
which accrued during the administration of my predecessor, prior to September 20, 1866.	
Also, indebtedness at the close of the last fiscal year, amounting to.....	4,809 27
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total indebtedness Dec. 1, 1866,.....	<u>\$ 5,721 71</u>
<hr/>	<hr/>
Present indebtedness of the Prison,.....	\$ 9,458 66
Aggregate indebtedness, Dec. 1, 1866,.....	5,721 71
<hr/>	<hr/>
Am't of indebtedness this year over last year,	\$ 3,736 95
Expenditures this year,.....	80,268 29
<hr/>	<hr/>
Expenditures this year, and excess of indebt- edness this year over last,.....	\$84,005 24
Now due from contractors,.....	\$7,515 39
Due from contractors Dec. 1, 1866,...	6,118 44
<hr/>	<hr/>
Excess of am't now due over last year,.....	1,396 95
<hr/>	<hr/>
Actual expenses this year,.....	\$82,608 29
Earnings of the Prison this year,.....	57,856 58
<hr/>	<hr/>
Excess of expenses over earnings,.....	<u>\$24,751 71</u>
<hr/>	<hr/>

The earnings of the Prison the past year, have been as follows:

Amount charged contractors for convict labor,.....	\$50,766 99
" " U. S. for support of U. S. convicts,	4,753 18
" " for rent,.....	72 40
" " " property sold,.....	1,137 21
" received from visitors,.....	1,126 80
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total amount earned,.....	<u>\$57,856 58</u>
<hr/>	<hr/>

On the first day of January last, Hollingsworth Bros. & Signor, cigar manufacturers, commenced a new contract for 30 additional men, at sixty-five cents per day, and at same date

the Jackson Collar Company, manufacturing horse collars, 50 men at sixty-five cents per day.

On the first of August last, Webster, Courier & Co., commenced a new contract, dressing leather, 75 men at fifty cents per day.

October 1st, the cabinet contract was relet to H. Gilbert at fifty cents per day, his old contract having expired and which had run five years at twenty-eight cents per day. The contract of Withington, Cooley & Co., for farming implements, has been relet to the same parties to commence the first of May next, for five years, at an average of fifty-two cents per day, their old contract being at forty cents.

The wagon contract now running at 40½ cents, and the shoe contract at 45 cents, will expire on the first of October next, and it is hoped that they will be relet at reasonable figures.

Under the act appropriating twenty-eight thousand dollars for certain improvements in the Prison, I have drawn twenty-one thousand dollars, and have expended under your direction as follows:

Building new brick shop, three and one-half stories

high, 116 feet long by 70 wide,.....	\$15,273 97
Taking down and rebuilding a section of west wall,	1,934 74
Stone and material for flagging halls,.....	2,800 96
Material for Insane Prison,.....	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$20,059 67

The flagging is already laid in the kitchen and outer hall, and we are dressing stone for the halls in the wings of the Prison, which it is expected to get laid this winter, and there is on hand a quantity of stone and material for the building for the Insane, which we are preparing to build next season.

During the progress of building we have worked quite a number of convicts quarrying stone, &c., outside of the Prison, from which have occurred most of the escapes the past season.

By reference to Table No. III, showing the aggregate amount of disbursements for each year since 1846, for all pur-

poses except for building and repairs, and the average amount for each convict, it will be seen that there has been a great reduction in the expense per convict, from the two preceding years, and it is hoped that we shall be able to further reduce the expenses the coming year.

The Physician's report shows that the past year has been unusually healthy, but two deaths occurring since October 8th, 1866, and comparatively but little time lost by sickness.

By an Act of the Legislature, approved March 27, 1867, authorizing the Courts to sentence females convicted of crime to the Detroit House of Correction instead of this Prison, the number of female convicts has been reduced from thirty-one to twenty. Herewith you will find the Matron's Report, by which it will be seen that in addition to the necessary work, the female convicts have earned in matting chairs, the sum of \$480 25.

The Chaplain in his report has given in detail the character of the duties that he has performed the past year, and he has large faith that he has been the means of doing some good.

You will find herewith the several tables furnished by the Clerk, as also the Inventory of movable property now on hand.

Respectfully,

H. H. BINGHAM,

Agent.



**TABLE showing the Crimes of Convicts received in this Prison
during the year ending November 30th, 1867.**

Arson,	4
Assault with an attempt to commit murder,.....	4
" " " " rape,	4
Burglary,.....	20
" and larceny,.....	19
Bigamy,.....	2
Breaking and entering a store,.....	1
" " " boat in day time,.....	1
" into a dwelling house in the night time, with in- tent to commit larceny,.....	2
Breaking a jail to aid in the escape of prisoners,.....	1
Engraving plate for counterfeit U. S. fractional currency,..	1
Exposing a child with attempt to abandon,.....	1
Forgery,.....	5
False pretenses,.....	2
Felonious possession of counterfeit fractional currency,....	1
Incest,	2
Larceny,.....	97
" compound,.....	7
" grand,.....	19
" and receiving stolen goods,.....	1
" from the person,.....	3
" " dwellings, stores and shops,.....	9
Murder,.....	6
" second degree,.....	2
Manslaughter,.....	4
Malicious destruction of personal property,.....	3
" mischief,.....	1
" trespass,.....	1
Obtaining goods under false pretenses,.....	1

Passing, selling and uttering counterfeit U. S. notes and fractional currency,.....	12
Poisoning horses,.....	2
Rape,.....	5
Robbery,.....	5
Receiving stolen property,.....	1
Resisting an officer,.....	1
Seduction,.....	2
Uttering a forged instrument,.....	2
Total,	254

TABLE showing the terms of sentences of Convicts received during the year ending Nov. 30, 1867.

One month,.....	2
Six months,.....	6
Eight months,.....	1
Nine months,.....	6
One year,.....	57
One year and three months,.....	1
One year and six months,.....	9
One year and eight months,.....	1
Two years,.....	51
Two years and six months,.....	5
Two years and nine months,.....	1
Three years,.....	41
Three years and six months,.....	3
Four years,.....	13
Four years and six months,.....	3
Five years,.....	26
Six years,.....	1
Seven years,.....	6
Eight years,.....	1
Ten years,.....	5
Thirteen years,.....	1
Fourteen years,.....	1
Fifteen years,.....	3
Twenty years,.....	2
Twenty-one years,.....	1
Thirty years,.....	1
Life, solitary,.....	6
 Total,	 254

*TABLE showing the several Counties from which Convicts have
been sent during the year ending Nov. 30, 1867, and the number
sent from each.*

Allegan,	.....	8
Alpena,	.....	1
Bay,	.....	6
Berrien,	.....	4
Branch,	.....	6
Calhoun,	.....	20
Cass,	.....	2
Clinton,	.....	2
Detroit Recorder's Court,	.....	25
Eaton,	.....	4
Genesee,	.....	8
Hillsdale,	.....	10
Houghton,	.....	3
Ingham,	.....	7
Ionia,	.....	6
Iosco,	.....	1
Jackson,	.....	7
Kalamazoo,	.....	6
Kent,	.....	23
Lenawee,	.....	16
Livingston,	.....	2
Macomb,	.....	4
Midland,	.....	3
Monroe,	.....	1
Manistee,	.....	1
Montcalm,	.....	1
Newaygo,	.....	2
Oakland,	.....	19
Ontonagon,	.....	1
Ottawa,	.....	3

INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON. **39**

Saginaw,.....	3
Sanilac,	1
Shiawassee,.....	5
St. Clair,.....	4
St. Joseph,.....	2
Tuscola,.....	1
United States Court, Eastern District,.....	9
" " " Western " 	4
Van Buren,.....	4
Washtenaw,.....	6
Wayne,.....	18
Total,.....	254

**TABLE showing the Ages of Convicts received during the Year
ending November 30, 1867.**

16 years,	.....	5
17 "	.....	12
18 "	.....	18
19 "	.....	9
20 "	.....	17
21 "	.....	22
22 "	.....	23
23. "	.....	11
24 "	.....	17
25 "	.....	11
26 "	.....	8
27 "	.....	14
28 "	.....	8
29 "	.....	5
30 "	.....	8
31 "	.....	2
32 "	.....	2
33 "	.....	5
34 "	5
35 "	4
36 "	6
37 "	4
38 "	4
39 "	1
40 "	1
41 "	1
42 "	2
43 "	2
44 "	1
45 "	1

INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON.

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46 years,	4
47 "	1
48 "	3
49 "	2
50 "	1
51 "	2
53 "	1
55 "	2
56 "	1
57 "	1
60 "	1
61 "	1
62 "	1
63 "	1
65 "	1
67 "	1
73 "	1
Total,	<u>254</u>

TABLE showing the nativity of Convicts received during the year ending Nov. 30, 1867.

Atlantic Ocean,.....	2
Canada,.....	26
Connecticut,.....	3
District of Columbia,.....	1
Denmark,.....	1
England,.....	9
France,.....	3
Germany,.....	10
Holland,.....	1
Illinois,	2
Indiana,.....	7
Ireland,.....	13
Kentucky,.....	1
Maryland,.....	1
Massachusetts,.....	6
Michigan,.....	39
New Hampshire,.....	2
New Jersey,.....	2
New York,.....	76
Ohio,.....	26
Pennsylvania,	8
Prussia,.....	
Russia,.....	1
Scotland,.....	2
Tennessee,.....	3
Unknown,.....	1
Vermont,	4
Virginia,.....	2
Wisconsin,.....	1
 Total,.....	 <u>254</u>

TABLE showing the number of Convicts received, discharged, deceased, pardoned and escaped, since the establishment of the Prison, to and including November 30, 1867.

YEARS.	No. Received.	No. Disch'g'd.	No. Pardoned.	No. Escaped.	No. Deceased.	Reversal of Sentence.
1839,	46	3	.....	6	.....	.....
1840,	45	27	7	11	.....	.....
1841,	52	13	11	.....	.....	.....
1842,	44	12	3	4	1	.....
1843,	57	25	7	3	1	.....
1844,	42	37	2	1	2	.....
1845,	43	15	8	2	2	.....
1846,	40	15	6	1	.....	.....
1847,	43	24	14	2	3	.....
1848,	33	21	15	4	.....	.....
1849,	80	30	16	2	1	.....
1850,	50	22	2	2	2	.....
1851,	83	41	9	1	3	.....
1852,	87	39	9	1	3	2
1853,	71	42	24	.....	9	1
1854,	108	49	9	1	3	.....
1855,	141	47	21	6	9	.....
1856,	136	63	20	5	3	.....
1857,	170	63	24	3	18	2
1858,	195	80	40	2	10	1
1859,	212	92	41	1	11	5
1860,	272	139	38	2	6	1
1861,	140	177	44	.....	9	.....
1862,	110	189	30	4	8	.....
1863,	104	139	30	4	9	1
1864,	105	103	36	2	5	.....
1865,	161	104	12	12	10	.....
1866,	305	105	6	2	5	.....
1867,	254	161	2	9	2	.....
Total,	3,184	1,877	486	91	135	13

TABLE showing the names of Convicts sentenced to Solitary Confinement; age when received, County from which sent, and year in which they were received.

NAME.	AGE.	COUNTY.	YEAR.
John Marah, (Insane),.....	31.....	Wayne,.....	1848
Joseph Rabedreau,.....	19.....	Wayne,.....	1851
William Eastman,.....	27.....	Genesee,.....	1851
Gabriel Lapham,.....	35.....	Wayne,.....	1852
James Hitchcock,.....	32.....	Ingham,.....	1853
John M. Reynolds,.....	26.....	Van Buren,.....	1853
John R. Webster,.....	44.....	Macomb,.....	1854
David Foster, (Insane),....	36.....	Oakland,.....	1854
John F. Myer, (Insane),...	22.....	Oakland,.....	1854
Samuel Ulum,.....	44.....	Kalamazoo,.....	1855
James E. Cromwell,.....	24.....	Monroe,.....	1855
Jordon Turpin,.....	45.....	Ottawa,.....	1855
Mary Brooks,.....	24.....	Eaton,.....	1856
Joseph Ducatt,.....	28.....	Sanilac,.....	1858
Enos J. Merritt,.....	31.....	Newaygo,.....	1859
Peter Van Gastel,.....	24.....	Bay,.....	1859
Edward Murphey,.....	45.....	Mackinac,.....	1860
William D. Kingin,.....	35.....	Kent,.....	1861
Goodwin Bates,.....	22.....	Lapeer,.....	1862
Henry B. Cleveland, (par'd)	33.....	Washtenaw,.....	1854
James H. Allen,.....	48.....	St. Joseph,.....	1864
Calvin R. Hills,.....	31.....	Bay,.....	1865
William Holt,.....	29.....	Wayne,.....	1865
David F. Bivins,.....	23.....	Lenawee,.....	1865
Horace N. Durfee,.....	25.....	Kent,.....	1866
Sarah Haviland,.....	38.....	Calhoun,.....	1866
Daniel J. Baker,.....	44.....	Calhoun,.....	1866
John Hantry, alias Cooper,	36.....	Wayne,.....	1866
Isaac Van Auken,.....	40.....	Lenawee,	1866

INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON.

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NAME.	AGE.	COUNTY.	YEAR.
Orrin Hunter,.....	25.....	Berrien,.....	1866
Louis Contoi,.....	56.....	Houghton,	1866
William Walker,.....	34.....	Wayne,.....	1867
Abraham Piney,.....	25.....	Wayne,.....	1867
Susan Shultz,.....	21.....	Wayne,.....	1867
Dennis Driscoll,.....	24.....	Shiawassee,.....	1867
Ebin O. Leach,.....	46.....	Branch,.....	1867
William Hill,.....	49.....	Alpena,.....	1867



INVENTORY.

Inventory of the movable property and material on hand at the Prison, and belonging to the State, November 30, 1867.

In Agent's House—1 cooking stove, furniture and pipe, 4 parlor stoves and pipe, 1 dining table, 1 breakfast table, 1 stand, 1 dresser, 1 bureau, 1 book case, 1 cupboard, 1 clothes press, 1 refrigerator, 1 pump, 2 carpets, 1 stair carpet, 1 hall oil cloth, and 6 chairs.

Agent's and Clerk's Offices—2 stoves and pipe, 2 tables, 1 book-case, 4 desks, 6 office chairs, 1 safe, 4 sets window curtains, 1 letter press, 1 P. O. scale, 1 eyelet set, 2 maps of U. S., 1 map each Michigan and Jackson county.

Inspector's Office—1 carpet, 4 chairs, 1 lounge, 1 table, and 1 stove and pipe.

Library—1 stove and pipe, 2 tables, 1 book-case, and about 600 volumes of old books.

Guard-room—1 stove and pipe, 1 Colt's revolving rifle, 1 Springfield rifle, 4 Spencer carbines, and 12 muskets.

Chapel—2 stoves and pipe, 1 Chaplain's desk, 4 keepers' seats, and seats to accommodate 650 persons.

Kitchen—5 large furnace cauldrons, 1 small do., bread cupboards and cooking utensils.

Prison—4 new coal stoves and pipe, 3 old do., 1 clock, 3 large tables, 8 lanterns, 2 chairs, 1 Fairbanks scale, 1 hash machine, 600 beds and bedding, and 1 water mug, 1 broom and 1 cell bucket in each cell.

Solitary—1 stove and pipe, 1 clock, 1 table, and beds and bedding for 20 convicts.

Wash-house, soap-house and drying room—1 stove, pipe and fixtures, 4 cauldrons, 1 pump, tubs and pails.

Dining-room—2 stoves and pipe, 5 keepers' seats, 1 clock, tin cups, basins, plates, spoons, knives and forks, and stools for 600 convicts.

Hospital—1 large medicine case, 1 case dental instruments, 1 instrument for adjusting dislocations, 1 instrument for fractured legs, 1 dispensatory, scales, mortars, jars, bottles and medicines, 1 clock, 15 bedsteads and bedding, two stoves, pipe and furniture, table furniture, chairs, tubs and pails.

Female department—6 stoves, pipe and furniture, 2 tables, 6 chairs, 1 hall carpet, stools and table furniture for 25 convicts, furniture for matron's room and beds and bedding for 25 convicts.

Barber-shop—1 stove and pipe, barber's case, 1 barber's chair, 3 chairs, 1 table and shaving tools.

Prison yard—3 wheelbarrows, 3 wood saws, two axes, and 1 sett tackles and blocks.

Guard and gate houses—6 coal stoves and pipe.

Carpenter shop—1 stove and pipe, work benches, tool chests and carpenter and joiner tools.

Blacksmith shop—1 bellows, 1 anvil and smith tools.

Prison barn—2 horses, 1 cow, 1 double harness, 1 single harness, 1 cart harness, 1 buggy, 1 wagon, 2 carts, 1 pair bobs, 1 cutter and 1 buffalo robe.

Sundries—119 swine, 160 cords wood, 50 tons coal, 2,500 bushels potatoes, 16 barrels sour kraut, 13,046 pounds beef cattle, and 622½ yards striped satinet.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
County of Jackson, } ss.

Henry H. Bingham, Agent, and John W. Hulin, Clerk, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing inventory is true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

H. H. BINGHAM, *Agent*,
JOHN W. HULIN, *Clerk*.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 7th day of January,
A. D. 1868.

JNO. R. PARSONS, *Notary Public*,
Jackson Co., Mich.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—Through the providence of God, I have been permitted to complete the labors of another year. And for the third time it becomes my duty to report to you what has been done for the reformation and moral elevation of the convicts of this Prison..

During the year just closed, we have preached on the Sabbath in the Chapel in the forenoon, and to the females in the afternoon, and when circumstances would permit, spent the rest of the day in private conversation with convicts at their cells, and also, on week days as opportunities occurred, conversed with those not at work on contract.

The weekly distributions of books have been made on Wednesdays in the East Wing, and on Saturdays in the West Wing. Our labors in this department have been nearly doubled during the year, by the increased number of convicts. It was thought best to discontinue the Sabbath School for a part of the year. However, we are happy to state, that what time we have been able to have a school, it has been full of interest, and as a general thing, has been a great blessing to the convicts who have had an opportunity to attend.

The time devoted to religious worship has been characterized by attention seldom surpassed by congregations much more favorably circumstanced, and many of the prisoners have evinced a marked susceptibility to religious truth, and a number of them, during the past year, have professed faith in the Son of God as their Savior, and we believe that a large number are in the habit of daily prayer,

These are indications of encouragement; but notwithstanding all this, our only hope of permanent reformation in this class of persons, is in the use of those moral influences attended by the spirit of the living God.

Physical suffering, or the fear of it as a punishment for crime, may serve to keep the baser passions in check but will never subdue them; while the gospel of Jesus Christ is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth. With these convictions we have aimed to present the truth of the gospel in a plain, impressive and faithful manner. What amount of good has been done, or may yet be the result of the labors of the past year, we cannot tell. But we humbly hope and trust though it may have seemed like sowing seed by the wayside, or like casting bread upon the waters, that the seed of life may spring up in some hearts, and the bread be gathered not many days hence. On the whole, we feel that our feeble efforts to benefit this unfortunate class of our fellow men have not been in vain in the Lord.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. HODSKISS, *Chaplain.*

JACKSON, Dec. 1, 1867.

MATRON'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—The Annual Report of the Female Prison, for the year ending November 30, 1867, is herewith submitted.

Number of convicts in Prison, Nov. 30, 1866,.....	26
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" " " received during the year,.....	7
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Whole number during the year,.....	33
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Discharged by expiration of sentence,.....	11
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Pardoned,	1
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	12
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Leaving in Prison Nov. 30, 1867,.....	21
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Number of days (except Sundays) spent in Female

Prison,.....	7,538
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Number of days' labor,.....	6,917
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" " sick and infirm,.....	621—
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Total,.....	7,538
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The convicts have been employed in making and mending clothing and bedding for the male convicts, and putting in cane chair seats and backs.

The earnings from chair seats and backs amount to \$480 25.

The general health of the convicts has been good, about one-half of the time lost being of an infirm convict, who had not been able to do any work while in Prison.

The conduct of the convicts has been generally good. Very few infractions of the rules having occurred, and none of a flagrant order.

Religious services have been held by the Chaplain regularly on Sabbath afternoon, to which a very favorable attention has been given by the convicts.

The coöperation of the officers of the Prison has been promptly rendered when occasion required, and has conduced very much to good order, and been of much assistance to me.

Respectfully submitted.

E. M. WILLIAMS, *Matron.*

FEMALE PRISON, Dec. 1, 1867.

ANNUAL MEDICAL REPORT.

Commencing Dec. 1st, 1866, and Ending Nov. 30th, 1867.

MEDICAL REPORT—Continued.

	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
ABSCESSES AND ULCERS.												
Felons,.....	.....	1	8	1	.....	1	1	3	1	2	8	
Blisters,.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	4	2	
Ulcers,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	
WOUNDS AND INJURIES.												
Burns,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Bruises,.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fractures,.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sprains,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	
Hernia,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
Incised wounds,.....	1	3	3	.....	4	.....	1	.....	2	2	1	
Punctured “	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lacerated “	1	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gunshot “	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
DISEASES OF THE EYE.												
Conjunctivitis,.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Iritis,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....
DISEASES OF THE EAR.												
Otalgia,.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ALL OTHER DISEASES.												
Hemorrhoids,.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Diseases of the Skin,.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3	4	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Necrosis,.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worms,.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SURGICAL OPERATIONS.												
Operation for necrosis of the Shaft of the Left Femur,..	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Amputation of the Left Thigh,.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Whole No. of cases treated,.	30	33	40	24	49	60	49	37	34	53	42	31
Whole No. of days lost in each month,.....	73	77	136	204	184	146	97	170	192	149	94	84

DEATHS.

Samuel Hurbert died Dec. 8th, 1866, of Typhus Icterodes.
 Francis Summerville died Nov. 19th, 1867, of Jaundice.

—
HOSPITAL, MICHIGAN STATE PRISON, }
December 10th, 1867. }

To the Board of Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—In laying before you the annual medical report, I am gratified to be able to show in it a marked decrease in the amount of sickness over previous years; thorough attention having been paid to cleanliness, ventilation and other sanitary measures. As a means calculated to prevent the incursions of a loathsome disease, I would urge upon you the advantages

that would result from vaccinating those convicts who have not already been vaccinated, and also to adopt the same measures in the case of those who become inmates of the Prison hereafter. Let it be a rule that when convicts are admitted, they should be examined, and if not vaccinated, have it done at once. In closing I have to say, that in my endeavor to lighten the suffering of the sick, I have received every aid and help from the authorities of the Prison that could be desired.

Respectfully yours,

CYRUS SMITH, M. D.,

Prison Physician.



**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,
FOR THE YEAR 1867.**

BY AUTHORITY.

**LANSING:
JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1867.**

W. J. H. ...

R E P O R T.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Lansing, Dec. 31, 1867. }

To his Excellency, HENRY H. CRAPO,
Governor of Michigan:

In compliance with the requirements of the Statute, I have the honor herewith to submit my official report for the year 1867:

At the January Term of the Supreme Court, I appeared in the case of The People vs. Slack, in which I was assisted by Hon. Albert Williams, late Attorney General. The defendant was convicted in the Circuit Court for the County of Kalamazoo, of the crime of bigamy. The record showed that there had been a former marriage and separation, before the wife arrived at the age of sixteen years. The Court held that under Sec. 3223 of the Comp. Laws, where persons are married one of whom is over and the other under the age of consent, the former is bound by the marriage, unless they separate by consent, before the other reaches lawful age, or unless the other refuses consent at that age.

I also appeared at the same term and argued the case of The People vs. O'Niel. The defendant in this case was convicted of an attempt to commit larceny from the person, and was sentenced to three years imprisonment in the State Prison. It was held by the Court, that under Sec. 5947, of the Comp. Laws, the punishment for an attempt could not exceed one-half of that imposed by the Statute upon the substantive offense, and that the sentence was therefore void.

At the April term of the Supreme Court, I appeared and argued the case of The People vs. John Pitcher, convicted of receiving stolen property. The proceedings in the Circuit Court were affirmed, and judgment ordered to be given upon the verdict.

In the case of the People vs. Knowles, argued at the same term, the sentence was reversed for an erroneous charge of the Court below, "that the fact of the prisoner's not calling his wife as a witness in a case where she had superior means of information, was a circumstance which the jury might take into consideration, as tending to prove his guilt."

At the July term of the Supreme Court, the sentence of Charles Henche, convicted of burglary in the Circuit Court for the county of Ontonagon, was affirmed.

At the October term I argued a second case of the People vs. John Pitcher, convicted upon an information for receiving stolen goods, knowing the same to have been burglariously stolen. The sentence of the Court below, of five years in the State prison, was affirmed in the Supreme Court.

In the case of The People vs. Matthew H. Maynard upon an information in the nature of *quo warranto* filed by me as Attorney General, the Supreme Court held that the Act of February 15, 1867, organizing Washington county out of a part of Marquette county, was invalid, and judgment of *ouster* was entered against the defendant.

On the 30th day of May, I received official notice that a decree had been entered in the case of Thomas Ryan, compt. vs. George W. Brown, Wall W. Williams, and Ezra F. Williams, pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Chippewa, in Chancery, adverse to the interest of the State. The object of the bill was to restrain the defendants from removing, under a contract with the State, certain obstructions within the navigable waters of the St. Mary's river and the St. Mary's ship canal.

Upon receipt of this notice, I forwarded a claim for an appeal and appeal bond, and have taken the necessary steps to perfect the same.

On the 5th day of November, I received from the Auditor General notice that the Board of State Auditors had taken final action in the matter of the bond of Henry Johr, late Treasurer of St. Clair county, and found the amount due the State, on the 28th day of August, 1867, to be seven thousand four hundred and ninety dollars. The necessary steps have been taken to prosecute the bond.

The claim of the State for an unpaid balance upon the official bond of George W. Brown, late Superintendent of the St. Mary's Ship Canal, has also been placed in my hands for collection. I have strong hopes of bringing this matter to a speedy conclusion.

On the first day of June a bill was filed in the Circuit Court for the County of Bay, in Chancery, against the Treasurer of Bay county and the Auditor General, to restrain the collection of taxes assessed upon the Bay City Salt Manufacturing Company, for the year 1866. The bill alleges that the act of February 15, 1859, exempting the manufacture of salt from taxation, was in the nature of a contract and irrepealable. That this was not the intention of the Legislature or the effect of the law, seems very clear. And this opinion is strengthened by the fact that the exception was by Act No. 186, of the Session Laws of 1861, expressly limited to the period of five years. Deeming the question of public importance, I appeared and interposed a demurrer to the bill. The case is still pending.

At an early day blanks were furnished to all the prosecuting attorneys in the State, to enable them to make their annual reports as required by law. I herewith submit an abstract of such reports as have been filed in my office, showing the number of prosecutions and the results thereof, in the several counties of the State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. L. STOUGHTON,

Attorney General.



APPENDIX.



ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS,
BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR 1867.

ALLEGAN COUNTY.

JOHN W. STONE, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	28	17 convicted; 1 fined \$40; 4 fined \$15; 1 fined \$20; 10 fined \$10 and costs; 1 fined \$5 and costs; 4 acquitted; 2 jury disagreed and cause withdrawn.
Bigamy,	1	Information filed and cause still pending.
Burglary,	4	3 convicted; 1 sentenced to State Prison 2 years; 1 sentenced to State Prison 1 year, and 1 sentenced to State Prison 2 years; 1 discharged on examination.
Forgery,	2	1 convicted, and sentenced to State Prison 3 years; 1 nolle prosequi entered.
Grand larceny,	4	All convicted—3 sentenced to State Prison for 2 years each, and one for 3 years.
Petit larceny,	2	1 convicted and sent to jail 30 days, and 1 acquitted on trial.
Rape,	1	Case tried—jury disagreed, and nolle prosequi entered.
Assault with intent to commit rape,	2	1 convicted and sentenced to Reform School; 1 forfeited recognizance for \$500, judg. taken on same, and execution issued.
Murder,	1	Case tried and respondent acquitted by jury.
Incest,	2	1 discharged on examination; 1 information filed and still pending.
Adultery,	1	Still pending.
Malicious mischief or trespass,	1	Convicted and fined \$25.
Accessories after the fact, to larceny,	1	Trial had, and respondents acquitted.
Obtaining goods under false pretenses,	1	Case tried—jury disagreed, and cause still pend.
Selling intoxicating liquors,	1	Case tried—defendant acquitted.
Allowing minor to play billiards in room where liquors were sold,	1	Convicted and fined \$20 and costs.
Seduction,	1	Discharged on examination.
Robbery,	1	Discharged on examination.
Breach of peace,	2	Both bound over to keep the peace.
Disposing of chattel mortgaged prop.,	1	Case tried—jury disagreed, and nolle prosequi entered.
Disturbing religious meeting, .	2	Both convicted—1 sent to jail 30 days, and 1 fined \$10.
Wilful trespass,	1	Convicted and fined \$20.

ALPENA COUNTY.

OBED SMITH, Pros. Atty.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	6	1 fined \$5; 1 fined \$5 and 30 days in jail; 4 settled under statute.
Assault with intent to murder,	1	Convicted of assault and battery, sentence suspended.
Larceny,	9	2 broke jail; 1 escaped; 4 convicted and fined \$5 each.
Breaking jail,	2	Pending.
Malicious injury to dwelling house,	5	Discharged.
Murder,	1	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison for life.
Forgery,	1	Pending.
Sending threatening letter,	1	Discharged.

ANTRIM COUNTY.

L. G. WILCOX, Pros. Atty.

No prosecutions within the year.

BARRY COUNTY.

C. G. HOLBROOK, Pros. Atty.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	17	8 were discharged—costs paid; 4 fined each \$5 and costs; 1 committed 90 days and fined costs; 1 ran away after trial, before sentence; 3 were discharged by complaint being withdrawn.
Larceny,	11	1 fined \$50; 1 committed 90 days on plea of guilty; 2 were committed for trial and broke jail; 1 still in jail awaiting trial; 2 acquitted on trial; 2 discharged on examination; 2 convicted on trial, and fined—1 \$15 and costs, and committed the other 90 days.
Arson,	3	1 held for trial—still pending; 2 discharged on examination.
False returns,	2	1 still pending; 1 discharged.
Adultery,	1	Still pending.
Polygamy,	1	Held for trial—case still in court.
Malicious injury,	1	Discharged on examination, costs paid.
Perjury,	3	Held to bail—reasons filed for not filing information.
Embezzlement,	1	Same as above.
Assault with intent to kill,	1	Case still pending.
Violation of liquor law,	6	1 fined \$10; 1 fined \$20; 1 fined \$60; 3 discontinued, costs paid.
Seduction,	2	1 case not yet tried; 1 discharged.
Indecent exposure of person,	1	Case still pending.
Disorderly persons	8	6 fined \$5 each; 2 gave bail for good behavior

BAY COUNTY.

ISAAC MARSTON, Pros. Att'y.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	37	13 discharged; 6 fined cost; 2 fined \$10 each; 1 \$37 and cost; 2 \$5 and cost; 1 committed to jail 10 days; 1 8 days; 1 16 days, and 1 20 days; 2 fined \$1 and cost; 2 \$1 and cost; 1 \$4 and cost, and 1 \$20 and cost.
Assault with intent to murder, Murder,	1	Bail forfeited, \$500.
Larceny,	1	Convicted of manslaughter, sentenced to State Prison six months.
Manslaughter, Robbery, Trespass on State lands,	16	5 acquitted; 8 no! pros.; 3 convicted and sent to State Prison 1 year each; 2 sent to jail 30 days each; 1 25 days in jail; 1 fined \$5 and cost.
	1	Convicted and fined \$250.
	1	Convicted and sent to State Prison three years.
	1	Judgment for \$2,300.

BERRIEN COUNTY.

GEO. S. CLAPP, Pros. Att'y.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Larceny,	8	2 State Prison 1 year each; 1 for 10 months; 1 t. Reform Sch ol; 1 not guilty; 1 no! pros.; 1 fined \$50; 1 imprisonment in State Prison 2 years.
Perjury,	1	Pending.
Arson,	1	Imprisonment in State Prison 9 months.
Burglary,	1	State Prison 6 months.
Assault and battery,	2	Recognizance estreated.

BRANCH COUNTY.

Louis T. N. Wilson, Pros. At't'y.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery,	2	1 pros. witness left; 1 pending.
Arson,	2	Discharged.
Assault,	1	Discharged.
Assault and battery,	64	5 fined \$77; 1 fined \$20; 3 fined \$15 each; 7 fined \$10 each; 8 fined \$8 each; 1 fined \$7; 8 fined \$5 each; 4 fined \$3 each; 3 fined \$1 each; 1 pending; 1 pros. witness failed; 1 satisfaction acknowledged; 4 acquitted; 6 discharged; 1 sent to jail 10 days; 1 sentence suspended; 2 appealed to circuit; 6 to be tried in circuit.
Assault, &c.,	1	Fined \$200.
Bastardy,	3	1 escaped jail; 2 pending.
Burglary,	1	Defendant not found.
Disorderly,	10	6 convicted; 1 sent to House of Correction; 1 sent to work house; 1 fined \$25; 1 pros. wit. failed.
Embezzlement,	3	1 discharged; 1 acquitted; 1 pending.
Embroidery,	1	Discharged.
False Pretenses,	3	Discharged.
Felony, compounding of,	1	Pending.
Fraud,	2	1 fined; 1 discharged.
Larceny,	20	1 acquitted; 2 fined \$10 and committed; 8 fined \$10 each; 8 discharged; 1 fled; 2 sent to work house 90 days; 1 sent to jail 75 days; 1 fined \$5; 2 fined \$3 each; 1 fined \$3 and committed; 1 sent to State Prison 4 years; 2 to be tried in circuit.
Liquor law, violation of,	18	6 fined \$10 each; 1 acquitted; 3 discontinued; 1 fined \$20; 1 fined \$5; 2 discharged.
Malicious injury,	3	1 not pros. entered; 1 pending; 1 to be tried in circuit.
Murder,	1	Sentenced to State Prison for life.
Peace, security for,	2	1 _____; 1 recognizance given; 1 discharged.
Rape,	1	Sentenced to State Prison 6 years.
Riot,	10	6 acquitted; 2 fined \$200 each; 2 to be tried.
Robbery,	1	Pending in circuit court.
Seduction,	3	1 imprisoned 1 year; 1 convicted; 1 discharged.
Search warrant,	1	_____.
Trespass,	1	Pending.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

JOSEPH G. LODGE, Pros. Att'y.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Aiding prisoner to escape from officer,	3	2 convicted and fined \$200 each, and on failing to pay the same were sent to the Detroit House of Correction for 1 year each; 1 forfeited \$400 recognizance.
Aiding prisoners to escape from jail,	1	Forfeited \$100 recognizance before justice of the peace.
Adultery,	4	2 pending; 2 discharged on examination.
Arson,	2	1 pending trial; 1 pending examination.
Assault with intent to kill,	1	Discharged on examination.
Assault and battery,	20	27 convicted—12 fined costs; 5 discharged on payment of costs, and satisfaction of injured party; 10 fined amounts ranging from \$1 to \$25; 3 acquitted.
Bastardy,	2	Pending.
Burglary,	6	4 convicted—1 sentenced to State Prison 3 years; 1 for 4 years; 1 for three years; 1 to Detroit House of Correction 5 years; 1 discharged on examination.
Conspiracy,	8	Still pending.
Disorderly persons,	10	6 gave bail for good behavior; 4 discharged.
Embezzlement,	1	Acquitted on trial.
Forgery,	2	1 convicted—fined \$50 and costs; 1 discharged on examination.
False pretenses,	4	1 convicted—sentenced to State Prison 1 year; 1 acquitted on trial; 2 discharged on examination.
Keep the peace,	10	Convicted—8 gave required sureties; 2 committed to jail in default of sureties, and both afterwards removed to Kalamazoo Insane Asylum, upon being duly proved to be insane.
Larceny,	32	17 convicted—8 sentenced to State Prison 4 years each; 1 3 years and 6 months; 2 3 years each; 2 2 years each; 8 Reform School until 21 years of age; 1 to State Prison for 1 year; 1 3 years Detroit House of Correction; 1 1 year to Detroit House of Correction; 1 6 months to Detroit House of Correction; 2 3 months each in county jail; 3 still pending; 7 discharged on examination; 3 acquitted on trial, 2 nol. pros.
Petit larceny,	15	12 convicted—8 fined amounts ranging from \$2 to \$30 each; 3 discharged on payment of costs and satisfaction of injured party; 4 acquitted.
Maliciously maiming cattle, Mingling poison with food with intent to kill,	2	Discharged on examination.
Perjury,	1	Convicted—sentenced to Detroit House of Correction 3 years.
Rape,	2	1 discharged on examination; 1 examination pending.
Robbery,	1	Convicted—sentenced to State Prison 3 years.
Seduction.	2	1 still pending; 1 forfeited \$1,500 recognizance before justice of the peace.
	1	Complaint withdrawn.

CASS COUNTY.

A. J. SMITH, Pros. Att'y.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to murder,	1	Pending.
Assault with intent to commit rape,	1	Pending.
Buggery,	1	Acquitted.
Perjury,	1	Pending.
Assault and battery,	11	2 acquitted; 1 settled; 3 fined \$10 each; 2 \$15 each; 1 \$5; 1 \$1 and cost; 1 dismissed.
Murder,	1	Pending.
Arson,	1	Acquitted.
Obtaining goods under false pretenses,	2	1 dismissed; 1 committed and discharged on his own recognizance.
Violation of liquor law,	36	11 fined \$10 each and costs; 1 fined \$20; and 9 dismissed on payment of costs; 8 acquitted; 7 dismissed for want of proof.
Riot,	10	8 fined \$14 each; 1 fined \$10; 1 pending.
Larceny,	12	1 sent to House of Correction 60 days; 1 fined \$1; 1 sent to State Prison 6 months; 1 to House of Correction 6 months; 2 pending; 1 fined \$6 and 30 days in jail; 1 dismissed; 1 sent to Reform School 6 years; 2 acquitted; 1 sent to jail 55 days.

CLINTON COUNTY.

J. O. SELDEN, Pros. Att'y.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	38	Fined, 24; jail, 2; acquitted, 12.
Bastardy,	2	1 paid \$500; 1 pending.
Burglary,	1	Escaped from jail.
Embezzlement,	1	Discharged on examination.
False pretenses,	7	5 settled; 2 acquitted.
Forgery,	2	1 State Prison 2½ years; 1 discharged.
Fraud,	1	Settled.
Larceny, (grand,)	4	1 State Prison 2½ years; 1 pending, and 2 discharged.
Larceny, (simple,)	18	Reform School, 1; jail, 1; fined, 1; settled, 4; sentence suspended, 1; discharged, 3; escaped, two.
Malicious injury to property,	6	Reform School, 1; fined, 4; discharged, 1.
Resisting officer,	2	Settled.
Perjury,	1	Acquitted.
Violation of Maine law,	2	1 fined; 1 acquitted.

DELTA COUNTY.

E. P. Royce, Pros. Atty.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	11	6 fined; 1 imprisoned; 1 fined and imprisoned, 1 discharged.
Larceny,	6	2 bound over to answer circuit court; 2 discharged; 1 fined.
Disorderly conduct,	4	Put under bonds to keep the peace.
Possessing counterfeit money,	1	Discharged on examination.
Assault with intent to kill,	2	1 discharged; 1 bound over to answer at circuit court.

EATON COUNTY.

John W. Nichols, Pros. Atty.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to murder,	1	Convicted and sentenced to House of Correction 1 year.
Malicious injury,	1	Convicted and sent to State Prison 1 year.
Arson,	1	Bail forfeited—\$800.
Assault and battery,	36	18 acquitted; 1 sent to House of Correction 3 months; 21 convicted, and fined in the aggregate \$202 56.
Larceny,	16	4 convicted—1 sent to State Prison 5 years; 1 to jail 16 days; 1 fined \$1; 1 forfeited recognizance; 2 arrested; 3 discharged.
Violation of liquor law,	18	5 sent to jail 16 days; 11 costs; 10 convicted and fined \$1 each; 8 convicted and fined an aggregate \$10 each.
Assault with intent to commit rape,	2	1 pending.
False pretenses,	9	8 pending; 1 discharged; 1 sent to jail 2 months; State Prison; 1 awaiting sentence.
Biot,	6	6 pending; 1 fined \$10 each; 1 discharged.
Perjury.	1	Pending.
Embezzlement,	3	1 pending; 1 discharged; 1 nol. pros.
Keeping billiard table,	1	Fined \$5.

EMMET COUNTY.

E. CROMWELL TUTTLE, Pros. Atty.

No prosecutions within the year.

GENESEE COUNTY.

SUMNER HOWARD, Pros. Atty.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Robbery from person, [the robbers not armed.]	2	1 convicted and new trial granted—pending; 1 case pending—defendant under recognizance.
Robbery from person, [the robbers being armed.]	3	Convicted—2 sentenced 15 years, and 1 14 years to State Prison.
Seduction, Perjury,	1	Convicted—sentenced to State Prison 1 year.
	1	Defendant convicted on information for another offense, and sentenced to State Prison 14 years.
Arson, Adultery,	1	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison 5 years.
Burglary,	2	1 case complainant absconded; 1 case recognizance forfeited—defendant absconded.
Obtaining property by false pretenses, Larceny,	4	1 case, defendant convicted and sentenced to House of Correction 6 months; 3 cases pending.
	2	1 case settled by parties, and no. prosequi entered by order of court; 1 pending.
	11	4 convicted—1 sentenced 2 years and 6 months to State Prison; 1 House of Correction six months; 1 State Prison 1 year, and 1 State Prison 1 year and 6 months; 7 cases pending.
Uttering forged check, Rape,	1	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison 1 year.
Assault with intent to rape,	1	Pending before examining magistrate.
Assault with intent to kill, Murder,	1	Convicted of assault and battery, sentenced to House of Correction 6 months.
	2	Pending.
	1	Examination pending.

GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY.

E. CROMWELL TUTTLE, Pros. Att'y.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Forgery, Conspiracy to defraud,	2	1 nol. pros. in Circuit Court; 1 still pending there.
	3	All pretended U. S. officials,—were committed for want of bail, and afterwards taken out on writ of habeas corpus from U. S. District Court, at Grand Rapids. The U. S. Court having decided that it has no jurisdiction, refused to remand them back for trial here, and they are therefore now at large.
Perjury,	4	2 were acquitted at examination; cases of other two pending.
Larceny,	1	Convicted and sentenced to 14 days in County jail.
Assault and battery,	1	Convicted and fined \$12.

GRATIOT COUNTY.

WILLIAM E. WINTON, Pros. Att'y.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	5	1 convicted and fined \$10 and cost; 2 fined \$5 and cost, each; 1 fined \$1 and cost, and 1 fined \$15.
Burglary,	1	Recognizance forfeited, \$400.
Arson,	1	Recognizance forfeited.
Larceny,	2	1 convicted and sent to jail 60 days; 1 pending.
Seduction,	1	Nol. pros.
Assault with intent to murder,	1	Convicted of assault and battery and fined \$50.
Violation of liquor law,	4	2 convicted and fined \$10 each; 2 acquitted.

HILSDALE COUNTY.

Pros. Att'y.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to murder,	3	All convicted; 1 sentenced to House of Correction one year; 1 to State Prison nine months, and 1 discharged on payment of fine.
Adultery,	2	Now pending.
Arson,	4	Discharged.
Attempt to procure an abortion,	1	Now pending.
Assault with intent to commit rape,	2	Convicted—1 sentenced to House of Correction one year, and 1 to State Prison nine months.
Bastardy,	3	1 convicted and 2 now pending.
Conspiracy,	1	Now pending.
Forgery,	2	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison three years each.
Incest, ;	2	1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison one year; 1 now pending.
Larceny,	10	Nine convicted; 1 sentenced to House of Correction one year; 1 three years; 1 taken to Ohio; 1 sentenced to State Prison three years; 1 two years; 1 one year; 3 fined and one pending.
Manslaughter,	1	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison, one year.
Malicious mischief,	1	Convicted and sentenced to nine months in State Prison.
Assault with intent to commit a rape,	2	Convicted; 1 sentenced to the House of Correction one year, and 1 to State Prison nine months.
Seduction,	1	Now pending.

HOUGHTON COUNTY.

J. A. HUBBELL, Pros. Att'y.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Murder,	1	Convicted of manslaughter, sentenced to five years in State Prison.
Larceny,	8	4 convicted; 2 sent to State Prison for 2 years each; 1, sentence suspended; 1 new trial; 2 acquitted; 2 forfeited recognizance.
Resisting officer,	1	Nol. pros.
Mayhem,	1	Convicted of assault and battery, sentence suspended.
Assault and battery,	5	3 convicted; 1 fined \$100; 1 fined \$35, and 1 fined \$5; 1 acquitted and 1 nol. pros.
Being disorderly persons,	2	Gave bonds for good behavior.

HURON COUNTY.

C. H. GALLUP, *Pros. Atty.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Polygamy, Adultery, Malicious destruction of personal property.	2 2 8	1 yet pending; 1 discharged. Yet pending. 2 yet pending; 1 convicted and fined \$50, and imprisoned in county jail for ten days.
Rape,	2	1 escaped before arrest; 1 bound over to await trial and escaped from jail.

INGHAM COUNTY.

R. C. DART, *Pros. Atty.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Violation of statute prohibiting man- ufacture and sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors,	25	7 fined \$10 and costs; 1 fined \$20 and costs; 1 acquitted; 16 settled.
Rape, Larceny,	2 30	Acquitted. 2 Reform School; 8 county jail, 15 days each; 2 \$10 or 15 days in jail; 6 State Prison, 2 for one year, 2 for two years and 2 for three years; 6 not yet tried; 4 discharged on exami- nation; 7 acquitted on trial.
Obtaining goods by false pretenses, Sureties for the peace, Adultery, Receiving stolen property, Assault and battery,	6 4 1 1 9 2 1 1 6	2 undetermined; 4 examined and discharged. Required to give bonds. Discharged. Acquitted. 1 fined \$8; 1, \$8; 1, \$20; 1, 30 days in jail; 4 ac- knowledged satisfaction in writing; 1 acquit- ted. No. pros. entered on examination in one case, and 1 held to bail and yet to be tried. Held for trial—not yet tried. Acquitted. 1 discharged on examination; 5 yet to be tried.
Bigamy, Assault with intent to kill, Injury to personal property, Murder,		

IONIA COUNTY.

ALLEN B. MORSE, Pros. Att'y.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	30	21 convicted; 8 fined \$10 each and costs; 1 fined \$20 and costs; 6 fined \$5 each and costs; 4 fined \$1 and cost, each; 1 \$15; 2 fined \$5 each; 2 fined \$1 each; 2 fined \$8 each; 5 acquitted; 3 discharged and 1 nol. pros. entered.
Assault with intent to kill,	2	1 convicted of assault, sent to jail 30 days and fined \$100—fine paid; 1 discharged on examination.
Arson,	1	Discharged on examination.
Attempt to burn building,	1	Acquitted on trial.
Bigamy,	1	Sent to State Prison 1 year and 6 months.
Burglary,	3	1 discharged before trial on habeas corpus, bogus, by C. C. C. Wayne Co.; 1 failed to appear and bail estreated; 1 still pending.
Breach of peace,	2	Held in bonds.
Conspiracy,	2	Nol. pros. entered on examination.
Conveying liquor into jail,	1	Convicted and sentence suspended.
Contempt of Court,	1	Fined \$5.
Forging order,	3	Convicted; 1 sent to State Prison 2 years; 1 sent to State Prison 1 year; 1 sentence suspended during good behavior.
Gross fraud and cheat,	1	Discharged on examination.
Incest,	1	" "
Murder,	1	Still pending.
Liquor law violations,	29	24 convicted; 22 fined \$10 and costs; 2 fined \$20 and costs—fines all paid; 2 nol. pros. entered on promise to quit selling; 1 dismissed; 1 ran away; 1 acquitted.
Obstructing highway,	8	1 still pending; 7 discharged.
Obtaining money under false pretenses,	2	Held for trial on examination.
Perjury,	1	Still pending.
Seduction,	1	" "
Stealing in day time in dwelling house,	1	Acquitted.
Petit larceny,	10	18 convicted; 4 sent to jail 30 days each; 1 sent to jail 40 days; 2 sent to jail 15 days each; 1 fined \$15; 1 fined \$20; 2 sent to Reform School; 4 fined \$10 and costs, collectively; 1 fined \$10; 1 fined \$5; 1 fined \$3; 1 acquitted.
Grand larceny,	1	Discharged on examination.

IOSCO COUNTY.

FREDERICK SCHIFFLER, Pros. Att'y.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	1	Fined \$9 and paid.
Assault and battery,	1	Fined \$6 and paid.
Simple Larceny,	1	Sentenced to State Prison at Jackson for one year with hard labor.
Maliciously killing cattle,	1	Information filed—pending in Court.
Embezzlement,	1	Prisoner escaped—recognizance forfeited—action to be commenced on same.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

J. C. BURROUGHS, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	32	28 convicted and fined; 9 acquitted.
Burglary,	1	Acquitted.
Being common prostitutes,	5	4 convicted; 1 sent to House of Correction 1 year; 1 for 10 months; 1 for 8 months; 1 sentence suspended and 1 acquitted.
Embezzlement,	2	1 acquitted; 1 convicted and fined \$50.
Exposing a child with intent to abandon,	2	1 convicted, not yet sentenced; 1 acquitted.
False pretense,	3	1 convicted and sent to House of Correction 90 days; 1 convicted and sent to county jail; 1 acquitted.
Keeping house of ill fame,	2	1 convicted and sent to House of Correction; 1 convicted and gave security for good behavior.
Willful injury of a dwelling house,	1	Convicted, sentenced to three months in county jail.
Breaking and entering a school-house and stealing therefrom,	1	Convicted and sentenced to three months in county jail.
Receiving stolen property,	1	Acquitted.
Larceny from the person,	1	Convicted, not yet sentenced.
Larceny, grand,	10	5 forfeited recognizance; 2 convicted and not yet sentenced; 2 acquitted; 1 still pending.
Larceny, petit,	18	16 convicted; 12 fined; 1 sent to county jail 15 days; 2 sent to Reform School; 3 acquitted.
Disturbing religious meeting,	1	Convicted and sentenced to 30 days in county jail.
Being a disorderly person,	1	Convicted and sent to House of Correction nine months.

KENT COUNTY.

BYRON D. BALL, Pros. Atty.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Murder, Attempt to poison, Robbery, Horse stealing,	1 1 2 5	Discharged. " " Sent to State Prison 2 years. 3 " " " 1 year each; 2 three years each.
Perjury, Forgery, Adultery, Arson, Burglary, Embezzlement, Grand larceny,	2 1 1 1 2 19	Undisposed of. Sent to State Prison 2 years. Discharged. " " 4 sent to State Prison one year; 1 one year and three months; 4 one year and six months; 2 two years; 1 two years and six months; 2 three years; 5 undisposed of.
Assault with intent to commit a rape, Keeping house of ill fame, Bigamy, Malicious torture of beasts, Malicious trespass, Resisting officer, Simple larceny,	1 2 1 2 1 1	Sent to State Prison 4 years and six months. Undisposed of. Sent to State Prison one year. Discharged. " "
Keeping gaming table, Disorderly,	26	8 sent to Reform School; 2 fined \$25; 1 fined \$10; 2 committed to county jail 30 days; 3 fined \$1 and \$19 16 costs; 1 fined \$5 and \$2 costs; 1 fined \$2 and \$8 costs; 1 fined \$2; 1 fined \$1; 9 discharged; 1 discontinued.
Selling liquor, Assault and battery,	1 8 4 43	Fined \$15. 2 sent to county jail 30 days each; 3 fined \$10; 8 discharged. Fined \$10 and costs. Sent to Reform School, 1; sent to county jail 15 days, 1; fined \$25, 1; fined \$12, 1; fined \$1 and \$6 50 costs, 1; fined \$2 and \$8 costs, 1; fined \$5 and \$4 costs, 1; fined \$3 and \$7 44 costs, 1; fined \$2 and \$9 69 costs, 1; fined \$3 and \$7 costs, 1; fined \$8 and \$15 21 costs, 1; fined 50 cents and \$4 costs, 2; fined \$1 and \$4 costs, 4; fined 6 cents and \$4 costs, 2; fined \$8 and \$5 costs, 1; fined \$3 and \$4 costs, 1; fined \$1 and \$4 50 costs, 1; fined \$2 and \$6 25 costs, 1; fined \$1 and \$6 75 costs, 1; fined \$1 and \$5 50 costs, 2; fined \$6 and \$4 costs, 2; discharged, 9; nolle pros. 1; fined \$3, 1; fined 6 cents, 1; fined \$5, 4; fined \$1, 1.

LAPEER COUNTY.

SILAS B. GASKILL, Pros. Att'y.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	82	10 acquitted; 3 fined \$15 each; 4 fined \$20 each; 4 settled under statute; 6 fined \$5 each; 5 fined \$8 each.
Larceny,	14	4 convicted; 1 sent to jail 60 days; 2 fined \$20 each; 3 nol. pros.; 7 pending.
Malicious mischief,	8	7 acquitted; 1 convicted and fined \$10.
Riot,	10	Acquitted.
Illegal voting,	2	1 acquitted; 1 pending.
Burglary,	1	Acquitted.
Adultery.	3	2 acquitted; 1 pending.
Cutting timber on State land,	6	3 acquitted; 3 fined \$25 each.

LEELANAW COUNTY.

SETH C. MOFFATT, Pros. Att'y.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	4	3 convicted and fined \$5 each and cost; 1 convicted and fined \$20 and cost.
Conspiracy to defraud,	2	Discharged.
Assault with intent to commit rape,	1	Recognizance forfeited.
Threatening to take life,	1	Held to bail to keep the peace.
Threatening to destroy property,	3	" " "
Poisoning well,	1	Acquitted.

LENAWEE COUNTY.

CLEMENT E. WEAVER, Pros. At't'y.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	36	81 convicted; 1 sent to House of Correction six months; 1 sent to jail 60 days; 1 sent to jail 10 days and fined \$25; 22 fined from \$3 to \$30 each; 6 sentence suspended; 5 acquitted.
Assaulting officer,	1	Convicted of assault and battery, fined \$20.
Assault with intent to commit rape,	5	8 convicted; 1 sent to State Prison 1 year; 1 to Reform School; 1 to jail 20 days; 2 pending.
Adultery,	4	1 convicted, sentenced to 5 months in jail and \$300 fine; three discharged.
Arson,	3	1 pending; 2 discharged.
Burglary,	2	Convicted; 1 sent 1 year, and 1 six months to State Prison.
Disorderly persons,	18	17 convicted; 10 sent to House of Correction; 4 gave sureties; 3 sentence suspended; 1 acquitted.
Embezzlement,	1	Convicted--sent to House of Correction six months.
False pretense,	10	1 convicted and sent to State Prison 6 months; 1 pending; 5 discharged; 3 forfeited bail.
Larceny, compound,	7	Convicted; 1 sent to State Prison 5 years; 4 for 2 years each; 1 sent to Reform School; 1 sentence suspended.
Larceny, grand,	18	14 convicted; 1 sent to State Prison 15 years, common thief; 1 for four years; 4 for three years each; 1 for one year; 1 for 9 months; 1 sent to Reform School; 1 sent to jail 40 days; 1 sentence suspended.
Larceny, petit,	29	26 convicted; 9 sent to House of Correction; 2 sent to jail 10 days each; 5 Reform School; 5 fined; 5 sentence suspended; 3 acquitted.
Liquor prosecution,	1	Convicted, fined \$10.
Malicious injury to building,	6	2 convicted and sent to jail 30 days; 3 discharged.
Attempts to commit murder,	2	1 Nol. pros.; 1 pending.
Perjury,	3	2 discharged; 1 forfeited bail, \$500.
Robbery,	2	1 pending; 1 discharged.
Receiving stolen property,	3	1 convicted and sent to State Prison 5 years; 2 nol. pros.
Destroying records,	1	Convicted and fined \$50.
Unlawful assembly,	8	Convicted and sentence suspended.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

M. B. WILCOX, Pros. Att'y.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to kill,	1	Jury disagreed—pending.
Assault and battery,	7	1 jail 15 days; 1 jail 10 days and \$50 fine; 1 fined \$15; 1 fined \$1 00; 1 fined 6 cents; 1 pending; 1 discharged.
Larceny,	2	1 Reform School; 1 pending.
Stealing from dwelling house in day time,	2	1 jail 30 days; 1 pending.
Burglary,	1	Pending.
Enticing away female under 16 years, for purpose of marriage,	1	Nol. pros. entered.
Embezzlement,	1	" "
Forgery,	1	" "

MACOMB COUNTY.

EDGAR WEEKS, Pros. Att'y.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Arson,	1	Pending.
Assault and battery,	9	7 convicted and fined; 2 acquitted.
Assault,	1	Convicted, sentence suspended.
Burglary,	2	1 nol. pros.; 1 pending.
Bastardy,	1	Convicted and security required.
Debt,	1	On official bond, pending.
Larceny,	10	7 convicted; 1 sent to State Prison 3 years; 1 for 2 years; 1 for 1 year; 2 sentence suspended; 1 sent to Reform School; 1 sent to jail 10 days; 3 acquitted.
Malicious injury to dwelling house,	1	Discharged.
Obtaining money by false pretense,	1	"
Seduction,	1	Acquitted.
Perjury,	1	Nol. pros.
Violation of liquor law,	2	Convicted and fined \$10 and cost.
Mayhem,	1	Discharged.
Threatening bodily injury,	1	Security required to keep the peace.

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

HENRY D. SMITH, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	10	8 fined \$20 each and costs; 2 fined \$15 each and costs; 1 fined \$25 and costs; 2 fined \$10 each and costs; 1 fined \$1 and costs; 1 fined 6 cents and costs; 1 discharged.
Violation of liquor law,	1	Fined \$20 and costs.
Forfeiture,	1	Judgment for \$100 and costs.
Disorderly persons,	6	Gave security for good behavior.
Larceny,	3	1 fined \$10 and costs; 1 discharged; 1 escaped.
Illegal voting,	1	Pending.
Illegal registration,	1	"
Procuring illegal registration,	1	"
Extortion,	1	"

MENOMINEE COUNTY.

E. S. INGALLS, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Larceny,	1	Broke jail and escaped.
Destroying telegraph wires,	1	Discharged.
Destroying boundary stake and monuments,	1	Acquitted.
Obtaining money under false pretenses,	1	Forfeited bail.
Subornation of perjury,	1	" "
Assault and battery,	1	Not yet arrested.
To keep the peace,	2	Held in recognizances.

MECOSTA COUNTY.

ELIAS O. ROSE, Pros. Att'y.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	2	1 convicted and fined \$2 and costs; 1 not yet arrested.
Assault with intent to murder,	1	Convicted and sent to State Prison for 8 years.
Assault with intent to commit rape,	1	Convicted of an assault and battery, fined \$100, and sent to jail 30 days.
Assaulting an officer,	1	Plead guilty—fined \$50.
Burglary,	1	Plead guilty—sent to Reform School till 21 years of age.
Grand larceny,	3	1 tried and convicted, and new trial granted—still pending; 1 held for trial and escaped from the officer, and 1 not yet arrested.
Petit larceny,	2	Convicted and fined \$2 each.
Obtaining money under false pretenses,	5	2 discharged; 2 held for trial—still pending, and 1 not yet arrested.
Perjury,	2	1 not. pros.; 1 held for trial, still pending.
Poisoning animal, (cow,)	1	Nol. Pros.
Stealing timber,	2	Discharged.
Surety to keep the peace,	1	Recognized.
Unlawfully holding office, (quo war.)	1	Ousted and judgment against defendant for costs.
Violation of liquor law,	1	Convicted—fined \$10 and costs, and defendant appealed to Circuit Court—still pending.

MONTCALM COUNTY.

JOHN LEWIS, Pros. Att'y.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	8	7 convicted and fined; 1 acquitted.
Assault,	2	Convicted and fined \$50 each.
Cruelty to animals,	1	Discharged.
Larceny,	4	2 discharged; 2 pending.
Adultery,	1	Acquitted.
Threats,	1	Required to give bonds to keep the peace.
Malicious trespass,	1	Discontinued.
Violation of liquor law,	6	5 convicted and fined \$10 each; 1 convicted and fined \$20.

MANISTEE COUNTY.

GEO. W. BULLIS, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	18	12 convicted—1 fined \$25 and 15 days in jail; 8 fined \$20 each; 2 fined \$10 each and 6 days in jail; 1 fined \$15; 2 fined \$10 each; 2 fined \$5 each and 1 fined \$8; 1 acquitted.
Larceny,	4	1 nol. pros.; 1 forfeited bail; 1 fined \$40 and sent to jail 60 days; 1 fined \$25 and cost.
Arson,	1	Convicted and sentenced to 10 years in the State Prison.

MIDLAND COUNTY.

HENRY HART, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Burglary,	3	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison 5 years.
Breaking jail and assisting prisoners to escape,	3	Convicted—sentenced to State Prison 3 years each.
Assault and battery,	10	7 convicted—1 fined \$40 and cost; 3 fined \$20 and cost; 3 fined \$5 and cost; 3 acquitted.
Burning hay stack,	1	Discharged.
False Pretenses,	1	Nol. pros.
Assault and battery with intent to murder,	1	Acquitted.
Seduction,	1	Discharged.
Larceny,	3	2 convicted—not sentenced; 1 acquitted.

MONROE COUNTY.

OTIS A. CRITCHETT, Pros. Atty.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery, Assault and battery,	2	Both forfeited bail.
	40	12 convicted—1 fined \$1 00 and costs, paid; 1 fined \$12 and costs, paid; 2 fined \$3 00 each and costs, paid; 1 fined \$6 and costs, paid; 3 fined \$10 00 each and costs, paid; 1 fined \$4 46 and costs, paid; 1 fined and appealed; 1 sent to the House of Correction for 90 days, and 1 required by the justice to give bail to keep the peace, which he did; 2 plead guilty; 1 find \$10 00 and costs, and 1 sent to House of Correction for 90 days; 28 settled, the complainant acknowledging satisfaction in accordance with the statute, and 8 cases pending.
Assault with intent to kill,	8	1 discharged; 2 pending.
Bigamy,	1	Acquitted.
Bastardy,	4	1 settled, defendant paying \$200; 3 pending.
Burglary,	1	Pending.
Attempt at burglary,	1	Pending.
Disturbing religious meeting,	1	Discontinued.
Forgery,	1	Plead guilty—sentenced to State Prison 3 years.
Grand larceny,	6	1 plead guilty, sentence suspended; 1 plead guilty to petit larceny, sentenced to House of Correction three months; 2 discharged on examination; 1 acquitted and 1 pending.
Compound larceny,	1	Plead guilty to petit larceny—sentenced to House of Correction 1 year.
Petit larceny,	9	1 convicted, fined \$1 00 and costs, paid; 2 plead guilty, 1 fined \$10 00 and costs, paid; 1 sentenced to House of Correction 90 days; 3 acquitted; 3 discontinued.
Open and gross lewdness,	2	Pending.
Receiving stolen property,	2	1 convicted, fined \$400, paid; 1 nol. pros.
Threatening communication,	1	Nol. pros.
Threatening to take life,	2	Required to give bonds to keep the peace—1 gave bail; 1 committed in default thereof.
Selling spirituous liquors,	9	All plead guilty—fined \$10 each and costs, paid.

MUSKEGON COUNTY.

DUANE THOMPSON, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	5	Convicted and fined from \$1 to \$25 each.
Assault,	2	1 acquitted; 1 convicted and fined \$50.
Larceny,	7	3 convicted—1 fined \$25 and sent to jail 40 days; 1 sentence suspended; 1 nol. pros.; 1 acquitted.
Robbery,	1	Acquitted.
Burglary,	1	Convicted and sent to Reform School.
Larceny,	1	Still pending.
Assault with intent to murder,	4	Acquitted.
Assault with intent to maim,	5	Acquitted.
False pretenses,	1	Acquitted.
Adultery,	1	Nol. pros.

NEWAYGO COUNTY.

JAMES BARTON, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to murder,	4	1 convicted, sentenced 15 years in State Prison; 1 convicted, sentenced 7 years in State Prison; 1 convicted of assault and battery, fined \$200, imprisoned five days, fine paid; 1 nol. pros. for cause.
Larceny, petit,	3	1 fined \$50 and costs; 2 fined \$10 each and costs.
Assault and battery,	6	1 twenty days in jail; 2 tried and acquitted; 2 fined \$5 00 each and costs; 1 fined \$10 00 and costs.
Disorderly persons,	1	Gave bonds for good behavior.
Resisting an officer,	1	Recognizance forfeited.
Violation of liquor law,	2	Fined \$10 each and costs.
Bastardy,	1	Found guilty and ordered to pay \$400 for support of child.

ONTONAGON COUNTY.

R. ALLAN, Pros. Att'y.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	11	Convicted—1 fined \$150; 8 fined \$25 and costs; one \$2 50 and costs; one \$10 and costs; two \$3 and costs; one 30 days in jail; two \$2 and costs.
Larceny, Burglary,	4 1	Still pending. Convicted and sentenced to 5 years in State Prison.

OAKLAND COUNTY.

O. F. WISNER, Pros. Att'y.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Larceny,	29	28 convicted—4 sentenced to Reform School; 1 to State Prison 5 years; 8 State Prison 1 year; 6 to State Prison 2 years; 2 to State Prison 3 years; 2 to State Prison 6 months; 1 House of Correction 8 months; 1 county jail 10 days; 6 acquitted.
Burglary,	3	Convicted—1 sentenced to State Prison 5 years; 2 for one year each.
Forgery, Embezzlement, Adultery, Election frauds,	1	Convicted—sentenced to State Prison for 2 years
Arson,	1	Convicted—sentence suspended.
Riot,	8	1 convicted and fined \$50; 2 nol. pros.
Assault and battery,	2	Discontinued.
	1	Acquitted.
	1	Acquitted.
	29	25 convicted and fined from \$5 to \$25 each; 4 acquitted.

OCEANA COUNTY.

LYMAN D. GROVE, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery, Grand Larceny,	3 1	2 fined \$10; 1 fined ——. Bound to Circuit Court, committed to jail and let out before trial, by the jailor, at Muskegon.
Petit larceny, Maliciously killing a cow,	1 1	Acquitted. Bound to Circuit Court; after examination gave bail and run away.
Violation of liquor law,	7	2 fined \$100 and six months imprisonment; 1 \$20; 4 \$10.
Perjury,	1	Waived examination and bound to Circuit Court, no information filed.

SAGINAW COUNTY.

EDWIN H. POWERS, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	4	2 convicted and fined \$25 each; 1 nol. pros.; 1 recognizance forfeited.
Assault, Assault with intent to murder, Larceny,	3 1 6	1 convicted and fined \$150; 2 nol. pros. Acquitted. 3 convicted—1 sent to State Prison 2 years; 1 5 years; 1 one year; 1 House of Correction 9 months; 2 acquitted.
Arson, Perjury, Illegal voting, Sabbath breaking, Resisting officer, Extortion,	1 1 1 1 1 1	Acquitted. Nol. pros. " " " " Acquitted. Nol. pros.

SANILAC COUNTY.**JOHN DIVINE, Pros. Att'y.**

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to murder,	1	State Prison 20 years.
Burglary,	3	Pending.
Malicious injury to personal property,	1	"
Grand larceny,	1	"
Petit larceny,	3	2 convicted—1 fined \$20; 1 acquitted and 1 fined \$75.
Assault and battery,	17	1 fined \$10; 1 fined \$30; 1 fined \$15; 5 fined \$25 each; 3 fined \$5 and costs, and 6 acquitted.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.**E. GOULD, Pros. Att'y.**

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Murder,	3	1 convicted and sentenced for life; 2 acquitted.
Larceny,	2	Convicted—1 sentenced 2 years and the other 1 year.
Burglary,	2	Both acquitted.
Willfully and maliciously destroying personal property,	2	Convicted—each 1 year in penitentiary.
Resisting officer in execution of process,	1	Acquitted.
Adultery,	1	"
Petit larceny,	2	Convicted—one fined \$15, and one 90 days in jail.
Assault and battery,	23	2 acquitted; remainder convicted; fines imposed, \$172 50, and one 30 days in jail.
Violation of liquor law,	9	Penalties imposed, \$100.

TUSCOLA COUNTY.

D. G. WILDER, Pros. Att'y.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	11	10 convicted—3 fined \$10 each; 3 fined \$15 each; 2 fined \$5 each; 1 fined \$8; 1 sent to jail 10 days and 1 acquitted.
Larceny,	4	Convicted —1 sent to State Prison 1 year; 2 fined \$10 each; 1 sent to jail 16 days.
Perjury,	1	Pending.
False pretenses,	1	"
Malicious trespass	1	Acquitted.
Adultery,	1	"

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

E. W. HARRIS, Pros. Att'y.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Larceny,	27	Convicted—4 sent to State Prison 3 years; 1 died; 1 new trial granted; 9 pending; 8 acquitted; 4 discharged; 1 escaped; 1 sent to House of Correction 8 months; 4 recognizances forfeited.
Assault and battery.,	16	8 convicted and fined; 1 sentence suspended; 3 recognizance forfeited; 2 acquitted; 2 pending.
Assault with intent to murder,	2	1 convicted and sent to House of Correction 4 months; 1 discharged.
Perjury,	5	1 recognizance forfeited; 4 discharged.
Stealing from the person.	4	Still pending.
Aiding prisoner to escape,	4	2 pending; 2 discharged.
Illegal voting,	2	1 discharged.
False pretenses,	2	"
Bigamy,	1	Nol. pros.
Adultery,	1	Discharged.
Seduction,	1	"
Liberl,	1	Pending.
Forgery,	2	"
Murder,	1	Convicted of 2d degree, sent to State Prison 10 years.
Embezzlement,	1	Pending.
False returns by officer,	1	Discharged.
Kidnapping,	3	3 escaped; 1 discharged.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

Pros. Att'y.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	18	1 fined \$10 and costs; 2 \$5 and costs; 1 \$1 and costs; 2 ten days imprisonment in county jail; 3 \$12 each; 1 \$15; 1 \$16; 2 acquitted.
Assault with intent to kill,	1	Pending.
Assault with intent to ravish,	1	"
Adultery,	4	"
Arson,	1	"
Bigamy.	1	"
Disorderly persons,	4	2 to House of Correction 1 year, and 2 under recognizance.
Enticing away female under 18,	1	Discharge on marrying.
Forgery,	2	Acquitted.
Injury to animals,	1	Pending.
Larceny, (grand,)	8	1 State Prison 2 years; 1 one year; 2 sentence suspended; 1 forfeited recognizance; 1 acquitted and 2 pending.
Larceny, (simple,)	6	1 House of Correction 2 months; 1 county jail 2 months; 1 acquitted; 1 fined \$10 and costs; 2 Reform school.
Murder,	1	Pending.
Perjury,	1	"
Subornation of perjury,	1	"
Seduction.	1	"
Violation of liquor law,	2	1 pending on appeal; 1 acquitted.

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

JOHN B. UPTON, Pros. Att'y.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	6	8 convicted and fined; 1 acquitted.
Larceny,	8	Convicted.
Bigamy,	1	Nol. pros.
Adultery,	3	"
Rape,	1	Acquitted.
Perjury,	1	Nol. pros.
Violation of liquor law,	10	Convicted.
Poisoning horses,	2	"
Assault with intent to murder,	1	Discharged.

WASHTENAW COUNTY.

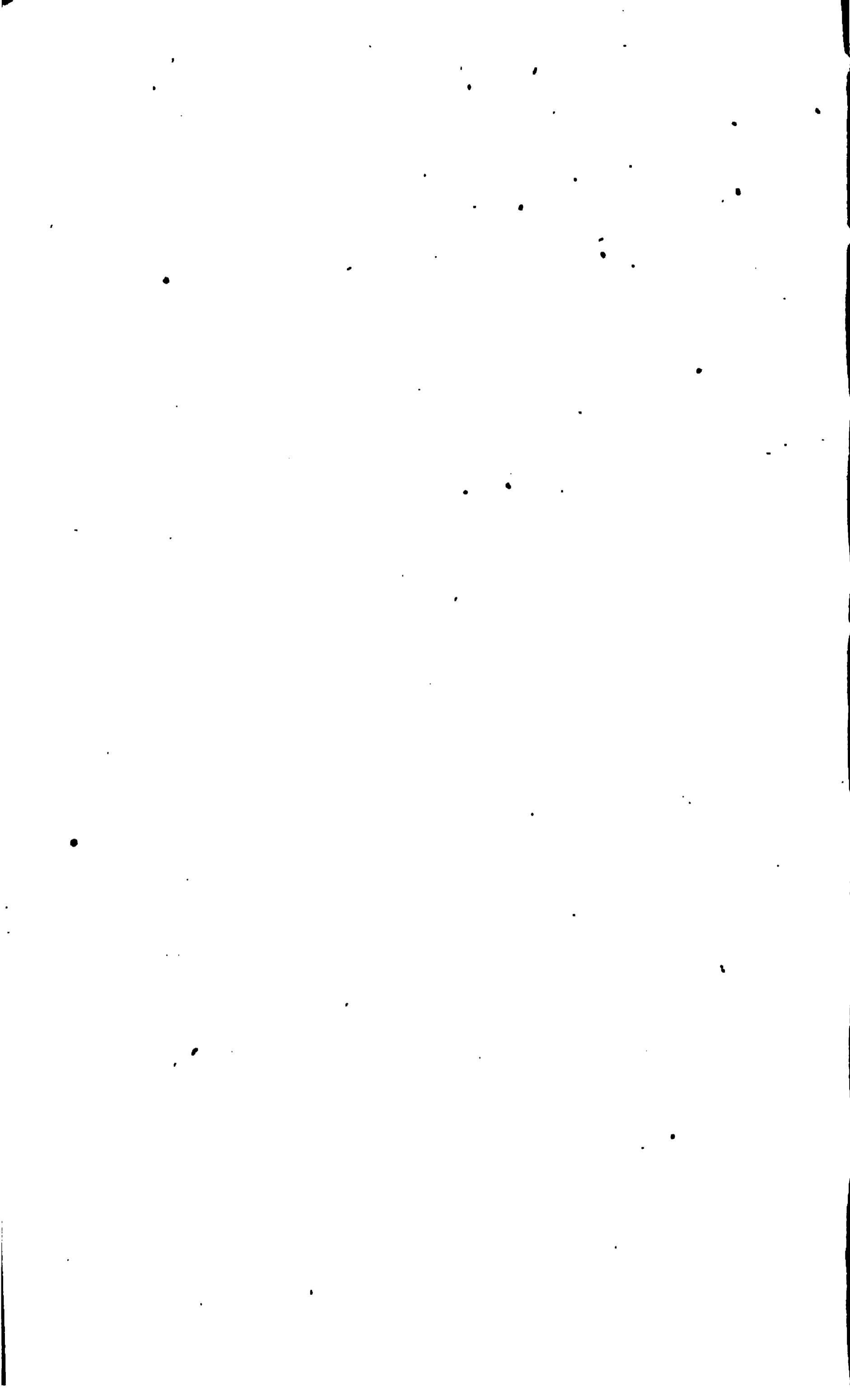
R. E. FRAZER, Pros. At't'y.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Murder,	1	Convicted of murder in the second degree—sentenced to State Prison for twenty years.
Burglary,	4	1 sentenced to State Prison for 6 years; 1 sentenced to State Prison for 3 years; 2 sentenced to State Prison for 2 years each.
Seduction, Robbery, False pretenses,	1	Recognizance forfeited and prosecuted.
Perjury, Maiming,	2	Still pending.
	3	1 plead guilty, sentenced to county jail for 30 days; two still pending.
	1	Tried, verdict not guilty—discharged.
	2	1 nol. pros. entered; 1 tried, found guilty of assault and battery, sentenced to 40 days in county jail.
	1	Nol. pros. entered.
	1	Found guilty of assault, 30 days in jail.
Malicious injury to animals, Assault with intent to commit rape, Resisting an officer,	3	1 tried, found guilty, sent to State Prison two years; 2 pending.
Rape, Grand larceny,	2	1 pending; 1 escaped from the officer.
	9	1 found guilty, sentenced to State Prison for 1 year; 1 found guilty, sentenced to Detroit House of Correction 1 year; 3 broke jail; 3 pending; 2 nol. pros. entered.
Simple larceny,	26	5 found guilty, sentenced to Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 1 sentenced to Detroit House of Correction 60 days; 1 sent to Reform School until 21 years old; 2 fined \$50 each; 1 fined \$10; 9 fined costs; 1 fined \$1 and costs; 3 discharged; 4 sentence suspended; 8 pending.
Disorderly persons,	17	1 sentenced to House of Correction 3 months; 1 " " " 6 months; 3 " " " 1 y'r each; 1 " Reform School until 21 years old; 8 entered into recognizance; 5 sentence suspended; 8 discharged. 1 Nol. pros.
Bastardy, Sureties to keep the peace, Embezzlement, Receiving stolen property, Malicious trespass, Assault and battery,	6	5 entered into recognizance; 1 discharged.
	2	Pending.
	1	Discharged on examination.
	1	Sentence suspended.
	76	1 sentenced to Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 1 county jail 30 days; 27 fined costs; 16 fine and costs; 8 pending; 7 sentence suspended; 4 nol. pros. entered; 12 discharged.

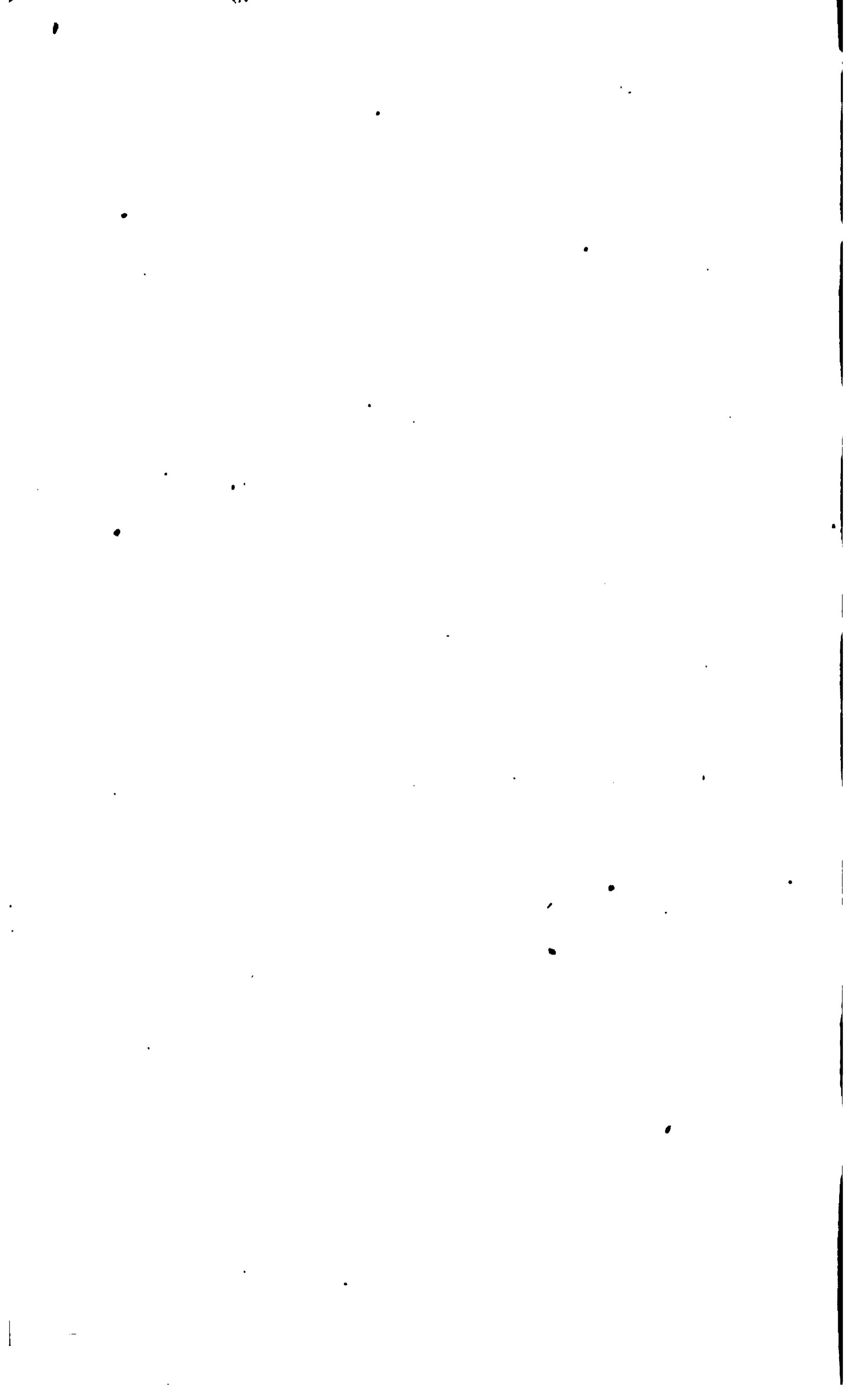
WAYNE COUNTY.

GEORGE HEPDEN, Pros. Atty.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Murder,	2	3 convicted and sentenced to State Prison for life; 1 convicted of manslaughter, 1 year in State Prison; 1 case taken to supreme court; 3 acquitted.
Manslaughter,	3	1 convicted of assault and battery; 1 acquitted; 1 nol. pros. entered.
Larceny,	78	57 convicted—sent to State Prison, House of Correction and Reform School; 17 acquitted; 4 nol. pros.
Burglary and larceny,	24	18 convicted—12 sentenced to State Prison for from 1 to 12 years; 4 sent to House of Correction and Reform School; 5 acquitted; 1 nol. pros. entered; 1 case taken to supreme court; 1 sentence suspended.
Burglary,	12	Convicted—7 sentenced to State Prison for from 1 to 6 years; 1 sentence suspended; 4 sent to House of Correction.
Receiving stolen property,	14	10 convicted; 1 sent to House of Correction; 9 sentence suspended; 4 acquitted.
Assault with intent to kill,	22	7 convicted and sentenced to House of Correction; 1 convicted of assault and battery and fined; 6 convicted and sentence suspended; 6 nol. pros.; 3 acquitted.
Assault with intent to commit rape,	3	Convicted; 1 sent to State Prison 5 years; 2 fined \$50 each.
Assault with intent to maim,	1	Convicted and fined \$25.
Keeping house of ill fame,	11	10 convicted—3 fined \$150 each; 1 fined \$100; 4 fined \$50 each; 2 fined \$25 each; 1 sentence suspended; 1 nol. pros. entered.
Indecent exposure of person,	1	Convicted and recognizance forfeited.
Adultery,	3	2 convicted—1 sent to House of Correction 1 year; 1 sentence suspended.
Arson,	1	Convicted and sent to State Prison 5 years.
Conspiracy,	2	Acquitted.
Resisting officer,	1	Convicted and fined \$10.
Seduction,	2	Acquitted.
Robbery,	4	1 convicted and sentence suspended; 1 nol. pros.; 1 tried and jury disagreed.
Selling diseased provisions,	1	Convicted and fined \$25.
Rape,	1	Convicted—sentence not yet passed.
Forgery,	1	Convicted—sentenced to House of Correction 3 months.
False pretense,	10	1 convicted—sentence suspended; 4 acquitted; 1 nol. pros. entered; 4 pending.
Malicious injury to dwelling,	1	Acquitted.
Bigamy,	1	Convicted—sent to House of Correction six months.
Embezzlement,	1	Acquitted.







ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL,

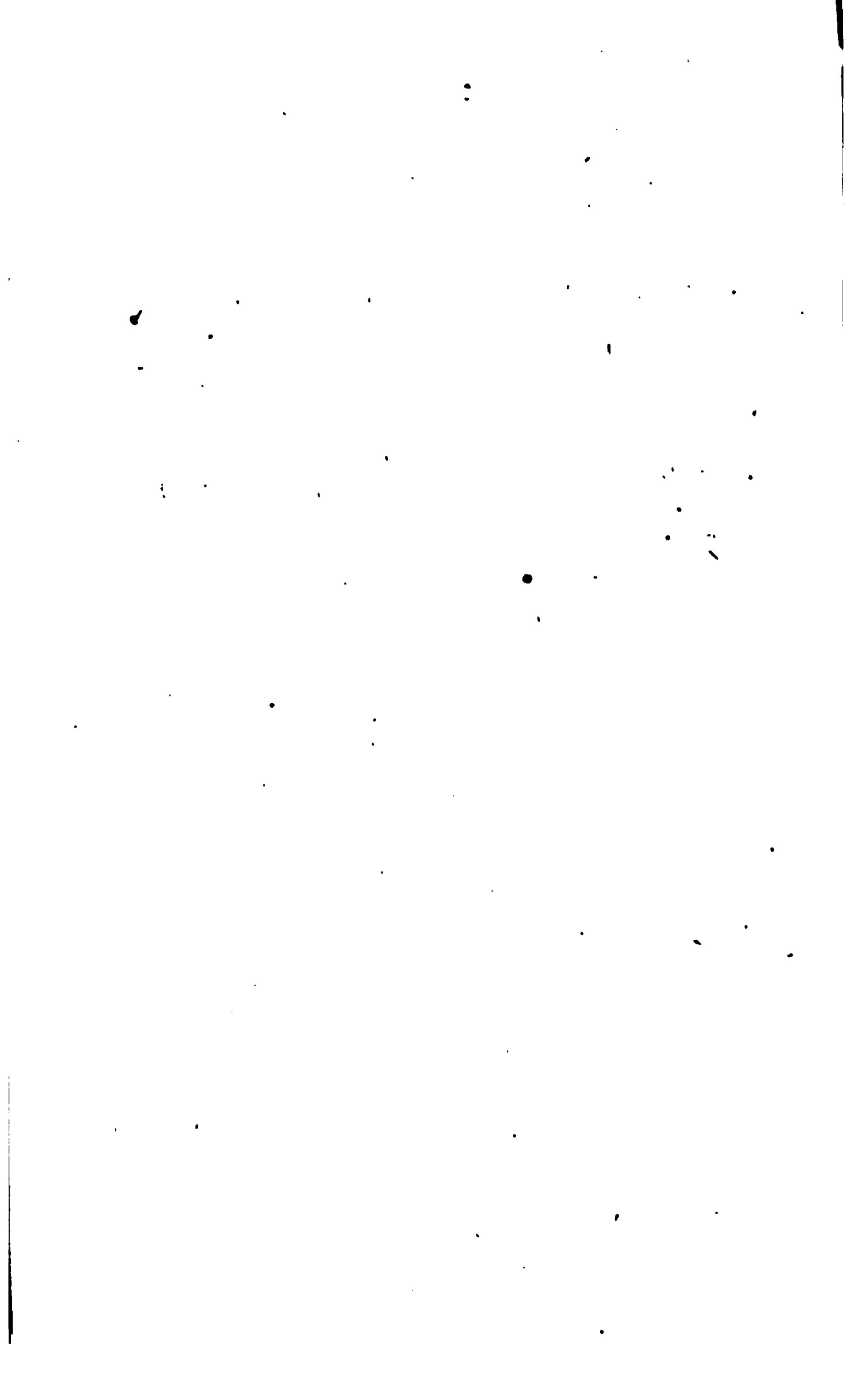
FOR THE YEAR 1867.

BY AUTHORITY

LANSING:

JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1867.



REPORT.

Office of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, }
Sault Ste. Marie, Dec. 25, 1867. }

To His Excellency HENRY H. CRAPO, Governor of the State of Michigan:

Sir—Pursuant to the requirements of law, I have the honor to submit herewith my Annual Report for the year 1867.

The business of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal began on the 4th of May last; the first boat having looked through on that day, upward bound, and continued without interruption until the 3d instant, the last boat having looked through on that day, downward bound.

The balance of cash on hand at the date of my last Annual Report, Dec. 25, 1866, and the total amount received on account of tolls during the past season, was as follows:

Balance cash on hand Dec. 25, 1866,.....	\$798 89
Received on account of Tolls,.....	88,515 54
<hr/>	
Total,	\$34,309 43

There has been deposited with the State Treasurer and expended, as follows:

Total amount deposited with State Treasurer,.....	\$18,830 61
Expended,	14,827 56
<hr/>	
	\$33,158 17

Leaving a balance on hand at this date,

Dec. 25th, 1867,.....	1,151 26
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	\$34,309 43

It will be seen by reference to the recapitulation of monthly statements accompanying this report, that there has been expended as follows:

For labor performed and materials purchased in making permanent repairs to foundation to mid- tre sill to upper lock gate,.....	\$864 33
On account of wages for labor employed in operating the locks,.....	5,318 63
For oak plank for run-ways for booms to gates, for snubbing posts for the canal above the locks, and freight on the same,.....	263 75
For materials purchased and for labor in construction of the new pier,.....	6,961 84
For the erection of a shed over the oak timber and lumber on hand here for a new set of gates when needed,.....	209 00
For dredging at the lower entrance to the canal,..	481 25
For lumber, to wit: plank for repairs of canal dock,.....	182 00
For rope, oil for light house at head of canal, for wood for office, oil for painting canal buildings, gates, towers, booms, braces, and for blacksmithing and for other materials necessary to keep the work in good repair,.....	546 78
Total,.....	<u>\$14,827 56</u>

Vouchers for all disbursements and a statement in detail of the items which make up the above named amounts, were forwarded with each monthly statement to Hon. Wm. Humphrey, Sec. Canal Board of Control. Abstracts of monthly statements also accompany this report.

The following is a statement of the monthly receipts, on account of tolls, during the season of navigation:

Received in May,.....	\$4,797 70
" " June,	7,018 51

Received in July,.....	\$5,977. 57
" " August,.....	5,633 37
" " September,.....	3,898 15
" " October,	3,682 03
" " November,	2,244 31
" " December,.....	263 90
 Total,	 <u>\$33,515 54</u>

The following is a statement of the amount deposited with the State Treasurer during each of the following named months:

Deposited in May,.....	\$3,039 25
" " June,.....	5,356 25
" " July,	4,600 00
" " August,.....	3,300 00
" " September,.....	2,085 11
 Total,	 <u>\$18,330 61</u>

There were no deposits made during the months of October, November and December. Being in receipt of materials—namely—timber and iron for the construction of the new pier on the north side of the lower entrance to the canal, and for carrying on the work of construction of said pier during the coming winter; also having in view the dredging at the western entrance to the canal, I deemed it necessary to retain in my hands the entire receipts for the months named to pay current expenses and to meet the expense of these improvements.

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts on account of tolls for this, with those of last year:

Receipts in 1866,.....	\$23,069 54
" 1867,.....	33,515 54
 Increase,.....	 <u>\$10,446 00</u>

This increase comes in part from an increase of the rate of tolls, but mostly on account of an increase of business. The rate of tolls having been increased from 4½ to 6 cents per ton

upon the tonnage of steamers only; the following is the whole amount of tonnage subject to said increase, namely—311,130.20 tons. This at six cents per ton produces \$18,667 81. Had the rate of tolls remained the same as last year, namely, four and a half cents per ton, there would have been received on the above named amount of tonnage for tolls, the sum of \$14,000 85 only. It may thus be stated:

Total increase,.....	\$10,446 00
Am't received on account of increased rate of tolls,.....	\$4,666 96
Am't received on account of increase of business,.....	5,749 04
	<hr/>
	\$10,446 00

Hence the actual increase of receipts on account of increase of business over the receipts for last year, may be set down at \$5,779 04.

The total amount of tonnage of vessels, both steam and sail, that have passed through the canal, both ways, the past season, was 556,898.76 tons, as follows:

Steam,.....	321,698.20 tons
Sail,.....	235,200.56 "
	<hr/>
Total,	556,898.76 tons
As compared with the season of 1866, as follows:	
Total tonnage 1866,.....	458,530.92
" 1867,.....	556,898.76
	<hr/>
Increase,.....	98,367.84

The tonnage of steamers that have passed through the canal during the season just closed, as compared with 1866, was as follows:

Tonnage in 1866,.....	328,907.70
" 1867,.....	321,698.20
	<hr/>
Decrease,	2,209.50

The tonnage of sail vessels that have passed through the canal the past season, as compared with 1866, was as follows:	
Tonnage in 1867,.....	235,200.56
" 1866,.....	184,623.22
Increase,.....	<u>100,577.34</u>

It will be seen that the increase of tonnage of sail vessels in the Lake Superior trade for the past season, has been quite large, while there has been a small decrease in the tonnage of steamers.

The total number of passages both ways through the canal, of steamers and sail vessels, was 1,305, as follows:

Steamers,	466
Sail Vessels,.....	839
Total,.....	<u>1,305</u>

The number of passages of small coasting vessels and open boats, with one steam wrecking tug and one raft of logs, through the canal the past season, was twenty. Many of the boats had no enrollment. Those that were enrolled were so small that in estimating the amount of tolls to be paid by them, their tonnage was not taken into account—they were charged each five dollars, as directed by law in such cases, making the amount received from this source, \$100.

Of the amount received on account of tolls, namely, \$33,-515 54—

The Steamers paid.....	\$19,302 59
Sail Vessels,.....	14,112 95
Small coasting vessels and open boats, etc.,.....	100 00
Total,	<u>\$33,515 54</u>

The condition of the canal and locks at this present writing, is good, considering the wear and tear of twelve years. We have passed 1,305 steamers and sail vessels, and some of them of the largest class on the lakes, and no collision of a serious

nature, with the gates or stone works, has occurred during the season just closed. Neither has there been any delay in their passage through the locks, caused by said locks not being in good working order. The gates (above the water), the booms, braces, towers, etc., were thoroughly painted as usual in the early part of the season, also the canal buildings. They are all in a good state of preservation. The gates have all worked well during the past season. The guard gates are also all right, having been regularly closed while locking. The repairs made to the foundation to the mitre sill to the upper lock gates, which repairs were referred to in my last annual report as necessary to be made, are quite satisfactory. We are no longer troubled with any current in the locks caused by any leaks here or elsewhere. There is no evidence thus far that said repairs were not well made. It is my opinion they will be durable.

The depth of water in the canal when not influenced by the wind, was nearly $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the shoalest place during most of the season past. At the opening of navigation we always have a low stage of water, say about 10 feet 8 inches in the shoalest place; about the middle of June it begins to rise slowly until its depth reaches to 11 feet and 5 or 6 inches. It reaches its highest stage about the middle of July and continues thus till just before the close of navigation, when it quite suddenly falls to its former stage. We have no difficulty of course with vessels grounding in the canal, except when loaded to a greater depth of water than the canal contains. A large class of vessels have been engaged in this trade during a portion of the past season. Some have made one, while several have performed from three to nine trips. It was of course for the interest of the owners and masters of these vessels to load them to the greatest possible depth and get through. In their desire to do this they have occasionally got them too deep—trouble of course ensues—much difficulty and sometimes delay to themselves and frequently to other vessels of a less draught, takes place. Most of this difficulty arises from the variation of

the depth of water in the canal caused by the wind blowing in a certain direction. The wind from a westerly or north-west direction produces a high stage, while the wind from the east or south-east produces a contrary effect. I have known the water in the canal to vary from one foot to one and a half higher, and the same amount lower, than the general stage. I mean by "the general stage," when influenced by the above cause. Had we sufficient depth of water in the canal and locks to admit the passage of the largest class of vessels, fully freighted, the business thereof would be largely increased.

There is great need of more snubbing posts along the bank of the canal on both sides, to enable vessels to check their way in safety to themselves and the locks. It not unfrequently happens that steamers have to pass vessels in the canal bound in opposite, and sometimes in the same direction. In order that they may do this safely and without collision, it is of the utmost importance that the snubbing posts should stand sufficiently near to each other that vessels may get out fore and aft and abreast lines; thereby preventing movement to any extent, of the vessel by means of the action of the water caused by the steamer's wheel when passing. The posts, as at present placed on the north bank, are from 150 to 180 feet apart. I reported this matter fully to the Board of Control in my monthly report for June last. As stated in my report for July last, I have purchased a quantity of oak timber and it has been delivered here, for snubbing posts. I shall cause them to be placed along the canal bank where needed, as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring.

Some repairs are needed on the pier at the western entrance to the canal on the south side. It requires to be newly planked. Also the pier at the lower entrance to the canal on the south side. I have purchased the plank necessary for these repairs and shall attend to them early in the spring.

The new pier at the eastern entrance to the canal on the north side, is well under way. One hundred and twenty feet of which is completed with the exception of the plank cover-

ing. Even this much of a pier was found to be of great service. I sunk the cribs for the foundation last winter. As soon as timber was received in the spring I began building the upper portion and soon had it so far constructed as to be able to use it. It is my intention to build the remainder (200 feet) the coming winter and spring. I have all the materials necessary for its construction and I hope to have it completed early next season.

Agreeably to the directions of the Board I have made arrangements with W. W. & E. T. Williams for the dredging of the canal at the western entrance, also the basin. It is expected that the work will be commenced in time to complete the same by the opening of navigation; thus avoiding the delay that would occur, were it being done while steamers and vessels were passing.

The extension of the pier on the north side of the western entrance to the canal is an improvement greatly needed. I recommended this extension in my annual report for 1865, also 1866. I had hoped ere this, to have received authority to contract for its construction. I am earnestly urged by vessel masters and owners to do all in my power to obtain its early construction. I know its importance and do now recommend, that the Board take the matter under advisement and if found by them to be of sufficient importance, to direct its construction at once.

I desire to call the attention of the Board of Control to the fact that much damage is done every season to sail vessels and steamers by reason of the slope wall which forms the canal bank. During the prevalence of a high wind they are driven to the side opposite onto the slope wall, and sail vessels being in tow of a tug, are dragged along this rough, uneven surface almost the entire length of the canal, with no power to prevent it. The result is the vessel's side is very much cut up along its entire length; large slivers or pieces of the planking are forced out, extending in depth from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 2 inches. The final result is a trip to the dry docks at a large expense. Side wheel

steamers have greatly damaged their wheels, and propellers have knocked buckets off their wheels. Difficulties of this kind will tend to drive business away from the canal. In my Annual Report for 1865, I recommended putting in timber guards as a remedy for this difficulty. While I think that a good plan, still I think it far preferable to put in a perpendicular wall, in the place of the sloping one. The former plan would be somewhat temporary and not very expensive, while the latter would be permanent and durable; the first cost much greater but cheaper in the end. I recommend to the Board the early adoption of some plan looking to the remedying of this great and growing evil.

The deepening of the canal and locks is an object of the utmost importance to the commerce of the lakes as well as to the successful development of the mineral wealth of Lake Superior. Many vessels which have been engaged in the Lake Superior trade for several seasons past, were unable to load to their full capacity for the want of sufficient depth of water in the canal. Soon the traffic by this route to and from Lake Superior will be largely increased. Upon the completion of the railroad from St. Paul, Minnesota, to Lake Superior, we shall have a trade that will, the first season, equal if not exceed, the entire amount of the present traffic, and this will increase from year to year, until the capacity of this canal will not be sufficient to do the business.

The State of Minnesota raised this year 15,000,000 bushels of wheat for export. Were that road in operation now, this wheat would pass by this route to an eastern market, because it can be conveyed cheaper, by ten cents per bushel, than by any other route. To convey this amount of wheat from the head of Lake Superior to Buffalo, it would require seventy-five vessels of the capacity of 25,000 bushels each, and each vessel to make eight trips. (Which would be about the number they could make during the season of navigation between the above named points.) The tonnage of a vessel of the above named capacity would be about 500 tons; seventy-five vessels would

make in the aggregate 37,000 tons. In making eight trips, each vessel would pass through the canal 16 times; 1,200 would be the number of passages and 600,000 tons would be the total amount of tonnage of the above number of vessels in passing both ways. Thus we see, to move the above quantity of wheat only, it would require an amount of tonnage which, in the aggregate, exceeds the amount that has passed through the canal during the past season. Undoubtedly there would be other articles of export in considerable quantities. I think I hazard nothing in saying, it would require from 100 to 125 vessels of the capacity of 500 tons each, and each to make eight trips to convey the surplus products of the State of Minnesota for the year 1867 to market; and in two years time (in which time I am advised the road above mentioned, will be in operation,) it will require a much larger number.

The class of vessels which have been built for four or five years past and which are now being built, is about the capacity of 500 tons new measurement. They draw from 12 to 13½ feet water when fully freighted. They cannot of course pass through the canal and locks with a full load.

In view of the present very great detriment to the commercial interest which more or less affects the mining interest of Lake Superior, and also in view of the prospect of a very large increase of traffic by this route to and from Lake Superior, I submit, that the deepening of the canal and locks is of the greatest importance. There is no time to be lost; action should at once be taken looking to its consummation. It is a national work, as much so as is the improvement of the Upper Mississippi or the St. Clair Flats. Let Congress be applied to for an appropriation of money of the required amount, and as soon as obtained, let the work be entered upon without delay.

Respectfully submitted.

GUY H. CARLETON,

Superintendent.

STATEMENT

Showing the name of each Steamer which has been engaged regularly in the trade, and which formed the line from Cleveland and Detroit to Lake Superior, that has passed through the Canal the past season, with its tonnage, the rate of tolls, the amount paid for one passage, the number of trips each has performed, and the total number of passages; and the total amount of tonnage of, and the total amount of tolls paid by each, and the grand total:

NAMES.	Tonnage of each.	Rate Tolls.	Amount paid for one Passage.	No. Trips.	No. Passages.	Total tonnage of each.	Total tolls paid by each.
Illinois,.....	925.42	6 cts.	555.53	9	18	16,657.92	\$999.54
Keweenaw,.....	800.04	"	48.05	15	30	24,028.20	1,441.50
Concord,.....	552.76	"	33.17	12½	25	18,819.00	999.26
S. D. Caldwell,.....	790.43	"	47.43	15	30	23,712.00	1,422.90
Ironides,.....	1,122.00	"	67.22	18	28	29,172.00	1,350.32
Motor,.....	958.82	"	67.41	14	28	26,720.92	1,307.43
Northern Light,.....	857.98	"	51.48	14	28	24,024.00	1,441.44
North West,.....	1,100.10	"	66.55	18	28	28,828.94	1,399.20
Grand total,.....	7,115.56	.....	106 ½	211	187,043.92	\$11,222.73	

STATEMENT

Showing the name of each Steamer plying between Cleveland and Detroit and Lake Superior, which did not belong to, or form any line between said points, some of which did not run regularly in this trade, that has passed through the Canal the past season, with its tonnage, the rate of tolls, the amount paid for one passage, the number of trips each has performed, and the total number of passages, the total amount of tonnage of, and the total amount of tolls paid by each, and the grand total:

NAMES.	Tonnage of each.	Rate Tolls.	Amount paid for one Pass.	No. Trips.	No. Passages.	Total am't of tonnage of each.	Total am't tolls paid by each.
Du Buque,.....	501.00	6 cts.	\$30.66	11	22	11,022.00	\$601.32
Iron City,.....	678.00	"	40.68	6	12	8,136.00	488.16
Gov. Cushman,.....	687.80	"	41.27	4	8	5,508.40	330.16
Mineral Rock,.....	719.00	"	43.14	5	10	7,190.00	451.40
A. Clement,.....	563.35	"	38.60	12	24	13,520.40	811.20
Grand total,.....	.....	.....	.....	38	76	45,878.80	\$2,722.24

STATEMENT

Showing the name of each Steamer which has been engaged in the trade from Chicago to Lake Superior, touching at Milwaukee and ports on the west shore of Lake Michigan, which has passed through the Canal the past season, with its tonnage, the rate of tolls, the amount paid for one passage, the number of trips each has performed, and the total number of passages, the total amount of tonnage of, and the total amount of tolls paid by each, and the grand total:

NAMES.	Tonnage of each.	Rate Tolls.	Amount paid for one Passage.	No. Trips.	No. Passengers.	Total amount of tonnage of each.	Total amount paid by each.
Union,	553.75	6 cts.	\$33.23	14	28	15,505.00	\$930.44
Norman,	545.23	"	32.71	11	23	11,905.06	719.62
City of Madison,.....	487.23	"	29.23	9	18	8,770.14	526.14
Ontonagon,.....	682.14	"	40.93	13	26	17,735.64	1,064.18
Cuyahoga,.....	727.11	"	43.63	9	18	13,087.93	785.34
Grand total,.....	2,995.46	.....	.....	56	112	67,098.89	\$4,025.72

STATEMENT

Showing the number of passages through the Canal; also, the number of trips, &c., made by the Propeller Portsmouth from Buffalo to Lake Superior, during the season just closed:

NAME.	Tonnage.	Rate Tolls.	Amount paid for one Passage.	No. Trips.	No. Passengers.	Total amount of Tonnage.	Total amount of Tolls paid.
*Portsmouth,	675	6 cts.	\$40.50	7	14	9,450.00	\$567.00
Total,.....	675	.....	\$40.50	7	14	9,450.00	\$567.00

*The only Steamer on the route during the season just past.

The following named Steamers, not engaged in this trade, passed through the Canal and paid tolls as follows:

*Has been plying between Marquette, Lake Superior and Portage Lake.
†On a pleasure excursion to Lake Superior.

STATEMENT

Showing the number of trips, &c., &c., performed by the Canadian Steamers *Algoma* and *Waubuno*; the former having run regularly on the route from Collingwood to Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, going to Fort William on Lake Superior, each alternate trip. The latter from Collingwood to Sault Ste. Marie, and having made two trips to Fort William, passed through the Canal, as follows:

NAMES.	Rate	Rate Tolls.	Amount paid for one Pass.	No. Trips.	No. Pass.	Total amount paid for each Pass.	Rate
Algoma,.....	418.00	6 cts.	234.00	12	24	5,364.00	266.00
Waubuno.....	342.00	"	8.70	2	4	684.00	33.00
Grand total,.....	560.00	.....	.....	14	28	10,032.00	299.00

STATEMENT

Showing the Name of each Vessel that has passed through the Canal the past season, with the tonnage of each, the rate of tolls, the amount paid for one passage, the total number of passages of, and trips made by each, the total amount of tonnage and the total amount of tolls paid by each, as follows:

NAMES.	Tonnage of each.	Rate Tolls.	Amount paid for one passage.	No. Passaged.	No. Trips.	Amt' of tonnage of each.	Total sum paid by each.
Andrew, St.	322.86	6 cts.	\$19 87	12	6	3,876.32	\$233 44
Allen, E.	240.57	"	14 43	14	7	3,367.96	202 02
Anderson, Maj.	434.22	"	26 06	2	1	868.44	52 10
African,	185.56	"	11 18	2	1	371.10	22 26
Amaranth,	272.79	"	16 87	10	5	2,727.90	163 70
Atmosphere,	275.56	"	16 53	6	3	1,658.36	99 18
Albermarle,	412.71	"	24 78	2	1	825.42	49 52
Barbarian,	280.83	"	16 85	4	2	1,123.32	67 40
Bronson, T. J.	277.22	"	16 63	8	4	2,217.76	133 04
Buckingham, A.	205.44	"	12 32	2	1	410 82	24 64
Blood, Senator	230.76	"	13 85	2	1	460 52	27 70
Barney, T. T.	265.00	"	15 30	6	3	1,530.00	91 30
Baker, T.	221.23	"	13 45	6	3	1,345.33	80 70
Baltic,	267.24	"	16 08	2	1	534.48	32 08
Bates, E.	233.87	"	14 08	4	2	935.48	56 12
Bohama,	333.13	"	19 90	2	1	666.26	39 98
Belle, Jane	373.84	"	22 43	6	3	2,243.04	134 58
Bay State,	251.41	"	15 08	2	1	503.80	30 16
City,	237.00	"	14 22	20	10	4,740.00	284 40
City of Buffalo,	340.23	"	20 41	12	6	4,082.64	244 92
Clark, L. J.	308.95	"	18 54	8	4	2,471.00	148 32
Chenango,	307.00	"	18 42	12	6	3,684.00	221 04
City of Tawas,	290.87	"	17 45	8	4	2,326.96	139 00
Cook, Col.	250.82	"	15 02	16	8	4,005.12	240 32
Cloud, White	243.65	"	14 62	14	7	3,411.10	204 68
City of Chicago,	327.17	"	19 68	2	1	654.34	39 26
Coyne, E. L.	497.06	"	20 82	2	1	994.12	59 64
Cleveland, H. G.	284.42	"	15 87	2	1	528.84	31 74

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Tonnage of each	Rate Tolls	Amount paid for one passage	No. Passages	No. Trips	Avg. of tonnage of each	Total am't paid by each
Corinthian,	264.24	6 cts.	\$15.85	2	1	523.43	\$31.70
Correspondent,	220.51	"	18.26	2	1	441.02	26.50
DeSoto,.....	411.76	"	24.70	18	9	7,411.63	444.00
Darley, Kate	388.76	"	23.33	2	1	777.56	46.06
Dreadnaught,	302.76	"	18.17	10	5	3,027.00	151.70
Dacotah,.....	274.57	"	16.47	16	8	4,393.12	263.82
Eagle Wing,.....	278.92	"	16.73	8	4	2,231.36	138.84
Fontanelle,	285.20	"	17.11	10	5	2,862.00	171.10
Flying Mist,	316.16	"	18.97	2	1	632.32	37.94
Fairchild, H. S.	287.80	"	17.26	8	4	2,298.40	137.92
Fostoria,.....	237.59	"	14.25	2	1	475.18	26.50
Greenwood, G.	305.55	"	18.88	4	2	1,222.20	73.32
Gas Hawk,.....	549.62	"	82.98	10	5	5,496.20	339.80
Grant, W. G.....	266.62	"	16.94	16	8	4,249.92	256.04
Gross, J. L.	247.00	"	14.82	8	4	1,976.00	126.56
Goble, Geo.	319.27	"	19.16	8	4	2,554.16	153.28
Gerlach, E.	271.43	"	16.80	2	1	542.86	32.00
Globe, ..	237.93	"	14.28	2	1	475.86	26.56
Grape Shot,.....	264.78	"	15.89	2	1	529.00	31.78
Hibbard, W. B.	214.70	"	12.88	4	2	858.80	51.52
Helfenstein,.....	281.40	"	16.88	4	2	1,125.00	67.52
Hinckley, Chas.....	325.31	"	19.51	12	6	3,902.52	234.12
Harvest Queen,.....	288.67	"	17.92	4	2	1,194.68	71.08
Harvest Home,.....	325.65	"	19.54	16	8	5,210.40	312.04
Hyphen,.....	216.18	"	12.97	16	8	3,453.88	207.52
Horn, Cape.....	214.55	"	12.87	6	3	1,287.80	77.22
Hannah, P.	219.00	"	13.18	2	1	439.20	26.56
Indianola,.....	169.65	"	10.18	6	3	1,017.90	61.08
Ironsides,	250.00	"	15.00	6	3	1,500.00	90.00
Indiana,	290.75	"	15.65	6	3	1,564.50	98.90
Imperial,	299.39	"	17.96	10	5	2,993.90	179.60
Idaho,	256.66	"	15.40	4	2	1,026.64	61.00
Jamea, St....	226.76	"	18.60	14	7	3,174.64	190.40

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

NAME.	TONS	Tons	BBL					TONS
				TONS	BBL	TONS	BBL	
Jane,	207.00	0 00	613 00	1				
King Sisters,.....	208.75	"	17 20	1				
King Fisher,.....	517.02	"	21 04	12	6	6,307.04	572 60	
Lyon, W. S.	268.00	"	16 40	6	3	1,548.00	68 00	
Lydia, E.	204.02	"	15 20	3	1	469.04	34 76	
Mammoth,.....	275.48	"	16 70	10	5	2,704.48	147 00	
Morris, D.	277.04	"	15 68	10	5	4,446.04	200 40	
Miles,	221.14	"	13 20	3	4	1,769.14	106 22	
Montpelier,	290.37	"	17 42	3	1	480.34	34 94	
Mariner,	274.00	"	16 40	2	1	549.00	38 96	
Mystic,	161.00	"	8 00	4	2	644.00	68 04	
Murray, G.	264.00	"	15 20	7	3½	1,729.00	106 76	
Minappa,	290.02	"	17 45	12	6	3,629.04	200 40	
McGeece,.....	205.20	"	15 00	2	1	405.70	81 00	
Moss, A. H.	304.10	"	18 20	2	1	608.20	38 00	
Morton, Mary,	179.00	"	11 70	2	1	358.00	51 00	
Nicholas, J. W.	310.76	"	19 00	6	3	1,900.00	714 00	
Noon,	290.17	"	19 20	4	2	1,900.00	70 00	
Narraganset,	316.66	"	18 00	4	2	1,900.00	75 04	
Nightingale,	273.65	"	16 85	10	5	2,725.50	106 50	
Oswego,	814.01	"	12 80	2	1	629.02	37 76	
Pierpoint,	158.17	"	8 10	1	½	1,111.17	9 19	
Pumlico,	673.71	"	21 75	9	3	2,373.35	100 00	
Plymouth Rock,.....	226.78	"	13 61	2	1	448.56	27 22	
Plover,	262.07	"	16 00	14	7	3,967.05	207 44	
Ryan, E. P.	149.02	"	8 17	14	7	2,120.45	106 26	
Racer,	268.00	"	16 12	18	9		278 24	
Reynor, Wm.	237.16	"	13 00	16	8		318 00	
Belvidere,	191.00	"	11 40	6	3		68 70	
Bowen, L.	361.45	"	21 00	12	6		368 25	
Robinson, S.	226.79	"	16 15	2	1		22 30	
Rosader, C. J.	190.07	"	7 04	2	1		16 08	
Rover, Wm.	213.00	"	12 75	8	4		162 24	

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Tonnage of each.	Rate Tolls	Amount paid for passage	No. Passaged	No. Trips	Am't of tonnage	Total am't paid by each.
Superior,.....	306.29	6 cts.	\$18 33	8	4	2,450.32	\$147 04
Spalding, W. B.	268.87	"	22 13	2	1	737.74	44 26
Saginaw,.....	285.18	"	17 11	4	2	1,140.72	66 44
Sigel, Gen. F.	316.91	"	19 00	4	2	1,267.64	76 00
Shepard, L. R.	221.46	"	18 29	14	7	3,100.44	186 08
Summit,	325.85	"	18 55	4	2	903.40	54 20
Shupe, Wm.	236.12	"	14 13	8	4	1,888.96	113 36
Squall, White	241.53	"	14 49	2	1	483.06	28 96
Sherman, George.....	323.26	"	19 40	2	1	646.52	38 80
Shook,.....	264.60	"	15 88	2	1	529.21	31 76
Sweepstakes,.....	309.84	"	18 59	2	1	619.68	37 18
Stalker, M.	267.90	"	16 07	2	1	535.82	32 14
Scott, Gen'l W.	218.46	"	12 81	2	1	426.92	25 62
Turk, Grand.....	240.86	"	14 43	12	6	2,884.82	173 04
Thornton,.....	274.06	"	16 44	16	8	4,385.12	263 04
Twilight,.....	319.00	"	19 14	8	4	2,552.00	153 12
Titan,.....	284.66	"	17 08	6	3	1,707.90	102 48
VanValkenberg, L.	301.66	"	18 10	6	3	1,809.96	106 00
Winona,	281.96	"	18 83	6	3	1,887.56	88 96
Wyandotte,	324.18	"	19 45	8	4	2,593.44	155 60
Williams, C. P.	292.31	"	17 54	6	3	1,753.86	105 24
Woodruff, L. C.	548.90	"	32 93	2	1	1,097.80	66 96
West, Golden.....	456.63	"	27 40	2	1	918.26	54 80
Weeden, John.....	214.43	"	12 86	4	2	857.72	51 44
Winona, Brk.	343.52	"	20 61	2	1	687.04	41 22
Waverly, "	262.66	"	15 75	12	6	3,161.92	189 10
Winslow, C. G.	389.79	"	28 39	2	1	779.58	46 78
Willard, W. H.	116.42	"	7 00	2	1	252.84	14 00
Whaling, W. J.	242.99	"	14 58	2	1	485.96	29 16
Worthing, Geo.	281.18	"	18 87	2	1	462.26	27 74
Yankee Blade,	255.94,	"	15 86	11	5½	2,815.84	168 96
Grand Total, .....	.....	....	....	839	419 ½	235,200.00	\$14,112 05

STATEMENT

*Of receipts for each year from the opening of the Canal, June 18,
1855, to the close of the season, Dec. 3, 1867:*

Receipts for 1855,.....	\$4,374 66
" " 1856,.....	7,575 78
" " 1857,.....	9,406 7
" " 1858,.....	10,848 80
" " 1859,.....	16,941 84
" " 1860,.....	24,777 82
" " 1861,.....	16,672 16
" " 1862,.....	21,607 17
" " 1863,.....	30,574 44
" " 1864,.....	34,287 31
" " 1865,.....	22,339 64
" " 1866,.....	23,069 54
" " 1867,.....	33,515 54
Total,.....	<u>\$255,993 44</u>



MONTHLY STATEMENTS.

ABSTRACT OF MONTHLY STATEMENTS,

From December 25, 1866, to January 31, 1867, inclusive:

Balance cash on hand at date of last annual report,

Dec. 25, 1865,..... \$793 89

TOTAL CASH EXPENDED.

Am't paid T. Ermatinger, for wages, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ days, \$49 37

" Joseph Roulean,..... 39 50

" John Ermatinger,..... 37 00

" Leon Bonno,..... 39 00

" H. Smith,..... 44 00

" Eli Gournoe,..... 5 00

" Robert Carleton,..... 4 00

" A. Adams' bill,..... 10 00

Total cash expended,..... \$228 62

Balance cash on hand, Jan. 31, 1867,..... 565 27

\$793 89

FEBRUARY, 1867.

Cash on hand January 31, brought forward, \$565 27

TOTAL CASH EXPENDED.

Am't paid A. Styles, wages,.....	\$64 00
" Robert Carleton,.....	26 00
" Leon Bonno,.....	12 00
" H. Smith,.....	26 00
" John Gournoe,.....	4 00
" Eli Gournoe,.....	1 00
" A. Adams' bill,.....	11 08
" W. Gibson's bill,.....	41 25
<hr/>	
Total cash expended,.....	\$185 33
Balance cash on hand, Feb. 28, 1867,.....	379 94
	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> \$565 27

MARCH, 1867.

Cash on hand Feb. 28, brought forward,..... \$379 94

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

Cash paid H. Smith,.....	\$30 00
" Robert Carleton,.....	42 50
" Leon Bonno,.....	42 50
" John Gournoe,.....	42 50
" Eli Gournoe,.....	38 00
" Thomas Ermatinger,.....	51 87
" Henry Hudson,.....	36 50
" Amos Styles,.....	48 50
" Antoine Piquette,.....	12 00
" Charles Piquette,.....	11 00
" A. Adams' bill,.....	11 90
Total cash expended,.....	\$367 27
Balance cash on hand, March 31,.....	12 67
	\$379 94

APRIL AND MAY, 1867.

Cash on hand March 31, brought forward,.....	\$ 12 67
Cash receipts on account of tolls,.....	4,797 70
Total cash received,.....	\$4,810 37

CASH EXPENDED IN APRIL.

Am't paid wages acc't for month of April,	\$494	62
Cash paid L. P. Tremp's bill,.....	77	76
" M. W. Scranton's bill,.....	39	51
" Wm. Stafford's bill,.....	44	90
" Phillip Guth's bill,.....	17	90
" Wm. Gibson,.....	10	00
" M. W. Forrest,.....	3	00
" A. Adams,.....	8	98
" I. B. Lalonde,.....	6	00
" A. M. Chadwick.....	24	39
" T. Ermatinger,.....	2	00
<hr/>		
Total cash expended.....	\$729	06

CASH DEPOSITED AND EXPENDED IN MAY

Deposited with State Treasurer,.....	\$3,039	25
Cash paid wages acct,	674	65
" A. M. Chadwick,.....	2	00
" George Kemp,.....	24	00
" Solomon Brown,.....	20	04
" Wm. H. Throop & Co.,.....	26	50
" H. Smith,.....	22	50
" Thos. Prior,.....	6	00
" Leon Bonno,.....	23	38
" J. Kemp,.....	14	16

Total cash depos'ed and expen'd in May,	\$3,852	48	
Total cash expended in April bro't down,	729	06	
Balance cash on hand May 31,.....	228	83	
	—————	\$4,810	37

JUNE, 1867.

Cash on hand May 31, bro't forward,.....	\$228 83
Received on account of tolls this month,.....	7,018 51
Total cash received,.....	\$7,247 34

CASH DEPOSITED AND EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

Deposited with State Treasurer,.....	\$5,856 25
Cash paid wages account,.....	822 39
" A. McCoy's bill,.....	7 29
" M. W. Scranton's bill,.....	12 50
" George Kemp's "	18 37
" Wm. Stafford's "	8 51
" Edward Edwards' bill,.....	17 25
" Wm. A. Throop & Co.'s bill,..	14 50
" H. Smith's bill,.....	27 68
" L. Bonno,.....	6 41
" Tremp & Bro.,.....	21 91
" A. M. Chadwick,.....	6 36
" W. W. & E. T. Williams,.....	481 25
" Gould & Fellers' bill,.....	18 30
" Thos. Prior's bill,.....	33 00
Total deposited and expended,.....	\$6,851 97
Balance cash on hand June 30,.....	395 37
	\$7,247 34

JULY, 1867.

Balance cash on hand June 30, bro't forward,.....	\$395 37
Received on account of tolls,.....	5,977 57
Total cash received,.....	\$6,372 94

CASH DEPOSITED AND EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

Cash deposited with State Treasurer,....	\$4,600 00
Cash paid wages acct,.....	796 17
" P. S. Church's bill,.....	636 22
" Thos. Prior's bill,.....	30 00
" J. B. Plant's bill,.....	17 50
" H. Smith's bill,.....	45 00
" Edward Edwards,.....	32 25
" A. M. Chadwick,.....	25 48
" Wm. Lalonde,.....	20 00
" L. P. Tremp & Bro.,.....	7 40
" Buhl, Ducharme & Co.,.....	97 21
" Gould & Fellers,.....	61 69
Total cash deposited and expended,....	\$6,368 92
Balance cash on hand July 31,.....	4 02
	\$6,372 94

AUGUST, 1867.

Cash on hand July 31, bro't forward,.....	\$4 02
Received on account of tolls,.....	<u>5,633 37</u>
Total cash received,.....	<u>\$5,637 39</u>

CASH DEPOSITED AND EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

Cash deposited with State Treasurer,....	\$3,300 00
Cash paid wages acct.,.....	794 00
" Buhl, Ducharme & Co.,.....	192 94
" L. P. Tremp & Bro.,.....	11 60
" Wm. A. Throop & Co.,.....	11 50
" A. M. Chadwick,.....	22 65
" Thos. Prior,.....	57 00
" J. B. Plants,.....	45 00
" H. Smith,.....	45 00
" E. Edwards.....	45 00
" A. Basney,.....	18 50
" P. S. Church,.....	<u>852 85</u>
Total cash deposited and expended,....	\$5,396 04
Balance cash on hand, Aug. 31.....	241 35
	<u><u>\$5,637 39</u></u>

SEPTEMBER, 1867.

Balance Cash on hand, Aug. 31,.....	\$241 35
Received on account of tolls,.....	3,898 15
Total cash received this month,.....	\$4,139 50

CASH DEPOSITED AND EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

Cash deposited with State Treasurer,..... \$2,035 11

Cash paid P. S. Church,..... 809 12

" wages acct,	725 00
" Gould & Fellers,.....	86 13
" Wm. A. Throop & Co.,.....	16 00
" Thos. Prior's bill,.....	33 00
" J. B. Plant's "	27 50
" H. Smith's "	45 00
" E. Edwards' "	45 00
" Leon Bonno's bill,.....	45 00
" A. Basney's bill,.....	45 00
" A. M. Chadwick,.....	15 55
" O. S. Lyon, P. M.,.....	6 55
" L. R. Tremp & Bro.,.....	182 00

Total cash deposited and expended,..... \$4,115 94

Balance cash on hand, Sept. 30,..... 23 56

\$4,139 50

OCTOBER, 1867.

Balance cash on hand, Sept. 30, bco't forward,.....	\$28 56
Received on account of tolls,.....	3,682 03
Total cash received this month,.....	\$3,705 59

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

Cash paid Ste. Clement, freight on timber,	\$131 75
" Guy F. Hinchman & Co.,.....	76 56
" A. & S. L. Smith,.....	237 00
" P. S. Church,.....	1,585 28
" Bahl, Ducharme & Co.,.....	183 56
" wages acct,.....	725 00
" Thos. Prior's bill,.....	73 50
" J. B. Plant's bill,.....	52 50
" E. Edwards' bill,.....	45 00
" O. Roach,.....	37 50
" A. Styles,.....	19 00
" L. Labatle,.....	6 20
" L. Bonno,.....	25 00
" L. P. Tremp & Bro.,.....	59 25
Total cash expended,.....	\$3,257 10
Balance cash on hand, Oct 31,.....	448 49
	\$3,705 59

NOVEMBER, 1867.

Balance cash on hand, Oct. 31, bro't forward,.....	\$448 49
Received on account of tolls,.....	2,244 31
Total cash received this month,.....	\$2,692 80

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

Cash paid Wm. A. Throop & Co.,.....	\$35 00
" Buhl, Ducharme & Co.,.....	85 07
" wages acct.,	780 00
" P. S. Church's bill,.....	432 64
" J. B. Plant,.....	30 00
" Thos. Prior,.....	40 50
" O. Roach,.....	30 00
" H. Smith,.....	7 50
" E. Edwards,.....	15 00
" L. Bonno,.....	16 70
" A. Styles,.....	20 00
" W. W. McNaughton,.....	10 50
" E. Bernier,.....	22 50
" L. Labatle,.....	27 95
" L. P. Tremp & Bro.,.....	38 35
" James Dullard,.....	2 00

Total cash expended,.....	\$1,514 51
Balance cash on hand, Nov. 30,.....	1,178 29
	\$2,692 80

DECEMBER 25, 1867.

Cash on hand, Nov. 30, bro't forward,.....	\$1,178 29
Received on account of tolls,.....	263 90
Total cash received this month,.....	<u>\$1,442 19</u>

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

Cash paid T. Prior's bill,.....	\$9 00
" wages acct.,	70 62
" J. B. Plant,.....	7 50
" L. P. Tremp,.....	62 06
" L. P. Tremp,.....	40 00
" M. W. Scranton,.....	3 83
" O. Roach,.....	32 00
" A. McCoy,.....	5 25
" W. W. McNaughton,.....	28 87
" A. Adam's bill,.....	3 50
" L. Bonno's bill,.....	12 00
" G. H. Carleton, Agt. Am. Ex. Co.,	12 10
" I. Kemp's bill,.....	2 65
" R. A. Bigger,.....	2 05
Total cash expended,.....	\$290 93
Balance cash on hand, Dec. 25,.....	\$1,151 26
	<u><u>\$1,442 19</u></u>

RECAPITULATION.

Balance cash on hand, Dec. 25, 1866,.....	\$793 89
Total cash received for tolls,.....	33,515 54
Total cash received this year,.....	\$34,309 43

CASH DEPOSITED AND EXPENDED.

Total cash deposited with State Treas., \$18,330 61	
Cash paid for labor performed and ma-	
terials purchased in making perma-	
nent repairs to foundation to mitre	
sill to upper lock gate,.....	864 33
Cash paid for labor employed in opera-	
ting the locks,.....	5,318 63
For oak plank to make run-ways for	
booms to gates, also for snubbing	
posts for use of canal above the	
locks, and freight on the same,....	263 75
For materials purchased, and for labor	
in constructing canal pier,.....	6,961 84
For materials purchased and labor per-	
formed for the erection of a shed	
over the oak timber on hand here	
for set of gates,.....	209 00
For dredging at the lower entrance to	
the canal,.....	481 25
For plank for repairs to canal dock,....	182 00
For rope, oil for light-house at head of	
Canal, wood for office, oil for painting,	
blacksmith work, and for other mate-	
rials necessary to keep the work in	
good repair,	546 76
Total deposited and expended,	\$33,158 17
Balance cash on hand, Dec. 25, 1867,. .	1,151 26
	<u>\$34,309 43</u>

STATEMENT

Of the number of Passengers reported as having passed up and down during the past season, by the Lake Superior Lines of Steamers, also the Total by each Line, and the Grand Total, as follows:

DIFFERENT LINES.	UP.	DOWN.	TOTAL.
By the Cleveland and Detroit and Lake Superior Line,....	6,679	5,778	12,452
By the Chicago and Lake Superior Line,.....	1,158	973	2,130
By the Collingwood and Lake Superior Line,.....	451	87	538
Grand total,.....	8,288	6,832	15,120

STATEMENT,

Showing the whole number of Passages of Vessels, Sail and Steam, and the tonnage of both classes, that have passed through the Canal, both ways, for the years 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1867.

VESSELS.	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.	
	No.	Passage.	No.	Passage.	No.	Passage.	No.	Passage.
Sail Vessels,.....	1,045	342,438	692	154,984	555	134,625	889	285,200
Steamers,.....	386	229,000	395	254,973	453	223,307	403	321,693
Total,.....	1,431	571,438	987	409,962	1,008	458,530	1,295	556,893

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

STATEMENT.

ARTICLES.

	Total	By Cleveland and Detroit Lake Sup.-perior Line.	By Chicago and Milwaukee Sup.-perior Line.	By Bell Vessels from Chicago and points in their vicinity.	Total	By Buffalo and Lake Superior Steamer.	By Collingwood and N.W. Williams Lake Superior Line.	Grand Total
Pork, bbls.,	2,715	8,558	747	4,200	219	7,284	22,334	7,284
Flour, "	10,000	14,836	1,988	16,866	870	870	870	22,834
Beef, "	1,293	1,724	12	1,736	43	3,471	3,471	3,471
Bacon, "	61	714	...	714	43	818	818	818
Lard, "	781	918 1/2	...	918 1/2	24	1,722 1/2	1,722 1/2	1,722 1/2
Butter, lbs.,	207,285	174,988	18,223	187,670	5,036	489,980	5,036	5,036
Cheese, "	69,235	17,440	300	18,240	...	87,475	...	87,475
Tallow, "	45,853	8,800	...	8,800	...	54,653	...	54,653
Candles, "	175,465	8,012	...	8,012	100	183,577	...	183,577
Soap, boxes,	4,169	3,287	...	3,287	16	7,472	...	7,472
Apples, bbls.,	12,318	277	12,505	499	13	12,097	13	12,097
Sugar, lbs.,	734,202	4,600	96,897	96,897	3,047	838,746	3,047	838,746
Tea, cheeze,	1,220	...	281	281	14	1,615	14	1,615
Coffee, bags,	757	...	823	823	1	1,551	1	1,551
Salt, bbls.,	4,066	624	624	624	10	6,316	10	6,316

SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. MARY'S CANAL.

37

Vinegar, bbls.,.....	363	148	148	1	616
Tobacco, lbs.,.....	70,748	28,153	28,153	1,000	104,901
Nails, kegs,.....	5,571	300	300	11	5,911
Dried Fruits, lbs.,.....	17,898	20,000	20,000	...	44,928
Vegetables, bu.,.....	6,827	6,827	6,827	215	10,414
Lime, bbls.,.....	3,804	3,804	3,804	20	6,946
Merchandise, tons,.....	8,178X	494	8,083X	140X	11,805X
Coal, tons,.....	1,824X	21,000	22,924X	2	28,928X
Timber, M.,.....	226X	22	381X	43	380
Shingles, M.,.....	...	...	50	13	63
Lath,.....	...	...	...	...	...
Window Glass, boxes,.....	1,176	92	92	6	1,888
Hay, tons,.....	2,428X	595	8,028X	6X	8,818X
Cattle, heads,.....	500	...	2,070	4	3,488
Horses and Mules,.....	216	...	104	104	390
Sheep, heads,.....	613	...	2,672	38	3,308
Hops, ".....	159	...	1,587	1,587	1,608
Brick, M.,.....	514	...	373X	23	385X
Furniture, pieces,.....	12,204	2,008	2,008	31	14,208
Machinery, tons,.....	1,720X	1,947X	1,947X	7	2,128X
Engines,.....	27	27	27	24	32
Boilers,.....	26	27	27	24	32

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

STATEMENT—Continued.

ARTICLES.

	Total	Grand Total
By Collingwood and Mr. William Lake Superior Line.	10	118
By Buffalo and L. Superior Steamer.	...	6,158
		640,931
		2,941
		1,363 X
		249,081
		2,919
		389
		1,421
		657

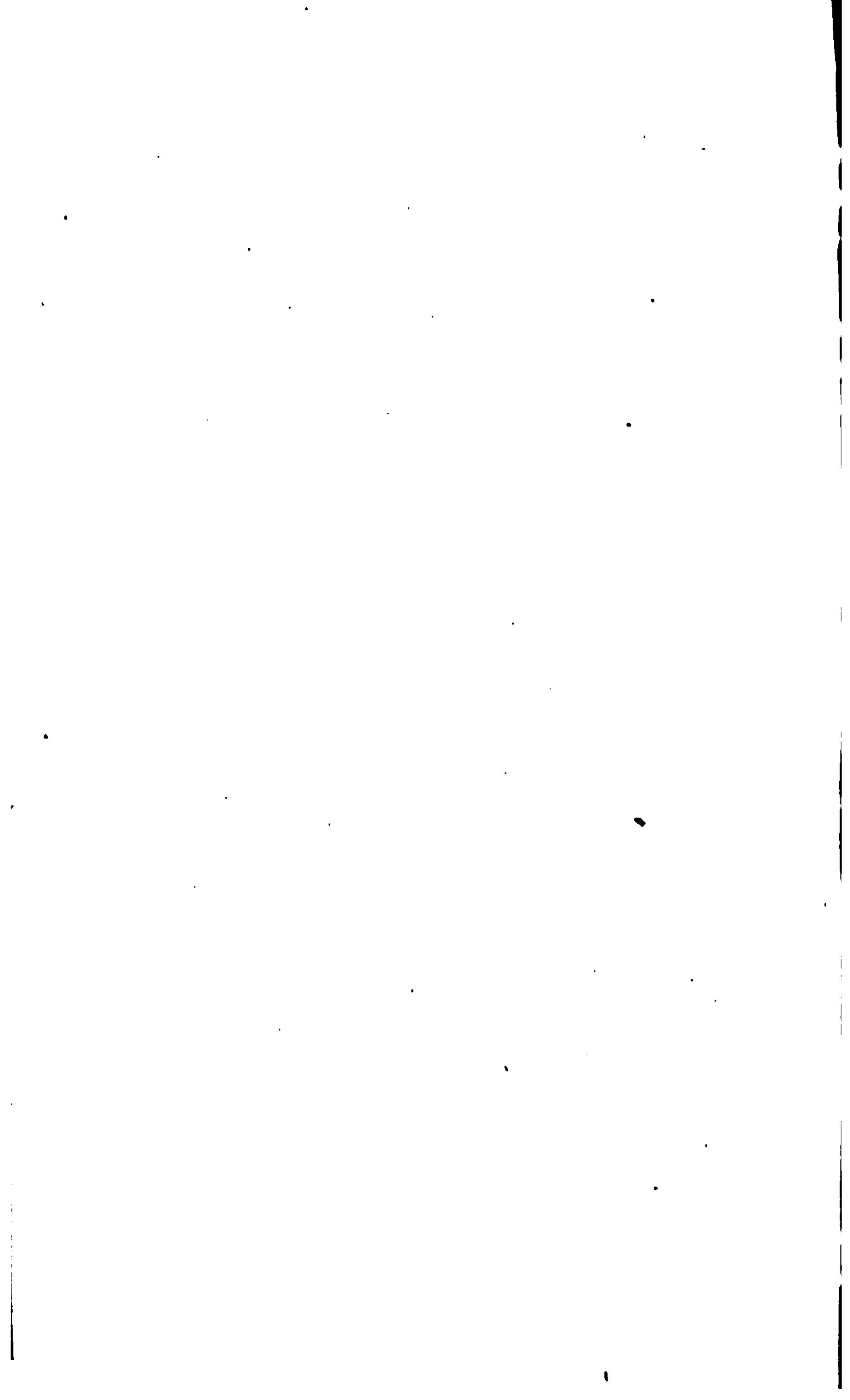
	Total	Total
By Bell Vessels from Chicago and Mu. market and points in steel vicinity.	...	37
By Bell Vessels from Chicago and Mu. market and points in steel vicinity.	...	3,399
		10,812
		1,596
		325
		540
		245,156
		2,743
		15
		1½
		220
		...

	Total	Total
By Bell Vessels from Cleveland and De- troit and points in steel vicinity.	...	81
By Bell Vessels from Chicago and Mu. market and points in steel vicinity.	2,735	27
	830,122	3,899
	645	10,812
	271 X	1,596
	3,335	325
	76	540
	74	245,156
	231	2,743
	1,169	15
	31	1½
	1,200	220
	657	...

STATEMENT,

Showing the amount and kind of Freight shipped from Lake Superior by Steamers and Sail Vessels, giving the total amount shipped by each Line, also the amount shipped by Sail Vessels, and the Grand Total:

ARTICLES.	By Cleveland and Detroit Lake Superior Line.	By Chicago and Milwaukee Lake Superior Line.	By Buffalo and Lake Superior Line.	By Collingwood and Fort William Lake Superior Line.	By Sail Vessel.	Grand Total.
Copper, tons,	10,580	5	.....	.....	.....	10,585
Iron Ore, "	23,290	.....	1,023	.....	197,939	222,861
Pig Iron, "	8,504½	8,500	1,201	.....	646	18,851½
Fish, half bbls.,	10,872	2,143½	.....	666	.....	12,681½
Lumber, M,.....	167½	577	.....	.....	.....	744½
Shingles, M,	1,677½	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,687½
Lath, M,.....	.....	1,335	.....	.....	.....	1,335
Tallow, lbs.,.....	.....	3,910	.....	.....	.....	3,910
Potatoes, bu.,.....	935	2,007	.....	.....	.....	3,502
Peats and Furs, bchds.,	14	297	.....	54	.....	306
Hides,	372	1,440	.....	.....	.....	1,812
Silver Ore, lbs., .....	.....	.....	.....	2,100	.....	2,100



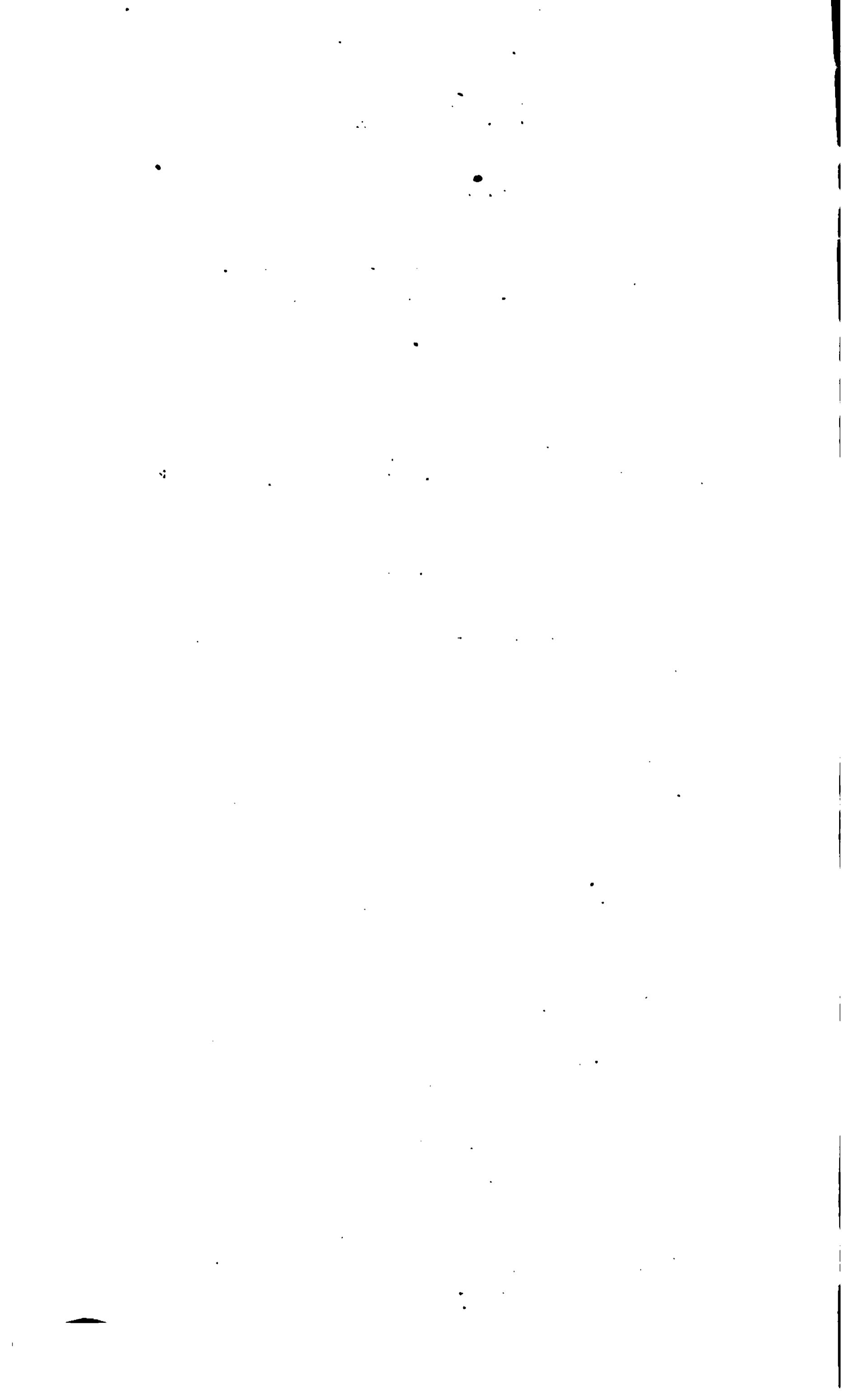
REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Michigan Asylum for the Insane,

FOR THE YEAR 1867.

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1867.



Officers of the Asylum.

T.R.U.S.T.E.E.S.:

LUTHER H. TRASK,	•	KALAMAZOO.
Z. PITCHER, M. D.,	•	DETROIT.
DANIEL L. PRATT,	•	HILLSDALE.
CHARLES W. PENNY,	•	JACKSON.
W. A. TOMLINSON,	•	KALAMAZOO.
JOSEPH GILMAN,	•	PAW PAW.

R E S I D E N T O F F I C E R S.:

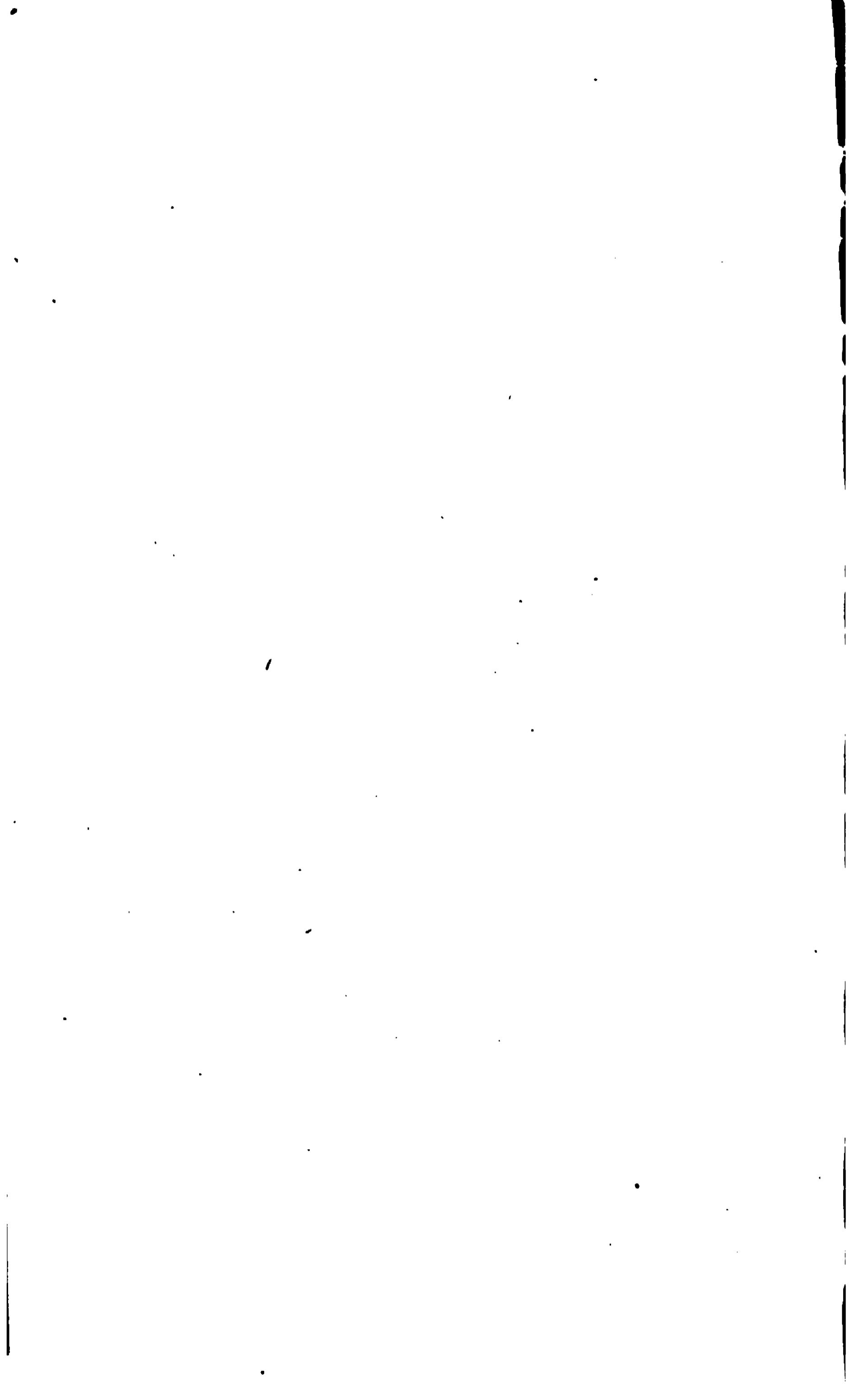
E. H. VAN DEUSEN, M. D.,	• .	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.
GEO. C. PALMER, M. D.,	• .	ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
EDWARD G. MARSHALL, M. D.,	• .	ACTING 2D ASS'T PHYSICIAN.
HENRY MONTAGUE,	• .	STEWARD.

C H A P L A I N :

REV. DANIEL PUTNAM.

T R E A S U R E R :

F. W. CURTENIUS,	•	KALAMAZOO.
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R E P O R T.

To His Excellency, HENRY H. CRAPO,

Governor of the State of Michigan:

In view of the very general desire on the part of the public, for information relative to this Institution, its progress and operations, the Trustees have deemed it expedient to present for publication, the report of the Medical Superintendent, read at their last annual meeting.

They do this, feeling that it is quite unnecessary to accompany it with many remarks, as the report itself is so comprehensive as scarcely to require either comment or explanation.

The supervision of the affairs of the Institution, as required of the Trustees by the act of organization, has been maintained; and from our visits by committee and individually, we are convinced that we could neither have entrusted the discipline of the house, nor the general management of its affairs to abler hands than we have already done. In our Medical Superintendent, the several qualifications of a superintending officer are so happily combined, that his services seem to us to be indispensable, especially in view of the unfinished state of the building, and the immaturity of the interior organization. The labor imposed upon him in consequence of this peculiar adaptation, has been exhausting. To enable him to recuperate, the Trustees have enjoined upon him, the acceptance at different times, of what was really a compulsory leave of absence. During these absences, the professional duties have been very satisfactorily performed by the assistant physicians, and the financial operations carefully superintended by the Steward and the building committee.

We have had satisfactory assurance also, of the competency and efficiency of the associate officers and those at the head of the several departments of the establishment, and of a faithful attention to duty on the part of the employees generally. It has especially been evinced in the general appearance of the inmates, the order and harmony prevailing even in the constant presence of the workmen, in the excellent health of the household, and the very favorable results of treatment.

The large numbers of citizens, county officers and individuals, who have so long waited the completion of the Asylum, in the hope of securing the relief which its more extended capacity alone can afford, will rejoice with us in the knowledge of the fact, that during the present year, nothing unforeseen occurring, the entire north wing will be brought into use, when the Institution will so far fulfill the designs of its foundation as to have become not only a hospital for the treatment of insanity, but to a large extent also a receptacle for the incurables of the State.

No effort has been spared to advance the work of construction with the greatest possible dispatch. The slight modifications in detail, which our experience in the use of the south wing has shown to be desirable, have been embodied in the new wing, and we feel assured that when ultimately completed it will, as far as economy of construction and service, durability and adaptation to purpose are concerned, be an almost perfect specimen of Asylum architecture.

LUTHER H. TRASK,
Z. PITCHER,
DAN'L L. PRATT,
CHAS. W. PENNY,
WM. A. TOMLINSON,
JOSEPH GILMAN.

MICH. ASYLUM, Feb. 20th, 1868.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane:

GENTLEMEN.—The Treasurer respectfully submits the following summary of the receipts and disbursements of the Institution, for the year ending Nov. 30th, 1867:

GENERAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Received for support of public patients,.....	\$30,919 62
" " private patients,.....	9,049 12
" " interest,.....	827 81
" " incidentals from barn and kitchen,....	200 38
" " articles sold from upper store room,...	152 28
" " appropriation for supplies for 1867,...	10,000 00
	<u>\$51,149 21</u>

Received on appropriation for deficit of '65 and '66,.	12,839 37
	<u>\$63,988 58</u>

Disbursed on account of attendants and assistants,.	\$7,693 00
" " apothecary's shop,.....	877 51
" " boiler and engine.....	1,333 85
" " farm, barn and garden,...	2,845 39
" " fuel, light and provisions,.	27,474 85
" " kitchen,.....	2,249 28
" " laundry,.....	1,355 43
" " lower store room,.....	510 44
" " miscellaneous,	1,397 16
" " printing, stationery &c.,...	415 61
" " refunded money,.....	53 23
" " repairs,.....	1,136 54
" " upper store room,.....	6,061 74
	<u>53,494 03</u>
	<u><u>\$10,584 55</u></u>

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.

Received of the appropriation for 1866,.....	\$30,000 00
" " " 1867,.....	40,000 00
" amt. returned from general expense acc't,.	10,584 55
	<u>\$30,584 55</u>
Disbursed on order of Building Commissioner,.....	\$9,584 73
" for balance due Treasurer Dec. 1st, 1867,. .	2,461 00
" materials,.....	22,587 69
" mason work and stone cutting,.....	11,604 28
" common labor and team work,.....	2,293 44
" carpenter work and painting,.....	5,308 94
" warming and ventilating,.....	5,411 82
" furnishing,. ..	7,080 36
" fencing and grading,.....	131 25
" contingent expenses,.....	323 69
	<u>66,767 20</u>
Cash balance, Dec. 1st, 1867,.....	<u>\$13,817 35</u>

SUMMARY.

Received on general expense acc't,	\$63,988 58
" construction acc't,.....	70,000 00
" officers' salaries,.....	4,412 50
	<u>\$138,401 08</u>
Disbursed on general expense acc't,.....	\$53,404 03
" construction acc't,.....	66,767 20
" for officers' salaries,.....	4,412 50
	<u>124,583 73</u>
Cash balance Dec. 1st, 1867,.....	<u>\$13,817 35</u>

FRED'K W. CURTENIUS,

Treasurer.

Treasurer's Office, Dec. 1st, 1867.

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

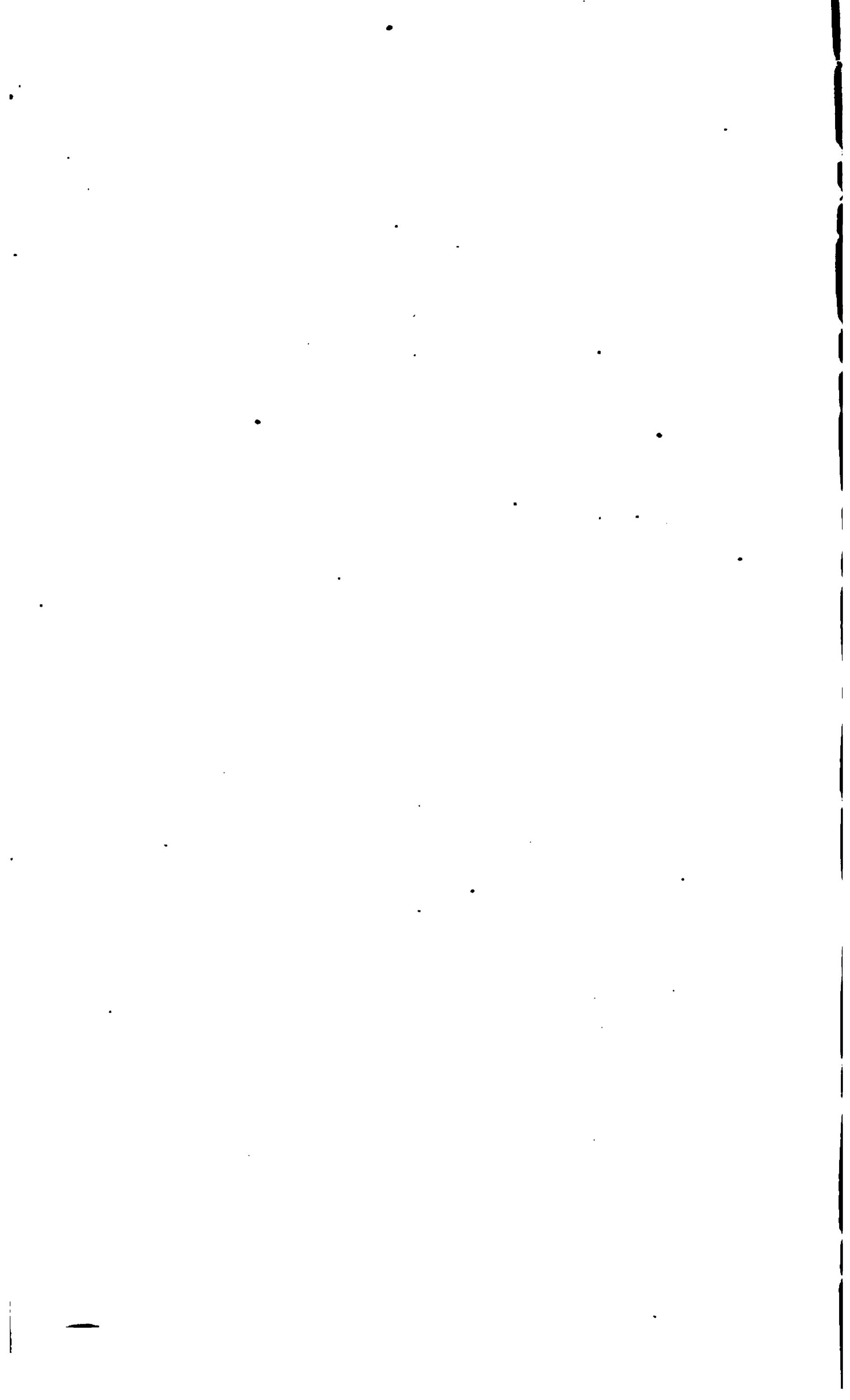
We have carefully examined the foregoing statements of Frederick W. Curtenius, Treasurer of the Asylum. We have

compared the same with his books and vouchers, and verified the same by a still further comparison with the books of the Steward, and hereby certify to the entire correctness thereof.

DANIEL L. PRATT,

C. W. PENNY,

Auditing Committee.



REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane:

GENTLEMEN—The history of the operations of the Institution, for the past year, is in every respect highly satisfactory. The work upon the North Wing has progressed as rapidly as a proper regard for its stability would permit. The general health of our household has been good. The results of treatment compare favorably, not only with previous years, but with other Institutions. We have enjoyed an entire immunity from accident; and in medical treatment, but a single case has resulted fatally, in which any other termination could possibly have been anticipated.

From the Annual Report of our Treasurer, it will be seen that he has received, on account of the Institution, moneys as follows:

From the State, appropriations for purposes of construction, . . .	\$70,000 00
From the appropriation of \$24,839 37, for the deficiency of	
1865 and 1866,	12,839 37
From the appropriation for the anticipated deficiency of 1867,	10,000 00
From counties and individuals for the support of patients, . . .	41,149 21
Total,	<u>\$133,988 58</u>

The expenditures during the same period have been as follows:

Paid vouchers drawn on account of construction,	\$64,306 20
" " " general expense account,	53,404 03
Balance due him, as per last report, Nov. 30th, 1866,	2,461 00
Total expended,	\$120,171 23
Leaving a balance in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year, of	13,817 35
	<u>\$133,988 58</u>

Of the sum appropriated for officers' salaries, (\$5,800) there has been drawn \$4,412 50.

The "General Expense," or maintenance account of the Institution, for the year, is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation for anticipated deficiency,.....	\$10,000 00
From counties and individuals for the support of patients,....	41,149 21
Leaving a deficiency on the books, of.....	2,254 82
	<u><u>\$53,404 03</u></u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid vouchers on the several accounts,.....	<u><u>\$53,404 03</u></u>
There is now due the Asylum from counties,.....	\$4,567 46
" " " " individuals,....	2,414 32
	<u><u>\$ 6,981 78</u></u>

This result is very gratifying indeed, especially, when it is remembered that the average weekly rate, per capita, of the item of "attendants and assistants" is now, when compared with the same average, the Institution being completed, as 7 35-100 to 5. The sum received for the support of patients is also larger than during any previous year.

For the completion of the North Wing, we have remaining the entire appropriation for the year 1867,.....	\$71,000 00
Balance from general expense account,	2,254 82
The balance in our Treasury,.....	13,817 35
Making a total of.....	<u><u>\$87,072 17</u></u>

From this statement it will be observed that we are thus far well within the original estimates. Gratifying as is the showing upon our books, of the construction account of the North Wing, it is in reality, still more so; as there are many large items of expenditure, as for instance the dry-kiln, machinery, implements, &c., which have been paid for and included under this head,

though not properly counted in the expenses of construction. The extreme portions of the wing will be in readiness for occupancy in March, and we shall then be able to provide for fifty additional patients. The remaining portions will be brought into use in October or November.

THE STATISTICS of Treatment for the year are as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining Dec. 1, 1866,.....	78	94	172
Received during the year,.....	36	34	70
Whole number treated,.....	114	128	242
Discharged during the year,.....	36	37	73
Remaining Nov. 30th, 1867,.....	78	91	169
Of those discharged there were—			
Recovered,.....	15	13	28
Improved,.....	4	7	11
Unimproved,.....	11	13	24
Died,.....	6	4	10
Total discharged,.....	36	37	73

The whole number of weeks spent in the Institution by patients during the year, is about 8,500.

The following statement shows the duration of insanity in the cases terminating fatally, and the immediate cause of death:

Case 1. Male, aged 35. Admitted Dec. 6th, 1866. Patient was suffering from general Paralysis when received, and died on the eighth day. Had been insane one year.

2. Female, aged 41. Admitted Sept. 18, 1866. Died of Phthisis Pulmonalis, January 22nd, 1867. Had been insane eleven months.

3. Female, aged 75. Admitted July 24th, 1864. Died from general Paralysis, February 9th, 1867. Had been insane ten years.

4. Female, aged 52. Admitted February 21st, 1867. Died paralytic, with cerebral effusion, May 19th, 1867. Had been insane eight months, and had suffered from several previous attacks.

5. Male, aged 36. Admitted August 21st, 1863. Death from Epilepsy, May 30th, 1867. Had been insane fourteen years.

6. Male, aged 31. Admitted July 18th, 1867. This patient was emaciated and much reduced at the time of reception, and died of exhaustion on the twenty-fourth day, August 11th, 1867. Had been insane two years.

7. Female, aged 26. Admitted March 17th, 1865. Death from Phthisis Pulmonalis, August 18th, 1867. Insanity had existed for three years.

8. Male, aged 63. Admitted November 18th, 1864. At the time of his reception was a feeble, broken down old man. Died of exhaustion Sept. 6th, 1867. Had been insane three years and six months.

9. Male, aged 55. Admitted January 25th, 1866. Died of Phthisis Pulmonalis, September 16th, 1867. Had been insane two years.

10. Male, aged 48. Admitted April 3d, 1863. Died suddenly of Peritonitis, September 28th, 1867. Insanity had existed twelve years.

TABLE Showing the Age of Patients at the time of Admission.

AGE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under ten,.....	.....	1	1
From ten to twenty,.....	25	26	51
" twenty to thirty,.....	98	127	225
" thirty to forty,.....	65	98	163
" forty to fifty,.....	55	62	117
" fifty to sixty,.....	37	33	70
" sixty to seventy,.....	25	9	34
Seventy and upwards,.....	1	3	4
Congenital and unascertained,.....	3	9	12
Total,.....	309	368	677

TABLE Showing the Civil Condition of those received.

CIVIL CONDITION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married,.....	144	193	337
Unmarried,.....	155	136	291
Widowers and widows,.....	10	37	47
Unascertained,.....	1	1	2
Total,.....	310	367	677

TABLE Showing the Degree of Education of those Admitted.

Academical,.....	74
Collegiate,.....	7
Common,.....	433
None,.....	33
Read,.....	49
Read and write,.....	74
Unascertained,	8
Total,.....	677

TABLE Showing Heredity in the Admissions of 1867.

RELATIONSHIP.	No.	RELATIONSHIP.	No.
Mother,..	3	Brother and maternal aunt,..	1
" and brother,.....	1	Paternal aunt,.....	1
" two sisters and brother,	1	Sister,.....	2
Maternal uncle,.....	1	Great grand father,.....	1
Father,.....	3	Father intemperate,.....	2
Paternal great uncle,.....	1	None,	28
Brother,	1	Unascertained,	24
Total,			70

It will be observed that we have simply followed a very general custom, in presenting a list of the relatives, who may have been insane, of those admitted for treatment, in a table purporting to give a list of those in whom there was "inherited insanity." To have an inherited capacity for mental disease, is one thing, and to have had a parent or relatives who may have been insane, may be quite another. The somewhat general impression that the child of a parent who has been insane, is quite sure to suffer in the same manner, is by no means correct; it is often mischievous, in suspending over the former, a painful and ever present apprehension, generally morbid in its influence, and of service perhaps, when it leads to a judicious and healthful system of development and discipline, and more carefully regulated habits of life. It is evident enough that there can be no possible direct transmission to offspring in the case of a

parent, who many years afterwards, from purely physical causes, may suffer from an attack of mental disease.

In this connection it may be of some advantage to suggest to the friends of insane parents, the importance of preventing intimate and protracted association with their children in the early years of their development. The sadly depressing effect of such association, has very frequently been demonstrated, especially in the case of an insane mother and her daughter. The fact of the existence of such an influence, under these circumstances, is too important to be disregarded.

The duration of disease previous to admission in those received during the year, was as follows:

Less than two months,.....	10
Two months, and less than five,.....	5
Five months, and less than nine,.....	15
Nine months, and less than one year,.....	3
One year, and less than two,.....	15
Two years, and less than five,.....	11
Five years and more,.....	9

In nearly one-half of the entire number received, it will be observed that insanity had existed for a longer period than one year, and consequently that the probabilities of restoration were reduced from seventy to about twenty per cent.

The subjoined table is one to which we call special attention. It presents a classification of all patients received, based upon the duration of the attack in each case, without reference (the epileptic, imbecile and inebriate excepted,) to the nature and form of the disease, its curability or incurability.

Assuming, as heretofore, one year to be a point in the history of an attack of mental disease, beyond which it may be considered chronic, it will be observed that of recent cases, nearly *seventy* per cent. were discharged recovered, while of chronic scarcely *twenty* per cent. were restored.

TABLE.

CLASSIFICATION.	1	Improved	Unimproved	Died	Discharged	Remaining	2
Duration less than two months,.....	78	5	1	0	0	0	117
" 2 months, and less than 5,....	43	1	1	5	0	5	77
" 5 months, and less than 9,....	23	11	1	2	0	2	76
" 9 months, and less than 1 year,..	9	1	1	9	0	9	26
" 1 year and less than 2 years,..	25	1	1	0	0	0	88
" 2 years and less than 5 years,..	18	1	1	8	0	8	113
" 5 years and more,.....	11	2	1	2	0	2	152
Epileptics,.....	1	0	0	1	0	1	25
Imbeciles,.....	1	0	0	2	0	2	3
Inebriates,.....	1	0	0	8	0	8	1
	209	8	3	29	0	29	677

We again urge upon county officers, the vital importance of making early application for recent cases. It is not sufficient to regard an application favorably when presented, but special efforts should be made to induce friends to avail themselves promptly of the advantages of treatment. By adopting such a course the officers of three of our counties have been able to so control expenditures for the support of insanity, that their bills are far less proportionately, than they were when the Asylum was opened. In certain counties where an opposite course has been pursued, the ratio of incurable insanity has become largely disproportioned to the population, and must continue to increase. Cases of acute mania naturally receive more speedy attention, still the fact is, that delay in these is often not as disastrous, as in those forms of disease marked by simple melancholy, jealousy or quiet delusion. The least tendency to either of these indicates serious disease, and should receive immediate attention. Such manifestations are neither whims, nor mere caprices, to be removed by a journey, or by change of scene. It is safe to say that at least eighty-five per cent. of those falling by suicide, in this State, during the year,

might by timely treatment have been restored to health. The cause, in these cases, is almost always *physical*, and easily ascertained, and the disease is generally amenable to prompt treatment.

TABLE Showing the assigned cause of Insanity in those received.

CAUSE.	No.	CAUSE	No.
Heredity,.....	25	Turn of life,.....	1
Ill health,.....	139	Fright,.....	8
Unassigned,.....	235	Bodily injury,.....	4
Puerperal,.....	32	False imprisonment,.....	1
Domestic trouble,.....	29	Tuberculosis,.....	1
Grief and anxiety.....	27	Destitution,.. ..	1
Epilepsy,.....	19	Intemperance,	13
Over Exertion,	33	Opium eating,.....	3
Defective training,.....	5	Hemorrhage,.....	1
Popular errors,.....	10	Religious excitement,.....	1
Nostalgia,.....	2	Prolonged lactation,.....	1
Vicious habits,.....	39	Coup de soleil,	1
Domestic affliction,	14	Apoplexy,.....	1
Over study,	4	"Drugged,".....	1
Injury to the head,.....	6	Disappointed affections,....	4
Business perplexities,.....	9	Old Age,.....	2
Imbecility,.....	1	Exposure in camp,	2
Seduction,.....	2	.....	....
Total,].....			677

In connection with this table of assigned causes, there is one to which we should shrink from making direct allusion, in a report designed more particularly for non-professional readers, were we not forced to do so by a sense of duty which its increasing frequency allows us no longer to disregard. It is so frightfully revolting in its character, and so painful in all its associations, that we have preferred to embrace it under the more general term "ill health." Fearfully afflictive as is insanity under any circumstances, it is immeasurably and unspeakably more so, when, in the person of one bearing the cherished and sacred name of wife, it is in one sense self-induced, and by the commission of a crime, against a far higher than human law, and in direct violation of the holiest instinct of her nature.

There has been no uniformity in the character of mental disease thus developed. The derangement of mental function has generally occurred as a result of local injury, and the serious impairment of general health, directly traceable to the criminal act. In a few cases it has operated directly as a moral cause, as for instance, when the unfortunate sufferer has borne a child, which has been permitted to remain with her only long enough to show the unhappy mother the priceless value of the gift she had subsequently refused to accept. In these cases the immediate cause of insanity was *remorse*. Unless this most disastrous practice be speedily arrested by the efforts now being used to suppress it, and by more stringent laws, severely punishing all parties implicated, it will materially increase the number of female patients annually presented for treatment.

Until the present year, preference has invariably been given to patients supported at public expense. Frequent remonstrances have been received from county officers against the strict adherence to this rule. They represented, and with truth, that cases of acute mental disease, were constantly occurring in the persons of those unwilling to enter the Asylum as county patients, and able to bear the usual charges for treatment, during the six or eight months residence in the Asylum, was likely to be necessary; but to whom the expense of traveling and support in eastern Institutions, were altogether too great to be incurred. Furthermore, that these persons, thus excluded, would soon lapse into incurability, and become a permanent county charge.

The force of these representations was fully realized, but it was deemed better to continue the practice, rather than resort to the greater evil, of allowing the institution, even to give seeming sanction to the wretched practice of caring for the insane in the county poor houses. It has led to the practice of issuing orders for admission as county patients to those who acknowledged their entire ability to bear their own expenses. The objection to this course being to the Institution simply pecuniary, the practice has been allowed to continue.

TABLE Showing the Population and the Number Admitted, Census of 1864; also, the Number Admitted, and Remaining in each County in the State, according to the State and Remaining in the Asylum December 1st, 1867.

COUNTRIES	Population	Number Admitted	Number Remaining	Total	
				Female	Male
Allegan,.....	16,849	16	8	8	8
Berry,.....	14,483	14	11	11	11
Bay,.....	6,307	1	1	1	1
Berrien,.....	26,790	21	18	15	13
Branch,.....	26,458	12	6	5	5
Cass,.....	30,465	22	16	15	15
Chippewa,.....	17,770	22	17	15	14
Clinton,.....	14,483	1	1	1	1
Eaton,.....	16,789	10	4	6	4
Gates,.....	16,497	19	4	6	13
Genesee,.....	32,043	15	11	10	14
Gratiot,.....	5,881	4	3	3	4
Hillsdale,.....	27,324	24	7	17	17
Houghton,.....	8,225	16	13	5	11
Ingham,.....	17,123	16	4	14	12
Ionia,.....	17,884	4	4	3	3
Jackson,.....	35,905	94	36	89	65
Kalamazoo,.....	26,862	14	2	17	1
Kent,.....	39,459	88	10	14	13
Leverett,.....	5,180	2	2	2	2
Lenawee,.....	16,247	26	13	13	13
	30,203				

OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

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	Population	Area	Per square mile
Livingston,.....	1,189	18	65
Maconb,.....	1,409	18	73
Manistee,.....	1,673	18	92
Midland,.....	1,244	18	68
Monroe,.....	2,221	19	116
Montcalm,.....	5,619	23	244
Muskegon,.....	5,810	23	250
Newaygo,.....	3,480	23	160
Oakland,.....	33,725	23	1,453
Oceana,.....	2,379	23	159
Ontonagon,.....	9,406	23	400
Ottowa,.....	15,156	23	659
Petoskey,.....	19,675	23	810
Sanilac,.....	8,853	23	371
Shiawassee,.....	13,465	23	589
Saginaw,.....	27,591	23	1,165
Tuscola,.....	6,983	23	303
Van Buren,.....	17,820	23	752
Washtenaw,.....	34,050	23	1,479
Wayne,.....	83,326	23	3,574
Other States,.....	.....	.....	.....
Entire population,.....	803,745	310	645
Totals,.....	.....	31	169

Last spring our wards had become closed or nearly so, to further admissions, by the large number of incurables under our care. Applications for the admission of recent cases, had become very numerous, and as the north wing was advancing rapidly towards completion, it was deemed the most judicious course to suggest the temporary return to the counties of a limited number of harmless incurables, and to receive in their stead, recent cases only; thus, for the time being, giving preference to private patients (if recent,) over county patients, but only when incurable.

Previous to this time, the return of incurable county patients had been only at the instance of the county officers, and was generally resorted to by them simply to create vacancies for other and more urgent cases of their own county. As before, the objection to the adoption of this course, was the apparent sanction of the poor house as a proper place for the incurable insane, a sanction the less intelligent officers are not slow to use in justifying removals, which their own consciences assure them are wholly improper. It was with great reluctance that we finally yielded to the pressure. Though justified by the over-crowded state of the wards, and although it has enabled us to receive a large number of recent cases, many already restored, who must otherwise have been deprived of treatment altogether; still, if it shall lead to the adoption, by a single county, of the practice of caring for its incurable insane in the poor house, it will be a misfortune for which no amount of good can compensate.

The propriety of insuring the Institution against loss by fire has often presented itself. The Trustees, in their report for 1861-2, submitted the question to the Legislature, and it has also been presented to the joint committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, on the occasion of their official visits. No instructions having been received, the Trustees have hitherto refrained from assuming any responsibility in the matter.

Important as are the pecuniary interests involved in the

question of insurance, they are quite insignificant in comparison with those which will be best subserved by rendering the building itself secure from the danger of fire. The occurrence of a conflagration in such an institution as this is, a catastrophe too dreadful to contemplate, and it seems an imperative duty to take such steps as will quite effectually relieve us of the possibility of such a calamity. Circumstances unnecessary to allude to here have so forcibly impressed this as a duty that it is impossible to longer refrain from presenting it to you, with a few suggestions. A reliable steam pump in the engine room, a cast iron pipe properly distributed, with suitable valves and attachments, and a supply of strong hose would constitute the material means; and a carefully disciplined fire corps from our resident employees, always instructed to meet any emergency, would be able to apply these in such manner as to render the danger of an extensive fire very slight. Steam could be used if water failed, and at certain points which, indeed, are the only vulnerable ones, would possess great advantage over the latter in extinguishing flames. The sum required to carry this scheme into effect is not more than the cost of insurance for a period of eighteen months or two years, and as the preservation of the building would be more valuable to the State than a sum equal to twice or thrice its valuation, there seems to be really no choice between the two.

All the wards are as nearly fire-proof as it is possible to make them, and a fire occurring in and confined to them, could be easily controlled, but to the attics, with their long ventilating trunks and shafts extending up into the towers, it is impossible to apply any system of fire-proof construction, without enormous expense. The same may be said of the centre building. As you are aware, a vigilant system of supervision is in constant operation; a watchman passes through and about the building each half-hour during the night, and the connections between the centre and each wing are fire proof. Still, such a system as that suggested, is the only one which can reduce this fearful risk to the lowest point.

In letters of application, the immediate admission of the patient is very frequently urged, on the ground that the means of attendance at hand are exhausted. The members of the family, they write, have been made ill by watching, and the neighbors have become so wearied as to be unwilling to serve longer. Strong and vigorous men are sometimes actually obliged after but a single day's attendance upon a case of acute mania to leave the house, too ill and "unstrung" to render any further assistance. This is not due to the fatigue of watching alone, neither to the deprivation of regular hours of rest, but to a peculiar nervous exhaustion of a distressing character, from which unaccustomed attendants slowly recover.

Careful education and discipline, the peculiar appliances of an institution, and its perfected means of caring for this class of sufferers, of course greatly diminishes the labor of attendance; still the duties of all engaged in the immediate care of the insane are very harassing and exhausting. Many find it impossible to meet this large demand upon their physical and nervous energies; they cannot sleep under the weight of responsibility and constant vigilance imposed, and are forced to resign. As a general rule, individuals old enough to have fully formed their habits, cannot accommodate themselves to Asylum life, and become discouraged and indifferent or apathetic and irritable. The young more easily accustom themselves to the varied peculiarities of their patients, recover more quickly after being submitted to depressing cares, and, when occasion demands can be inspirited and encouraged to efforts which might well be considered quite beyond their years and ability.

Attendants are expected to familiarize, and accustom themselves to the observance of a code of rules and regulations designed to meet and counteract all ordinary causes of accident. It is obvious that special directions cannot take the place of these more general rules. To point out this patient as suicidal and another as homicidal would induce an irritating surveillance, exhausting to the one and annoying to the other, and calculated to keep in operation in the mind of

the patient the very morbid tendency sought to be removed. Our code of rules and regulations is framed to secure the highest degree of efficiency on the part of attendants, also to maintain order and decorum with a view of restoring and re-developing the power of self control in the patients, and while giving as much liberty and freedom of action as is consistent with their welfare and restoration, prevent the occurrence of those fearful accidents momentarily imminent in such an institution.

To instruct the employees fully in their respective duties, to call into action proper motives and develop the highest degree of efficiency, to inspirit them to the unusual efforts required in certain trying cases committed to their charge, imposes great labor, constant care and unceasing vigilance on the part of the officers. Though it may be possible to secure all this to the degree required through a general supervisor or chief attendant, still, it has seemed to us, that by developing the peculiar abilities of each individual attendant personally, we have attained a higher standard of effort, and that we have been able sooner to detect short comings and acts of misconduct, than in any other way.

The duties and position of attendants in such an institution, are not regarded and appreciated as they should be. There is, on the contrary, a tendency to harsh, indiscriminate, and unjust criticism which is very dispiriting to a worthy corps of employees. Visiting upon them the short comings and misdeeds of those who have been discharged, rehearsing the traditions of the "days of keepers," and localizing stories which have been told of every Asylum in existence, is not the way to render a staff more efficient and spirited. The statements of those discharged for improprieties; of patients leaving the Asylum uncured, and especially the complaints of that large class of the insane, who of course cannot be expected to regard our attentions any more favorably than they do the affectionate ministrations of attached and sympathizing relatives, are not always reliable. The patient who comes to the Asylum suffer-

ing from a form of disease, perverting all the natural sentiments and affections, who assures us of the constant attempts of friends to injure, and even poison and destroy, until fully restored, cannot be expected to view those caring for him here in any very different light.

It is true, and as long as merely human beings are employed, it must be true, that in selections for so large a corps as are here annually employed, we must occasionally be deceived. Instances of neglect more commonly, and sometimes actual abuse will occur. Such persons are invariably discharged at once, seldom, perhaps, possessing the moral tone, or the feeling, enabling them to even appreciate their gross misconduct, or likely to lead them to give a correct and truthful account of the affair. Restored patients from certain walks of society are constantly remarking the fact that people utterly refuse to believe them, when assured that their residence in the Asylum has been an entirely pleasant one; that their recollections are altogether of that character, and that their occasional visits to friends and acquaintances at the Institution, are anticipated with pleasure.

The cause of the somewhat general disposition to criticise those having charge of public institutions for the insane, is not at once apparent. There must, of course, be some grounds for it. In certain forms of disease, the irritability of patients is so intense, their delusions so painful, and their suffering so acute, as to leave the most unpleasant impressions upon the mind. As on the railway, the irascible and irritable traveler has a long list of, to him, actual grievances against the very same conductors, baggagemen and other officials who are to others very models of courtesy and attention; so in an asylum, the morbid irritability of the patient is localized in the same manner, and attached to his immediate surroundings.

This explanation, however is but partial since we find our newspaper press, for instance, printing whole columns of earnest protest and animadversion, against alleged abuses in Asylums, often of another State, and sometimes of another

continent, while scarcely a reference is made to the condition of the insane of the immediate neighborhood, in cells, cold cellars and outbuildings, in chains and nakedness, suffering tortures too horrible for language to express. This freedom of criticism, more common in this country perhaps than elsewhere, together with our peculiar organizations, leading to frequent official visits and close inspection, may account in a measure for the superior efficiency and condition of American Asylums. It is certain that in the end it effects more good than harm.

As an efficient and faithful corps of attendants is essential to the comfort and welfare of the patients, and to the perfect attainment of the purpose for which the Asylum was established, it has been a special aim to render this service as perfect as the means at hand and the material presented would permit. A high standard of discipline and attention has been maintained, a special course of personal instruction for each approved individual has been instituted, and strict personal responsibility is required. This is essential to the character and efficiency of any corps, and indeed in any service where character and efficiency depends so entirely upon the spirit in which the duty is performed. Beyond this, it must in a great measure be simply a matter of dollars and cents. Attendants of the proper degree of intelligence and moral worth cannot be secured or retained at the same rate of wages as an uneducated laborer. Again, it is obvious enough that the amount of the item of "salaries of attendants" in a maintenance account, must be more or less, just as the proportion of attendants to patients is increased or diminished.

Upon the halls designed for the more disturbed classes and for those laboring under acute maniacal disease we receive but fourteen patients. If this number be increased they annoy and irritate each other, and comfort and restoration are both jeopardized; for the same reason all the dormitories are single and are placed upon but one side of the corridor. To each of these halls there are assigned three attendants and even supernumeraries when unusual care and prolonged night nursing is

required. In other halls the number of patients is of course much larger, though the number of attendants is the same, except in the convalescent halls, where two suffice. Our average proportion of attendants to patients is one to six.

It is true that the average in a few Asylums is one to ten or twelve, and that the salaries are lower; at the same time I am convinced, that any decrease in either would be entirely at the expense of the welfare of the patient. With this attendance, every male patient, whose physical condition does not forbid, is able to take frequent and prolonged out-door exercise, not in enclosed court-yards, but in the fields and upon the highways, and even in the streets of the village. The quieting and controlling effect of such full freedom of exercise is most marked. Without such attendance there must of course be a substitute, and that substitute unfortunately, is apt to be restraint not indicated by restorative necessity, and a system of seclusion, perpetuating the bad habits of the patient, and defeating the very end sought to be attained.

Although by no means claiming that our service is nearly as perfect as we desire, still the results of treatment, the correspondence and the feelings of attachment evinced by the large number of restored patients who are constantly revisiting us; the condition of our halls, and the quiet, order and harmony generally prevailing, abundantly attest that it is very satisfactory. I should be doing great injustice to pass unnoticed the many marked instances of devotion, and of persevering, self-sacrificing effort, in the history of the past year. There is little specially attractive, either in the service considered by itself, or in the salary received, and when we remember the arduous, confining, and harassing nature of the duty, involving the performance of offices which even attached friends cannot bring themselves to consider agreeable, the days of constant vigilance and nights of broken sleep, we can easily forget the misconduct of the few discharged, in our grateful appreciation of the fidelity of the many who have done so well.

The character of the provision to be made for the care of the incurable insane of the dependent class of our State, should be determined at once. Our present extension will afford but temporary relief. As soon as opened for use, we shall commence the reception of all who may apply for admission. The new halls will thus soon become crowded, and we shall then, as heretofore, be forced, as the lesser of two evils, to remove and refuse private patients. This has been borne with considerable patience hitherto, but will not be tolerated for any length of time.

The State is pledged by its Constitution, always to "foster and support institutions for the benefit of those inhabitants who are insane;" neither the rich nor the poor are specially regarded. The disease is restricted to no one class—the Empress and the laborer's wife are alike its victims—and the asylum may at any moment be required by any of our citizens. To refuse an individual, who has paid taxes largely for years, and compel him to seek in a distant State the asylum provision denied him at home, simply because he has acquired wealth, is an entirely unjust distinction, which will be resisted. The next step naturally becomes a discrimination in favor of recent cases, which at once presents the question under consideration: What is to be done with the incurable insane thus excluded?

In other States, under such circumstances, county receptacles, have hitherto been erected, but these have not only come to be regarded with popular disapproval on grounds of humanity, but in certain States are prohibited, as directly tending to increase the burden of taxation for the support of incurable lunacy. In the State of New York, a fine institution, having accommodation for fifteen hundred patients, has been established at Ovid, and as soon as completed, will receive all now confined in the poor houses and receptacles of that State. After its completion, it is understood that the county authorities will be prohibited providing for any of this class at the poor houses, unless their condition be such as to allow their association with the other inmates. At the same time another

large State institution, most magnificent in design, is in process of erection on the banks of the Hudson.

In the state of Connecticut the subject of further provision for its insane was presented a few years since. "It was asserted that the State would never provide for her chronic insane, establishments with the liberal endowment, the broad organization, and the efficient force of officers which properly belong to a hospital. It was said substantially that though she might thus supply accommodations for recent cases, she would withhold her generous and munificent hand from the chronic insane, and would give them the common dole of the pauper, in receptacles founded and furnished and managed upon "the financial principle of *the least cost to a given number.*"* Nevertheless, the action of the Legislature resulted in the establishment of a State Institution—first-class in every respect—"the doors of which should be open to all, irrespective of the duration or the incurability of the disease." In other words, Connecticut has deemed it improper and unwise to provide for the incurable pauper insane, in a State receptacle, in an asylum for incurables, or, indeed, otherwise than in a first-class Institution, with all the improvements more recently introduced in the construction of such buildings.

The same question has recently been under consideration in the legislative assemblies of Kentucky and Ohio, and similarly decided in both States. From the published proceedings of the "Association of Medical Officers of American Institutions for the Insane," at recent conventions, it is clear that schemes proposing to provide for the incurable insane in asylums distinct and separate from those in which the recent cases are treated, or otherwise than in duly arranged Institutions, are regarded with disapproval.

From numerous interviews and extended correspondence with prominent citizens and county officers, it is obvious enough that the public sentiment of this State will not tol-

* Address of Dr. Earl, at the laying of the corner stone, &c.

erate to any great extent, the erection of county receptacles. Wherever established, they must sooner or later be abandoned. If builded, the result will be the same as elsewhere. *Incurability* cannot and will not be the governing point in the disposition of the patient. All who have friends wielding any influence will be sent here and continued here, without reference to the question of curability, while the friendless will languish at the poor house, until some painful or disgraceful circumstance will arouse public indignation, and cause the emptying of the receptacle into the halls of the Asylum.

The gross amount required to build receptacles in each county, would not only suffice to provide suitable accommodation here or elsewhere, but assist in a measure in the maintenance of its inmates. The more complete and perfect the attempt on the part of the county to make provision for this class at the poor house, the greater will be the waste of funds. It is absolutely impossible to provide for the insane as they should be, and in such a manner as public sentiment will demand that they shall be, except in a building large enough to effect the necessary classification of those laboring under different forms of disease, and under an organization of such character as to secure the services of suitable officers and educated attendants. This, of course, is quite out of the question unless the population of the county is at least three hundred thousand. Without such means of classification, and such an organization, with its staff of officers and a disciplined corps of employees, any structure, however complete in its adaptation to asylum purposes, must at once degenerate into a bedlam, or simple mad-house.

In the report for 1861-2, anticipating this embarrassment which is now close upon us, we suggested the erection of two buildings near this Asylum, each to accommodate one hundred of either sex. In these the incurable might be provided for as far as their condition would permit, and transfers back from these to the main or hospital building might be made as circumstances should from time to time require. Suitable build-

ings would thus be secured for this class at about one-half or one-third the cost of an attempt on the part of the respective counties to effect the same. The great end to be attained—the proper care of this helpless class—would be secured by the former outlay—by the latter it must fail, as it invariably has elsewhere.

It has been suggested that it would be well for the Superintendents of the Poor of the several Counties to meet in convention on some convenient occasion, to consider this question and to determine upon some policy to be submitted to the Legislature. At the same time, other important matters, intimately associated therewith, might also be considered with great advantage; as for instance, the prevention of the importation of friendless and vagrant insane and imbeciles from the Eastern States, and the transfer of this class from one county to another. Also, the question of securing some assistance from the General Government in the support of soldiers insane, and most of them hopelessly so, from exposures in the camp and field, and privations experienced in rebel prisons during the late war.

Although much has been accomplished in this direction, we are still very deficient in suitable means for the employment and diversion of our patients. The green-house, the liberal donation of Mrs. Bela Hubbard, of Detroit; our fine collection of magic-lantern slides, the bagatelle tables, and other games, are constant sources of diversion, and are of great service. Our library, which contains about six hundred volumes, is almost as essential as food and drink. It will be remembered that it received a liberal addition, through the efforts of Mrs. Martin Clark, of Ann Arbor. Any benevolently disposed individual can contribute largely to the happiness of our afflicted charge, by spending a few days in collecting books for this purpose. Our soldiers, who found a book or magazine so effectual in relieving the tedious hours of the hospital and camp, will readily conceive how welcome such a donation

would be, to those who must spend months, and even years in our halls.

Rt. Rev. Wm. E. Armitage, Mr. Wagner, of Kalamazoo, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Bruckner, of Monroe, Rev. Mr. Clayton, Edwin A. Lodge, Esq., of Detroit, and Hon. Z. Chandler, have our sincere thanks for liberal contributions in this direction. We trust that the coming year will bring large additions to our library, to our collection of paintings and engravings, and other means for instruction and diversion. As we write, we are advised of the shipment of two boxes of books, the donation of Messrs. Richmonds & Backus, of Detroit.

We are under similar obligations to Mrs. R. Wilson, Mrs. Putnam, Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Green and Miss Hopkins, of Kalamazoo, for contributions to the show-case, and to S. H. Wenvover, Esq., of Stuyvesant, N. Y., for a liberal cash donation to the library. To Prof. Griffiths for an interesting lecture. To the Library Associations, of Kalamazoo, for eight season tickets to the course of lectures in this village, and to Prof. H. B. Goodenow for free tickets to his concert. Also, to Messrs. Richmonds & Backus, of Detroit, for the apparatus used in the "Needle Gun Game."

Messrs. Roberts & Hillhouse, with accustomed liberality, have presented to the ladies' convalescent hall, a fine Rosewood Parlor Stereoscope and fifty slides.

We are under continued obligations to the publishers of the following newspapers, by whom we are provided with copies of their regular issues:

Commercial Advertiser, Detroit.

Courier and Visitant, Ann Arbor.

Ann Arbor Journal, Ann Arbor.

Battle Creek Journal, Battle Creek.

Lansing Republican, Lansing.

Kalamazoo Telegraph, Kalamazoo.

Watchman & Reflector, Boston.

Wolverine Citizen, Flint.

Christian Herald, Kalamazoo.

Friend's Review, Philadelphia.

To the patients previously accustomed to the reading of these papers their arrival is most pleasantly anticipated.

In May, Dr. Palmer, who had been promoted to the position of first assistant physician, in place of Dr. Tyler, became seriously ill. There had been no opportunity to select and instruct a second assistant as provided for by the last Legislature, and in the emergency, Dr. Pitcher, acting under the authority of the visiting committee of the Board, secured for us the services of Dr. Edward G. Marshall, of Jackson. Previous to commencing general practice Dr. Marshall had for some time been attached to our medical staff, and his familiarity with the service enabled him to enter at once upon the discharge of the duties of assistant physician. Dr. Palmer's health requiring prolonged respite from labor, Dr. Marshall kindly consented to continue with us, and through his ability and previous experience, the purposes of the institution have been much better answered than they could have been by filling the position of second assistant, as contemplated.

It is a matter of great gratification to us that Dr. Palmer has regained his health, and is again in the active discharge of the duties of his position. Of his self-sacrificing devotion and efficiency as an officer, you have had abundant evidence.

By your direction, Dr. A. O. Kellogg, of the New York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, acted as Medical Superintendent during the summer months. The duties were ably performed, and in such manner as to reflect great credit upon his professional ability.

Those associated with institutions for the treatment of the insane should of all others be in the possession of robust health. Each officer and attendant may at any moment be summoned to a duty of an exhausting and laborious nature, and the service is of such a character that every hour may be used in advancing some of its objects. Even a single timely word fitly spoken has its appreciable value, and there is not a

moment wherein one so disposed may not find opportunity to encourage and enspirit, and thus directly, and by just so much, advance a vital interest.

As soon as it became obvious that impaired health must be accepted as a condition of life, my resignation was promptly tendered. It is still in your hands. So far as the redoubled efforts of capable associate officers, and the earnest endeavors of an excellent corps of attendants and assistants, can compensate for my own deficiency or strengthen my hands, they have done so. The responsibility of determining this point, however, must continue to rest with you.

With a very grateful appreciation of your kind sympathy personally, and thanks to all who have been associated with me in the duties of the year, this brief report is respectfully submitted.

E. H. VAN DEUSEN,
Medical Superintendent.

ASYLUM, Dec. 1st, 1867.



CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane:

DEAR SIR—The recurrence of the period which requires this brief report, has called up afresh in my mind some reminiscences of my early connection with the Asylum. You will, I trust, pardon me for dwelling upon them for a moment, as pastors are excused for alluding occasionally to the circumstances and occurrences of past years. Possibly, also, these reminiscences may be to you and to the first inmates of the Institution, as they have been to me, matters of tearful but yet pleasing interest.

The first religious services at the Asylum were held, as you remember, in one of the little parlors of the south wing, on the 6th of November, 1859. It fell to my lot, at your request, to conduct those services. I recall very distinctly the embarrassment of the new and strange position in which I found myself before that audience at that time.

The words of scripture, "We would see Jesus," which suggested the brief utterances of the occasion, have not even yet escaped from memory.

The ordering of Providence which directed me to the duties of that hour, seems now, as I look back upon it, to have been a kind and generous one.

For the next two months, services were conducted, in turn, by different clergymen from the town, and by myself again on the 4th of December. On account of some associated circumstances, the train of ideas which I was led to follow, in speaking from the words of Jacob, "Surely the Lord is in this place, and I knew it not," is still distinct in my mind.

As no provision at that time existed for the appointment of a Chaplain, by invitation from the Superintendent, I commenced to conduct religious services regularly, in January following, and have continued to do so, with only some temporary interruptions up to this time.

Eight years have elapsed, therefore, since I entered, informally, upon the duties of the position which I occupy in the Institution. For considerable time my services were rendered gratuitously, but very cheerfully and with a real richness of reward to my own soul, seldom equaled. I remember with especial interest some of the earliest inmates of the Asylum, and hold among the choicest treasures of memory their unaffected expressions of regard and gratitude, uttered in the dim twilight of returning mental day, and repeated sometimes, after years of absence.

The evidence given by subsequent life, the best of all evidence, perhaps justifies the hope that, in some cases, not only a restored mind but a purified and strengthened moral nature has been carried out from our halls into the relations and activities of a world which has great need of soundness of intellect and true excellence of heart. Indeed, it would be strange and sad if this result never occurred.

Diseases of the mental and moral faculties are often curiously mingled, mutually intensifying and aggravating each other; and the remedies which heal the one, ought to bring returning health to the other.

It has seemed to me, moreover, that, even where the moral nature has not been specially affected by disease, the mind, in the period of convalescence, is often peculiarly and justly sensitive to its moral relations and obligations, and that at this time the seeds of a better life may not unfrequently be dropped into the soil of a human soul, in which they shall spring up and bear abundant fruit.

Sometimes this sensitiveness is, without doubt, in danger of becoming morbid, and requires to be treated with great caution and wisdom, needing rather to be quieted and restrained than

to be excited and rendered more active. I cannot refrain from suggesting, in the interests of our common suffering humanity, that persons in this over-sensitive condition are not unfrequently met by pastors and other spiritual advisers outside of the Asylum. Wise counsel may help to save these from becoming its inmates. The evils by which they are afflicted go not out simply "by prayer and fasting."

The body and the mind require the healing touch of the Master before the moral and spiritual nature can be restored to healthy tone and action. They need to have their attention turned *from* rather than *towards* religious duties for a time.

The reminiscences in which I have indulged, and the reflections which have grown out of them, have left me room to add only a few words in regard to the immediate past.

During the year just closed, my duties have been essentially the same as in former years, and have been performed in the same imperfect manner. The unfinished condition of the Asylum Buildings, and other circumstances, have not allowed the performance of all the duties which, when the Institution shall be completed, and in full operation, will properly devolve upon the Chaplain. I deem myself particularly favored in the discharge of obligations, often perplexing and always delicate, in being allowed to rely upon the wise counsel and sound judgment of the Superintendent.

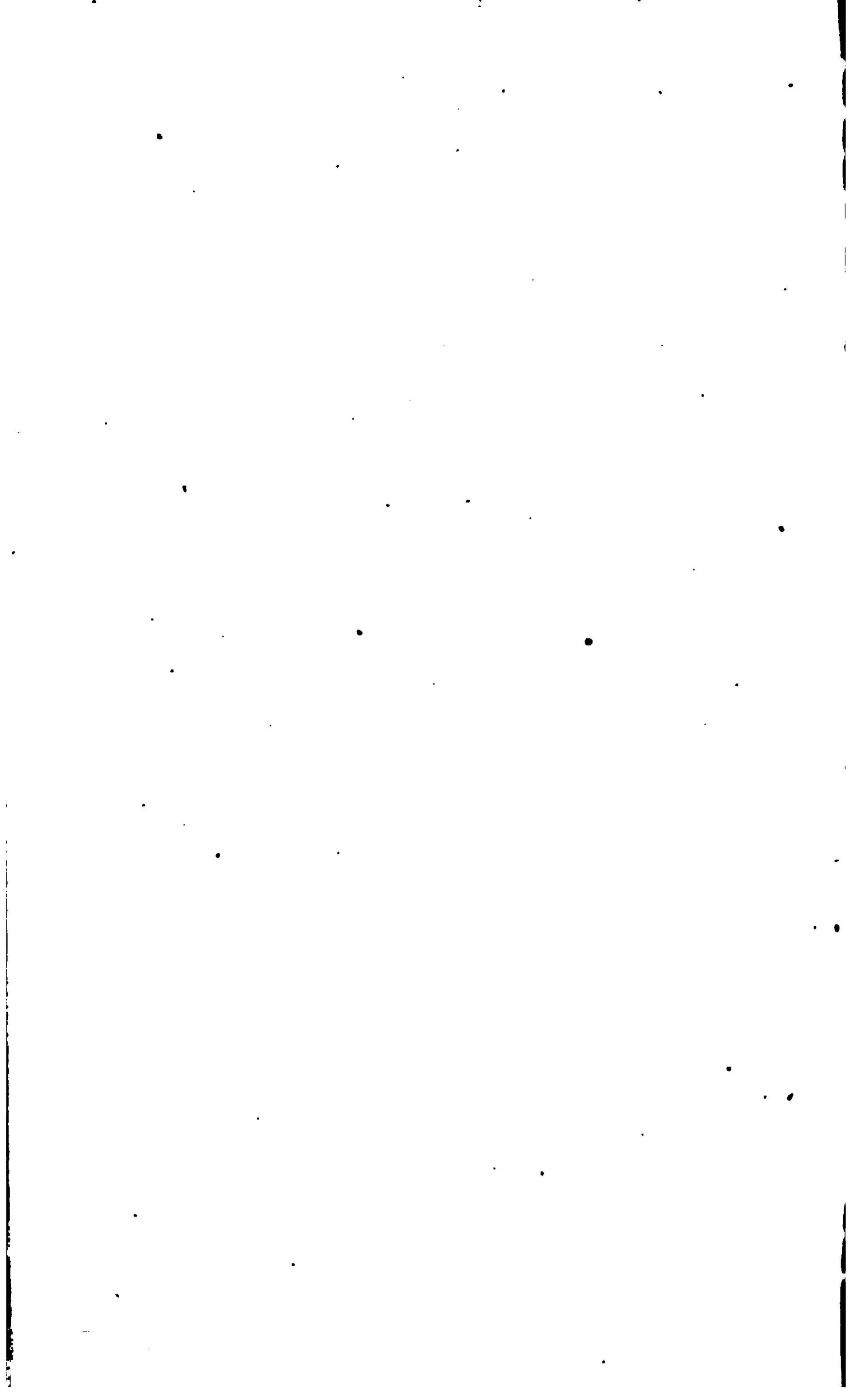
Obviously the Chaplain must act in perfect harmony with him, and frequently must be guided, almost entirely, by his suggestions in intercourse with patients. Otherwise harm, rather than good, would result from the labors of any one in my position.

I cannot close without expressing my sense of the Divine goodness manifested toward the Institution during the past year. The blessings of God upon us have been neither few nor small. My prayer is that he will guide in all its affairs, and have all its interests under his especial protection in the present year, and in all future time.

DANIEL PUTNAM,

Chaplain.

FEBRUARY, 1868.



APPENDIX.

The accompanying letter, received by the Trustees from His Excellency, Governor Crapo, and read at their last meeting, has afforded the officers so much gratification, that no apology, they trust, is required in presenting it for publication:

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
FLINT, January 6th, 1868.

To the Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane:

GENTLEMEN—I had the pleasure, on a recent occasion, of a quiet visit at the Asylum, and spent the greater portion of three days at the Institution.

It affords me much pleasure to be able to say, that I was exceedingly gratified with the results of my observations. Sufficient evidence was afforded me of the zeal and ability of those associated in the management of the Institution, and under its present administration, I feel assured, that it is second to none in the country.

During my stay I had the pleasure of attending a Christmas entertainment, in the enjoyment of which more than half the patients directly participated. This event gave me a far better opportunity than I could otherwise have enjoyed, of noting the spirit pervading the Institution, its inner life, and the condition, both mental and physical, of its inmates. My observations on that occasion, as well as during my entire visit, more than confirmed the previously formed opinion, that the Institution, in all its departments, is in good hands, and that the patients are well cared for. They certainly appeared far more

contented and happy than I supposed it possible to render those thus afflicted. In fact, when assembled around the Christmas Tree, a stranger not knowing where he was, might easily have mistaken the large party, for a Christmas reunion or gathering of relatives and friends.

I was also much pleased with the progress which has been made in the completion of the north wing. When this, with such other additions and improvements as are now contemplated and provided for, shall have been completed, the Asylum buildings, for thoroughness and beauty of finish, and convenience, will be excelled, I think, by very few, if any other State Institutions in this country. Not only the building itself, but the Institution as a whole, may be regarded with just pride by every citizen of our commonwealth.

I am disposed to accord all praise to the Medical Superintendent for his earnest zeal, unceasing labor and constant effort in behalf of this truly unfortunate class of our fellow-citizens, and also to his able associates and assistants.

I am, gentlemen,

Very truly and respectfully yours,

HENRY H. CRAPO.

The following forms, which are appended for the information of county officers and others, will explain themselves:

To the Superintendent of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane:

SIR:—In accordance with the provisions of an act, approved February 14, 1859, you are hereby authorized and directed to receive.....an insane person of the town of.....in the county of.....provide for him as may be necessary, and charge the expenses of the same to the county of.....

.....} Superintendents of the
.....} Poor,
.....}

Sec. 20, Act of Organization.

FORM OF ORDER FOR THE ADMISSION OF AN INDIGENT PATIENT. (SEC. 14.)

In the matter of....., } Before.....
an alleged indigent insane person, } Judge of Probate, &c.
Application having been made to me by.....of the town of.....
in the county of.....for an examination into the mental state and condition, and alleged indigence of.....of the said town of.....under the provisions of section 24, of an act entitled "An act to organize the Michigan Asylum for the Insane," approved February 14, 1859, and amendments thereto, I have accordingly taken the depositions of.....and.....two respectable physicians, who depose before me that the said.....is insane, and a proper subject for medical treatment; and I have also, in the presence of.....Prosecuting Attorney, taken the depositions of.....credible witnesses, touching the indigence of said.....and fully investigated the facts in the case.

Now, therefore, I do adjudge and certify that it satisfactorily appears to me from said depositions, that the said.....is insane, and that he has no estate of any kind, either in possession or held by any person in trust for him, sufficient for the support of himself and his family under the visitation of insanity as aforesaid; and I hereby order that the said.....be admitted into the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, and supported there at the expense of said county of.....until he shall be restored to soundness of mind, if effected within two years, and until removed by the order of the Board of Supervisors, in pursuance of, and under the provisions of said act and amendments thereto.

Dated.....

.....
Judge of Probate, &c.

The act, under the provisions of which this order is drawn, is intended to secure the benefits of the Institution to a class, by far more numerous than any other in this State, who, though possessed of some property, find it insufficient to meet the expense of private maintenance, and at the same time have a feeling of delicacy in seeking admission by an order from the superintendents of the poor. The law evidently contemplates that the orders be granted in cases of such a character, that recovery, or at least very decided improvement may reasonably be expected. When otherwise, it is better that application for an order of admission be made to the superintendents of the poor, who are at liberty to ask a partial reimbursement if they deem it just to do so, upon the same principle that "relief" is usually granted. When an individual, absolutely a *paupe*, becomes insane, it is made obligatory upon the superintendents of the poor to secure to him the advantages of treatment in the Asylum; when the incurability of such a patient is determined, the case is in their hands for such disposal as they deem best.

The Trustees would not presume to dictate to county officers the manner in which patients be brought to the Asylum, but would suggest that whenever admissible, some immediate friend accompany them. In the case of a female, for instance, it is much better, for reasons obvious enough, that she be placed, if circumstances allow, in the care of her husband, or some relative, rather than in the custody of the sheriff or a constable.

When there are vacancies in the Asylum, the Trustees have directed that—

"Pay patients may be admitted on a certificate of insanity from a respectable physician, a bond obligating the payment of expenses, duly executed by two persons of certified responsibility, and the payment of thirteen weeks' board in advance; and no private patient shall in any case be received, without such certificate, bond and payment.

"If the patient is removed by friends before the expiration of thirteen weeks, uncured, and contrary to the advice of the Superintendent, no part of the pre-payment will be refunded.

"The minimum rate of board for private patients will be five dollars per week."

Blanks, of which the following is a copy, will be furnished to applicants:

WHEREAS,.....of the town of.....in the county of.....an insane person, has been admitted as a patient into the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, Kalamazoo:

"Now, therefore, we the undersigned, in consideration thereof, bind ourselves to F. W. Curtenius, Treasurer of said Asylum, to pay to him and his successors in office, the sum of.....dollars.....cents per week, for the care and board of said insane person, so long as he shall continue in said Asylum, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by his requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and also to provide him with suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for him by the Steward of the Asylum, and to remove him whenever the room occupied by him shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, and also to pay not exceeding twenty dollars per quarter, for all damages he may do to the furniture or other property of said Asylum, and for reasonable charges in case of an elopement, and funeral charges in case of death; such payments for board and clothing to be made quarterly in advance.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our names this, the.....day of....., in the year 18....

.....
.....

"I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with..... and, signers of the within bond, and consider either of them fully responsible for the prompt discharge of its obligations."

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

"I hereby certify that I have seen and examined....., of and believe him to be insane.

Dated, M. D."

We expect in a few months, to be able when desired, to provide private apartments and special attendants, as in similar institutions elsewhere.

In conveying a patient to the Asylum, let it never be done by deception. Truth should not be compromised by proposing a visit to the Institution, and on arrival, suggesting the idea to the patient of staying, when their admission had already been decided upon; nor should patients be induced to come and "stay a few days, to see how they like it," under the impression that they can leave at pleasure. Such treachery not only destroys confidence in friends, but also, too often, in us, by the seeming conspiracy to which we are naturally supposed to be a party, than which there can scarcely be a greater barrier to improvement. Removal to the Asylum should never be attempted when the patient is much prostrated or laboring under severe bodily illness, and care should be taken that the excitement attending acute mental disease be not mistaken for physical strength.

Every patient should be supplied with at least two suits of clothing, and several changes of under garments. The outfit should be liberal when circumstances permit. As nearly all of the patients will be taken out for drives and walks, it is desirable that they be furnished with clothing of a character to enable them to do so, and also to appear at little social gatherings. When desired, articles of clothing, etc., will be furnished at the Institution.

All letters concerning patients, from individuals having the right to make inquiry, will be answered at once, and friends are promptly advised of any severe illness, accident, or event of moment or interest. The post-office and telegraphic address of one correspondent in each case is recorded, to whom such communications are sent. Letters are frequently received to which replies cannot be mailed, for the reason that the post-office address is not clearly given. A little care on the part of friends will often save them disappointment, and the Asylum unmerited censure. Information concerning inmates will not be given to casual visitors, except at the written request of friends.

Application for admission should invariably be made before the patient is brought to the Asylum, in reply to which any desired information will be cheerfully furnished. All correspondence in reference to patients may be addressed to Dr. Van Deusen, Michigan Asylum, Kalamazoo.

